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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 8 and 9.

War Damage Bill Signed; Nazis Periled at Murmansk; Fewer Workers, Higher Pay

The World's Day—March 28, 1942

Washington: President Signs War Damage Bill

President Roosevelt signed a bill authorizing a $1,000,000,000 fund for the War Damage Corporation to provide Federal insurance against damage to private property resulting from enemy air raids. The act does not stipulate the insurance terms, but Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones, under whose jurisdiction the Corporation operates, has said the premium rates would range upward from $1 per $1,000.

Senator Langer (R), of North Dakota, was cleared by the Senate of charges of election irregularities by a vote of 52 to 30 and allowed to retain his seat.

Mexico and the United States, taking another step to co-ordinate their military co-operation, signed a lend-lease agreement four days after a Mexican-United States military commission considered problems of mutual defense, partcularly on the Pacific Coast and around the Caribbean.

Former United States citizens who forfeited their citizenship through service with the Allied forces during either the First or the Second World War may acquire their original status under a bill passed by Congress and sent to the President. The War Department requested the legislation so several thousand former citizens now serving in the Allied armies may be repatriated and serve in the United States forces.

A supply bill carrying appropriations of $162,157,965 for the Interior Department was passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

The War: Nazis Periled on Murmansk Front

Russia: Pressure by sea-borne troops behind Nazi lines was reported making German position before Murmansk extremely difficult. Nazi High Command said strong Soviet attacks had been repulsed on central and northern fronts. The Nazi leadership also reported an air raid on Moscow, the first on the Soviet Capital in recent weeks.

Occupied France: Germany claimed to have repulsed a raid by British Marines on the Nazi submarine base at St. Nazaire. [Page 1.]

Malta: Axis raids claimed direct hits on one cruiser and two destroyers and the sinking of three merchant vessels. British claimed destruction of 34 Axis planes in the current two-day raid on the Mediterranean island fortress.

Air: Bad weather over the Continent apparently put a damper on RAF operations after two successive heavy night raids on vital German war industries in the Ruhr.

In Libya: Italian High Command reported several dozen prisoners were taken in a night action between advanced units southwest of Tmimi.

Strong British sea forces were reported rounding Cape of Good Hope on way to Indian Ocean as Allied alertness to possible quick Japanese thrust at India was indicated.

New England: Higher Pay Rolls Than in 1918

Workers fewer but pay rolls higher than in first World War, the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries reported. [Page 2.]

Efforts launched to alleviate growing shortage of tankers due to submarine sinkings. [Page 5.]

National: Chains Sign With Broadcast Music

Long-term contracts were signed by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System with Broadcast Music, Inc., an organization set up by the broadcasters to suppy music during the recent controversy with the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers.

Three men charged with sabotage in connection with manufacture of boating equipment for the Maritime Commission pleaded innocent at Houston, Texas, and were freed on temporary bonds of $3,500 each. A hearing was set for April 1.

Federal Agents at Hoboken, N. J., swooped down on the Seemannshaus Deutsches, the "Seamen's Institute," and took into custody a reported 68 residents as possibly dangerous enemy aliens. Hoboken has long been a peacetime gathering point for German seamen.

Ceremonies commemorating the first anniversary of Yugoslavia's uprising against Nazi Germany were held at Freedom House, in New York City, where Col. Dragutin Savich, special delegate of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, leader of Yugoslavian patriots, reported that 100,000 guerrilla fighters are preparing to launch a spring offensive against the Axis.

Registration of all California students over 15 who are willing to work in fields and factories this summer will be started April 15 by the State Department of Education co-operating with the United States employment service in an effort to combat a threatened farm labor shortage.

India: Postwar Dominion Status Seen in Plan

Britain's plans for India were expected to be announced Monday. They are thought to include postwar Dominion status with a constituent assembly to determine the details of Indian federation. [Page 6.]

Consumer News: Pork at Mid-March Level

Retail butchers were advised by the Office of Price Administration to keep pork product prices within mid-March levels. The wholesale prices of most of these products already are covered by a temporary ceiling based on the March 3 to 7 figures.

Europe: Vichy Sends Civilian Staff to Reich

France and Germany re-established civilian representation. The Vichy Government sent eight civilian employees to the Reich to open a Department to deal with French workmen in German factories.

Mussolini, speaking at ceremonies celebrating the nineteenth anniversary of the Fascist air force, declared that Italy's armed forces were battling to "liberate her once for all and break the chain that has held her captive in her sea." He said the Axis powers were arrayed against "an evil coalition of demo-plutocratic-bolshevik powers."

In Holland three Netherlanders were sentenced to prison for spreading reports picked up from United Nations radiocasts and for making anti-German utterances.

Greece decreed an increase in newspaper prices. It is the fourth rise. Papers now cost 20 drachmas compared with one drachma last August.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Food Hoarders Blamed in Rise Of Living Costs

OPA aid says housewives are less patriotic than storekeepers in regard to supplies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—American consumers are waging a losing battle against themselves at the present time on hoarding and higher prices.

This is the charge made by Dexter Keezer, Reed College President and consumer chief of the Office of Price Administration, who said in an informal talk to a group of business paper editors here yesterday that, in general, storekeepers are being more patriotic about prices and commodity supplies than housewives.

Latest Labor Department statistics show the cost of living in the United States is now 13.5 per cent higher than it was in August, 1939, the month before the war broke out. Food is about 25 per cent above the pre-war level.

Mr. Keezer charged that consumer hoarding at present is doing much to negate the OPA's steady attempt to put price ceilings on key commodities.

Discouraging Hoarding

Thus far, no way has been devised by the Government to discourage hoarding except to insist that housewives report sugar holdings when they go to get their sugar ration books and by sending out questionnaires to large industrial firms to find out what stocks they have on hand.

Hoarding generally is done by high salaried persons at the expense of lower wage earners who do not have the wherewithal to buy ahead. The increased demand sends prices up for everybody.

A specific appeal to the housewife to help keep prices down by not buying much pork at this time came today from the OPA. Large supplies of pork are needed to meet the requirements of the United Nations military forces, it was explained.

A price ceiling has been put on pork at the wholesale level, but today's appeal indicated there is profiteering between the wholesale and retail levels. Shying away from retail price control because of the enforcement difficulties, the OPA called on butcher shops and housewives for voluntary policing. Butchers were asked not to raise pork prices above the levels of mid-March and consumers were advised to protest to them or to the OPA if they do.

Pork chops have long been considered a "poor man's diet," but not today.

Rising Pork Prices

As a guide to consumers, the OPA published United States Bureau of Labor statistics reports on pork prices for March 17. Prices for pork chops then ranged from 34.3 cents a pound in Birmingham, Ala. to 47.9 cents in San Francisco. Sliced bacon was cheapest at Fall River, Mass., at 33 cents a pound and highest in San Francisco at 46.3 cents a pound. Cheapest cut of pork was salt pork at 18.2 cents a pound in Winston-Salem, N. C.

Only items that have become so short in the United States today that rationing has been ordered are new and retreaded tires, automobiles and trucks and sugar. Gasoline rationing is being planned, and rationing of used typewriters is scheduled to begin April 13.

Strike Solution In Fall River Is Likely by Monday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 28—The strike of 17,000 cotton cloth workers here appeared headed for settlement in time for the men to go back to their mills on Monday.

Reports of a possible settlement were given out today by Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Arbitration, who said "We are putting all our strength into trying to settle this dispute and get these men back into production."

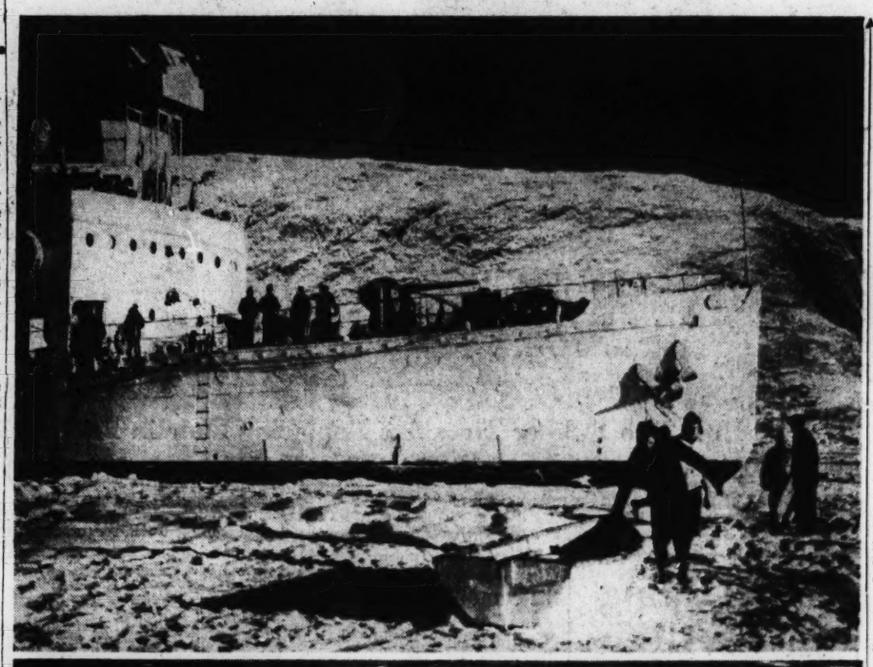
He added that "we will work over the week end to the end that the issue will be adjusted by the time the whistles blow on Monday."

The walkout resulted from a National Labor Relations Board ruling rejecting the American Federation of Textile Operators' petition for organization on a craft rather than an industrial basis. Mills closed as other workers were left without goods to work with.

The A. F. T. O. members voted to stay out after hearings on the Board's statement that the strike was in violation of their "pledged word" that there would be no strikes or lockouts.

A series of conferences have continued for two days and one was now in progress out of which the settlement is expected to come. The meetings are to continue on through tonight until an agreement is reached. Some authorities believed that an agreement was forthcoming momentarily.

Rome Reports British Aid Nears India; Australia: 'Let's Get On With the Job'; British Raid Nazi Sea Base in France



Official U. S. Navy Photo

With U. S. Patrol in Greenland's Icy Waters

It may have been an open winter in many parts of the United States but not so off the icy coast of Greenland, where the Coast Guard patrol ship, shown in the top picture, was berthed for some time at a natural dock. Members of the crew walked ashore for a bit of sightseeing. In the center the patrol boat is shown putting into an ice-filled fiord. Below: These members of the crew apparently have been playing "beaver." Razor-blade shortage didn't bother these bearded sailors a bit.

Pope Accepts Tokyo Mission Over Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—The exchange of diplomatic representatives between Japan and the Vatican has been carried out only over the combined protests of the American and British Governments, it was learned authoritatively today.

Prior to the decision of the Holy See to permit establishment of a Japanese mission at the Vatican, the United States made formal and urgent representations to Pope Pius XII, not once but twice, directing attention to the unfortunate results it believed would follow such action.

Second Protest Made

Since Tokyo never has been recognized by the Vatican Government and envoys never before have been exchanged, it was pointed out that such a step at this time could not fail to be regarded as giving sanction to Japan's whole record of aggression, its brutal treatment of prisoners in Nanking, Manila, and Hong Kong, and to appear to align the Roman Catholic Church on the side of the Axis.

Similar representations were made independently by Great Britain.

When no reply was received from the State Department's first overtures, they were made again and these apparently have now been followed in fact of the Anglo-American view. An official radiocast from Tokyo announces that Ken Harada, Councillor of the Japanese Embassy at Vichy, has been accepted by the Holy See and that a Vatican representative will be sent to Tokyo.

The authorized explanation from Tokyo of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and the Vatican is seen in Washington as confirming the American Government's carefully considered position.

"In view of the present world position," a Japanese spokesman said, "as well as the presence in Greater East Asia of adherents of the Roman Catholic Faith, the significance of promoting friendly relations and mutual contacts between Japan and the Holy See hardly requires explanation."

Refer to Filipinos

It was "in view of the present world situation" that the United States and Britain urged in substance the view that for the Vatican to take this occasion to accord a mission to Japan would be to act to throw its influence against the cause of the United Nations and on the side of the cause of the Axis.

This estimate of the meaning of this step is underlined again by Tokyo's open reference to the "presence in Greater East Asia of adherents of the Roman Catholic Faith," since these adherents are the 13,000,000 Filipino citizens brought temporarily under Japanese rule by its attack on the United States and its present occupation of most of the Philippine Islands.

The position of the American Government was strongly put to the Vatican by Harold H. Tittman, Jr., who has been in charge of relations between the United States and the Vatican since the declaration of war between Italy and the United States.

It has been emphasized here that in view of the barbarities which the Japanese have practiced toward prisoners and inhabitants of Hong Kong and Manila—their behavior in the captured British outpost was the basis of protest by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons on March 24—the Vatican's acceptance of the demands for rep-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Canberra realizes that Japan can approach Dominion for attack in several directions.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, March 28—During the past two weeks, Australia has passed through three totally different moods. It is emerging now into the daily serious atmosphere of a nation which knows perfectly well that it can be invaded at any moment. It is therefore getting on with a prodigious job without any time for trumpets or formalities.

Two weeks ago it was a nation faced with complete uncertainty, not knowing whether any help would be forthcoming in its hour of need.

Then Gen. Douglas MacArthur's appointment, release of the news of the presence of American forces in their midst and the General's formal arrival provided a brief chance to toss hats in the air and celebrate.

But there is little time for much of that now. Yesterday General MacArthur was at Canberra for a short discussion with political and military leaders from which a quick decision is expected, while everyone is behaving with the attitude, "We have no idea how much time we have so let's get on with the job."

Armed Strength Recruited

I have spent the past two weeks in Australia's larger cities, where the same atmosphere pervades. Women daily are replacing men in civilian work as Australia brings its armed forces to an absolute maximum. Hotel clerks already are all women. The same is true in offices, shops, and Government services. American faces seldom have a chance to become familiar. One makes friends for a day or two, then they disappear somewhere into the vastness of this Continent.

No one pretends to know where or when the Japanese may strike. One possibility always is Darwin, with an attempt to establish an air base there for raiding southward and pushing air stepping-stones down into the heart of the Continent, splitting east from west.

Another might be a sudden swoop on the western coast in the vicinity of Perth. Something likelier would be a landing at Cape York in the far north of Queensland with a steady push downward along the east coast.

Since the eastern coast resembles the Malayan jungles one view is that the Japanese might prefer this approach, with the troops already

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Australia prepares to harass foe as major battle seems to turn toward India.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

There are encouraging indications today that the United Nations have profited by some of the lessons they have learned and are determined not to be caught off balance if the Japanese should strike suddenly at India.

The British news agency, Reuters, reported hearing the Rome Radio say that "a major British naval force passed the Cape of Good Hope (southernmost Africa) on its way to the Indian Ocean." The radiocast was quoted further as saying: "The force included two large battleships, two aircraft carriers, several cruisers, and smaller ships."

In Australia, Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's aide in charge of land forces in the Antipodes, implied that the Allies expect a big offensive against India in the immediate future and are ready to combat it.

At the same time General Blamey declared that "the next year will decide whether Australia will live or die as a nation."

The fact that a British news agency was permitted to relay the Rome report lends a measure of credence to it. It also serves to offer reassurance to India as the battle for that vast empire draws near. Less than 24 hours ago, Japanese fleet units were reported operating in Indian waters near the seized Andaman islands.

Meanwhile, Allied prospects have been brightened at least momentarily in the struggle for Burma. Chinese troops at the eastern end of the United Nations' line have wiped out a Japanese force which captured the Toungoo airport and with the aid of reinforcements are now fighting vigorously on three sides of the city. Whether they will be able to retain this advantage for any length of

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Germans Say British Foiled In 'Second Zeebrugge' Coup

By the Associated Press

Saturday, March 28

British Commandos invaded St. Nazaire, the great Nazi submarine base on the French Brittany coast, early today in what appeared to have been an attempt to duplicate the World War coup of Zeebrugge and destroy the harbor locks by blowing up an old warship crammed with explosives.

The German High Command, which released a detailed and obviously one-sided account of the action, claimed "an old American destroyer" loaded with explosives which was to have rammed the gates of the lock blew up under fire before it reached its goal, and that, in addition, nine British motor torpedoboats, and four other torpedoboats of the raiders were destroyed.

The German account also said that the raiders suffered severe casualties and left over 100 prisoners in Nazi hands.

By contrast the first British communiqué said only that "a combined operation was carried out in the early hours of this morning by units of the three services in a small raid on St. Nazaire. A further communiqué will be issued as soon as our forces return."

From the German preoccupation with the raid—there were regular and special Nazi communiqués—it seemed certain, however, that it was the most audacious British raid since France fell.

The regular German High Command communiqué said the landing forces were routed when they tried to attack a shipyard and to penetrate into the town of St. Nazaire itself, that no damage whatsoever occurred in the submarine base and that no German warships were lost.

An earlier, special Nazi communiqué had claimed that all those troops who landed had been "encircled and destroyed."

The German accounts of the night of battle in the Loire Estuary drew a close parallel with the Zeebrugge invasion of April 23, 1918, by British naval units under Admiral Sir Roger Keyes—who for 15 months in this new war headed the Commando invasion units.

Like St. Nazaire, Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, was used as a submarine base by the Germans and, like St. Nazaire, it was bombed repeatedly and also bombarded by cruisers and monitors. This failed to check its use by the U-boats and a large fleet under Admiral Keyes attacked Zeebrugge in the fog.

A submarine full of explosive was blown up beneath a viaduct connecting the harbor mole to land, while three old cruisers filled with cement steamed into the harbor and headed for the Zeebrugge canal. Two of them were sunk across the channel. Meanwhile the old cruiser Vindictive was held outside the mole by two ferryboats to enable landing parties to attack the German defenders.

Admiral Keyes lost a destroyer and four smaller craft and had 188 dead, 384 wounded and 16 missing.

St. Nazaire is so placed that the submarines which have been taking an increasing toll of Atlantic shipping can make a straight run into the Atlantic

Cripps Has His Joke At Expense of Press

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, March 28

Sir Stafford Cripps says he has been playing a joke on news reporters from the beginning of his conferences with Indian leaders.

"I notice," he said, "that reporters try to draw conclusions from the facial appearances of each person as he comes out from the interview.

"I'm afraid I have been spoofing you. Just as he is going out each time, I tell my visitor he must smile broadly."

New Englanders Adopt Bicycle for Pleasure and Work 'For the Duration'

By a Staff Photographer

How Two Rubber Tires Are Replacing Four in Public's Daily Activities

Automobiles are here to stay, but during the wartime hiatus in civilian transportation, many of them will stay in the garage while bicycles help to ease the strain. That is the feeling of many a housewife, businessman, student, and factory worker who has made cycling today a standardized means of adult travel instead of a youngster's diversion. Pictures above supply information on what is going on in the bicycle transportation world. Left: At Wellesley College, Carey Ellen Boone of La Grange, Ill., a messenger in the civilian defense work at the College, and Marianna Gallauer of Milwaukee, Wis., use their bicycles daily across the campus and downtown for sweetmeats and errands. Next, Arthur Pollock, meat cutter in Needham, Mass., grocery store, loads the basket of Mrs. Arthur W. Oakman, also of Needham, who uses her two-wheeler as a housewife's helper in shopping. Center: Walter S. Waugh of Needham Heights starts off in the morning for work. Next: Baby Polly gets her airing, her mother, Mrs. Lee MacPhail of Needham gets her shopping done, and the car gets a rest. Right: In Lexington, as in every other community throughout New England, school children still ride their bikes from home to school and back again. This youngster may have to hurry to catch Dad before he takes the bike for his trip to the railroad station.

Many Autos Face Road Ban Because of Faulty Tires

The prospect that thousands of mortoists may have to give up using their automobiles because of tires that can still be run but which constitute a menace to highway safety was sounded yesterday at the annual conference of the Masachusetts Safety Council.

Registrar Frank A. Goodwin declared that tire racketeers were selling poor quality materials to motorists and in some cases gumming up tire weaknesses with chemical compounds that look good but will not last long. He said these motorists were paying high prices for "only a few miles of wear."

"Tires with only one or two plies left, tires with three, four and five holes in them ,their cracked walls concealed with a gum coating," were described by Leonard F. Sabens, Everett tire distributor, who said they might be capped with "green cheese and compound" and the public never would know the difference. Experience will be necessary to settle the question of whether a tire has a few more miles in it or not. Registry inspectors could gain this experience while visiting tire shops, he said.

"Too many tires not fit to go on a car have been palmed off as retreads" he declared. "An awful lot of cars are going to leave the road when the hot weather hits them. Now that recaps are rationed the wildcat vulcanizing shops already amount to thousands."

Governor Leverett Saltonstall presented awards at the Massachusetts Safety Conference yesterday to five "safest communities"—Lowell, Newton, Pittsfield, North Adams, and Great Barrington.

Among firms receiving awards for safety in industry was the Norton Company of Worcester and the same city captured three honors in the commercial vehicles division for its fire and sewer departments and the Worcester branch of Hathaway Bakeries.

Milk-Bottle Collars Mean 'Unpasteurized'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hartford, Conn., March 28

Milk bottles are going to have "blackout" collars in this State.

The collars will inform customers on the morning of delivery that the milk was not pasteurized because of blackout interference, and hence "should be boiled before using." The Connecticut Milk Dealers Association announced today that the collars had already been designed and were to be distributed to dealers shortly.

Bay State to Suspend Printed Annual Reports

To conserve paper and save the State of Massachusetts $50,000 a year, suspension of the printing of annual reports of State departments has been ordered for the duration of the war by Angier L. Goodwin, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

In the future State departments will make four typewritten copies of their annual reports. One will be retained by the Department, another will go to the State Printing Office, a third to the State Library, and a fourth to the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State.

Sharp Cutting In Civilian 'Gas' Needed?

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 28 (AP)—Civilian gasoline consumption, particularly in eastern states, may have to be curtailed more sharply to break a transportation bottleneck resulting from the shortage of oil tankers, Dr. Joseph E. Pogue, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of New York City, said last night.

A member of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission's economics committee, Dr. Pogue was one of about 200 delegates attending the I. O. C. C. two-day spring meeting. Among the chief topics under discussion was the problem of getting oil from the Gulf Coast to the eastern seaboard.

Adjustments now being made in internal transportation methods are not meeting this transportation problem entirely, the economist said, but eastern states' oil needs could be met "many times over" if civilian consumption was stopped.

He said civilian consumption in Germany was reported cut about 75 per cent, but the United States was attempting to meet the problem by other methods before rationing civilian petroleum supplies.

Extent of rationing will depend entirely, he said, upon how many tankers are sunk by Axis submarines and how well substitute transportation methods work out. The problem is further complicated by a shortage of steel for pipeline construction, he added.

While inventories on the seaboard are rapidly declining, inventories are piling up at internal points, creating another problem, the economist said.

He declined comment on the question of rationing gasoline in the Midwest and Southwest.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Biennial Exhibition," annual presentation of the Sargent School of Physical Education will comprise an entertaining program of dance expression and a display of techniques and procedure. Patriotic tap dancing, a military review, roller skating in pattern formation, modern dancing in gay costumes, Russian folk dances, and an impressive campfire and candlelight ceremony interpreting camp life in the Sargent College Camps will balance this program, At Boston Arena; 8:30 p. m.

Sunday

Piano recital by Jorge Bolet at the Gardner Museum. Selections from Chopin, Schubert, and Debussy will be played. The public is welcome to attend; 2 p. m.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts. "American Paintings," by Mr. Dooley, and "Greek Art," by Mrs. Tanner, will be the topics discussed. Open free to the public; 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Thomas P. Nurley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Cohasset Town Hall, Highland Avenue, Cohasset; 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Adair Hickman, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford, in the old Medford High School auditorium, 3:30 p. m.

Concert by the orchestra of the Boston Music School Settlement, Inc., with Linwood D. Scriven conducting. At the Boston Public Library 3:30 p. m.

Medieval, Renaissance, and Elizabethan Music—at the Museum of Fine Arts; 4:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

Ford Hall Forum will have as its guest speaker, Edward Tomlinson, authority on South America, who will have for his topic, "The Americas Unite." This will be an accurate picture of the true sentiments of South America and an insight into the exact extent to which friendship has spread among the Americas in present war times. Doors open to the public at John Hancock Hall, St. James Avenue, at 7:30.

Violin concert by Alexander Romanesque at the Boston Public Library. Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Mother, Dad, and Junior Are Pedaling Now

By Don McCammond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Graduated from a plaything to a necessity, bicycles may never replace automobiles, but for the first time in many a New England community they have made the grade as a utility.

Dad finds the two-wheeler an easy means of getting to the station in the morning. Mother does her shopping nowadays by bicycle. The postman and newsboy deliver by bike. And the neighbor next door rides off each day by bicycle to his job in the factory humming with war work.

And these uses are only by way of introduction. Gradually, the American public is putting the bicycle on the plane it has held in Europe for decades, a recognized, standardized way of getting around. Business, romance and recreation over there frequently moved at bicycle speed. And over here, there is a better than fair possibility that life soon will move its own even two-wheeled way.

More and more motorists are finding it cheaper and easier on the rubber to leave the family car at home and ride downtown or to the railroad station by bicycle. Railroads are cognizant of such needs. The Boston & Maine has answered by installing bicycle racks in 14 stations. Requests for racks are coming in at the rate of one a day.

More Facilities Asked

Winchester, Mass., where the first stand was installed by the railroad two months ago, has requested additional facilities. Officials counted 21 bicycles locked in the racks there one day this week. In most cases, the racks are installed inside the station. But where the stations are too small, bikes are locked to the handiest object whether it be radiator or ticket agent.

Increasing use of two-wheeled transportation is expected to have a sobering and reducing effect on American bicycles. Trim, functional bikes on the English model are becoming favorites, displacing the much-ornamented, gadget-laden wheel hitherto popular with the American boy and girl. Weight is coming down. American bicycles weigh about 65 pounds; the English bicycle but 35.

Registration and bicycle regulations similar to those drawn for motorists are almost certain to come. Registrations in some cities already are compulsory and they have shown a sharp jump over last year. Bicycle tracks along arterial highways and major boulevards may be familiar parts of the American landscape. One still exists on Warren Avenue in Boston, a leftover from the bicycle heyday in the early part of the century.

Need for some sort of regulation can be recognized by picturing the prediction of some observers who foretell an hour when thousands of workers will issue from a factory, grasp their wheels, and head for home. The resulting jam in a busy business district might require the services of a dozen flying squads.

Balloon Tires to Go

Balloon tires are another feature of the current bicycle which experts recommend for a change. The balloon tire merely adds to the weight of the bicycle without serving any function other than to give the young people something to talk about, one wholesaler said. "It is no good for a long haul."

There always has been an open discussion on the value of the English hand brake as compared with the American coaster brake. For a time, at least, this discussion may lessen as the English wheel disappears from the market. Boston agents of English bicycle manufacturers report that in 10 weeks their entire stock—already earmarked for delivery—will be exhausted. They expect, however, to continue in business as a repair shop with a sales line of accessories.

Sales of bikes are booming. Never before has there been such a concentrated demand for bicycles, according to retailers. One Brookline concern reported selling 23 in the same number of days in February, approximately two weeks after the store opened. One Saturday in March they sold as many as five.

While utility is accented at present, little doubt appears that the bike will become an important factor as a pleasure vehicle in the gasoline-less, rubber-less months to come. As in England and on the Continent before the war, Americans will accept without comment the sight of mother, dad, and the two children all riding off on one tandem for a holiday picnic. Dad will have Junior in the basket in front of him, and Junior's brother, or sister, will ride the handlebars between Mother and Dad.

Change in Models

The physical appearance of the bicycle has changed considerably since its development in 1839 by Kirkpatrick MacMillan the Dumfrieshire Scotsman. Like many another inventor, MacMillan suffered the jeers of the multitude for his improvements on the "dandy-horse," the production of various men since it first appeared in Paris in 1750. Since then, pedals have been substituted for MacMillan's treadle plate and put on the front wheel to form the "boneshaker;" about 1879. One reformer put the two wheels side by side and dropped the rider between. About the same time another reintroduced treadles and the back wheel drive but made the back wheel twice as big as the front one, calling it the "penny farthing." The next 10 years saw the pneumatic tire and the chain rear-wheel drive, the principle of the bike ever since.

It was the first 100 years that were the hardest—on the cyclist. After that it was an easy transition to the tribute to Daisy Bell—without which no bicycle story would be complete:

". . . you'd look sweet
Upon the seat
Of a bicycle built for two."

No speculation has yet appeared to try construction of the quads, for four, and quints, for five, that popped out in the '90's. There were even contraptions for as many as 10 persons, which may be what may come of mass production in this fast-moving age. Perhaps it is what transportation lines will substitute when rationing begins to apply to their business.

Business firms are not far behind the individual pedestrian. In Rutland, Vt., one public utility has ordered 25 bikes for its meter men, repairmen and other employees who have to dash off on quick trips with equipment.

Fewer Bay State War Workers Than '18 but Pay Sets Records

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wages being paid war workers in Massachusetts are setting new records every month, per worker and for manufacturing as a whole. But the number of workers employed in industry falls 80,000 below its peak of the World War.

These varying features of current wartime manufacturing were reported at the Division of Statistics of the Department of Labor and Industries.

From the continual stories of news workers going into war industry and of record wages, it is often assumed that industrial employment must also be making a new record.

Yet the all-time high mark for manufacturing employment in the Commonwealth came 24 years ago—in 1918, the last year of the first big war.

Then 719,210 workers were so employed, while today's figure is estimated at 625,000.

Here are some other angles of manufacturing in Massachusetts, which is one of the principal industrial states:

A third of the workers in industry are now employed wholly on war production.

Average weekly earnings in their new high point of last month reached $32.98.

Weekly $1,000,000 Pay Rolls

Shipbuilders apparently are the highest paid group, as the highest average weekly earnings of $56.04 are reported from Quincy. Lynn came next with $43.97, Worcester had $42.33, Springfield $41.09, and Boston $32.58.

For the first time this year Quincy and Lynn showed up in the monthly State reports with a weekly manufacturing pay roll of more than $1,000,000. Worcester first hit the $1,000,000 mark last May.

Worcester will probbaly beat all its industrial pay roll records of past years with an estimated total of $75,000,000 for 1942, based on the present rate of production. The best previous record of Worcester was $60,000,000 in 1920.

Quincy will probably do four times better than its peak of 1920, when it received $15,000,000 in manufacturing wages. This year Quincy is likely to have more than $52,000,000, if production keeps up.

The best Lynn had before, also in 1920, reached almost $40,000,000 This year Lynn seems due for more than $52,000,000.

Quincy's specialty is shipbuilding, Worcester's the metal trades. Including foundries, machine shops and tools, and different kinds of machinery, while Lynn has big plants of the General Electric Company.

25 Types of Industry

Boston lacks the volume of defense work in private manufacturing these other cities have. But the Boston Navy Yard and its South Boston Navy Annex make the biggest single industrial establishment in the State.

The Navy Yard workers here, employed in the building of ships, making of naval equipment, total approximately 25,000.

As Government employment does not appear in the State's labor statistics, the State's figures show only 14,283 workers engaged in war industry in private establishments in Boston.

There is not much concentration in any single line, and more than 25 different types of industry are represented.

Out of the 156,984 workers in the State employed on war production in private industry, Boston contains less than one tenth.

Back in the boom year of 1920, Boston had nearly 90,000 workers occupied in manufacturing. Then came a decline. The census of 1940 showed 62,103. This is the latest actual figure available. The Division of Labor Statistics estimated for 1941 between 72,000 and 73,000, and judges the total today to be probably 75,000.

But today's workers are much better paid. The industrial employee in Boston in 1920 averaged about $25 a week. Last month he averaged $32.58, which is a bit over $7 more. The pay roll for today's 75,000 will approximate very nearly the same amount as that paid to the nearly 90,000 in 1920.

The State's figures are drawn from representative groups of establishments covered by the returns made each month to the Department of Labor and Industries. The returns cover 75 per cent or more of all wage earners in all manufacturing concerns in the State.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | RAIN | WARMER | CLOUDY
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature today with occasional light rain tonight.

Southwest Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Little change in temperature this afternoon with occasional light rain tonight.

New Hampshire: Slightly milder in the interior today with occasional light rain or snow over the south portion tonight.

Vermont: Slightly milder today with occasional light snow over the south portion tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:21 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 9:40 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 10:08 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Monday, 10:28 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 7:34 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 7:35 p. m.

The Hours Behind the Scenes

By a Staff Photographer

A New Step in the Making

Willie Frick, champion skater, here shows Roberta Jenks, skating star, how it's done, preparatory for the 1942 Ice Carnival to be staged at The Boston Skating Club, April 9, 10, 11 and 12. The club members are putting in many hours of hard work getting in shape for the event which is to be held for the benefit of Navy relief.

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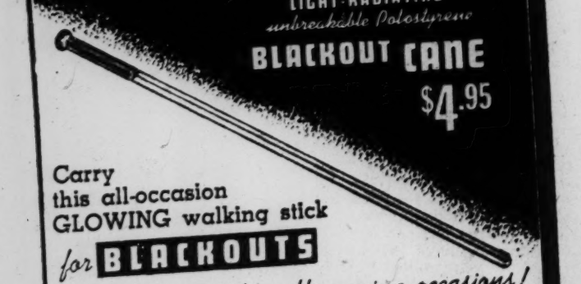
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Britain's Mosquito Fleet Adds Sting to War Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere in Britain

The scene is a small seaside town. The time is officially morning, but it is still dark, for the sun, obvilous to the official statements of men, has not yet risen. The beginners in the drama, however, are up and about already and the clopping of rubber soles on macadam as a flurry of runners dashes down a street is evidence that the action has already begun.

For it is a drama—the fitting of young men for a specialized hardy and expanding section of Britain's Navy. The players who were discovered running through the darkened morning streets are naval officers, starting another day of an intensive course of training that will shortly take them to command in battle swift little torpedo boats, patrol boats, antisubmarine boats, hornets and mosquitoes of the fleet.

The role of the small boat in modern war, largely undetermined at the outbreak of this struggle, is now becoming more clearly defined. The maraudings of the E-boats, the tentative attacks upon British Mediterranean naval bases by Italian torpedo boats, the continuous sallies of their British counterparts into French waters, the use of well-armed motor launches in coastal convoys—all these things, and more, help to tell the same story.

Closely Guarded Secrets

For Britain in particular, now that the might of Germany is encamped so close around the narrow moat, development of the "Mosquito Fleet" has assumed unforeseen importance. A number of this growing fleet's boats and much of its work are still closely guarded secrets. But it is no secret that expansion has led to the equipment of yet another specialized British naval academy, now working at full pressure, training officers and men for new and exacting tasks.

Fitness and youth, as well as seamanship, are prime requisites for these men, and enthusiasm and energy are the keynotes of the young naval college. Which explains why officers are found every morning, during more than half the year considerably before the proverbial crack of dawn, hastening off uphill to do exercises in the open air and then to run further uphill and eventually down again to bath, dress, and breakfast. And then to begin the serious work of the day.

Enthusiasm and energy being the keynotes of this establishment, there is one man who is invariably up before the others. He is the Captain. The personality of the officer commanding the training base is impressed firmly upon it. A former commander of small offensive craft, his several long rows of variegated medal-ribbon testify to initiative and resource in action. Any graduate of his "academy" will testify to his personal initiative in the matter of very early morning exercises.

Trained in Every Task

Classroom lectures are cut down to a minimum here, although there is much factual knowledge to be learned. Since there is rarely room for specialized officers on small boats, one and all must be competent to attend to the handling of the ship, its navigation, gunnery, signaling, and even, to some extent, engineering and electrical work. Every rating in the crew should be able, if necessary, to do the other fellow's job.

The real day begins each morning when, with all that bustle and throbbing and vociferous ordering that ever attend the departure of a ship, a varied squadron of small craft slip their moorings or let go their warps and springs and proceed busily down the bay.

It is a fine sight, this morning maneuver. One by one the boats set out until there is not a motionless vessel in sight and the bay literally hums with activity. The biggest launches plow serenely on toward their appointed water classrooms, seemingly indifferent to the swirling and cavorting of the small, swifter boats, these appearing scarcely able to resist making as fine an impression as possible in the morning review with the spurting white of their bow-waves.

Dummy Attacks Made

All day they are out "at sea." Here a motor launch is being spun in and out through an obstacle course of floating buoys by a young officer-under-training; over there another tyro is maneuvering to pick up a "man"—buoy—who has supposedly fallen overboard; further away a division of boats turns suddenly as one, speeds ahead, turns again, practicing fleet maneuvers by flag signals.

Roaring up comes a menacing torpedo boat, carries out a dummy attack, sweeps swiftly away; lamps wink as boats talk to one another from across the bay; in a far corner, far enough away some of the training officers hope to be out of general view, there is some bumping and boring in progress as practice is obtained in the seemingly difficult art of smartly "coming alongside."

And so, after the day's practical work, the boats return one by one to disembark their officers and men and once again there is only the wind to ruffle the waters of the bay.

But even that is not the end of the day. In the dog-watches, those two-hour tricks between 4 and 8 of an evening that were invented to obtain variety out of the two watch system, there are voluntary lectures to attend. Some men go back to one of the boats for yet more practical experience, others learn to recognize friend from foe in the air, many polish up their signaling in face of the examination that is soon to come.

The week end brings relaxation. There are games to be played on the football pitch or the tennis courts, walks to be enjoyed, runs to be made. One or two have been known to go boating. Yes, there is variety in the recreation that will suffice for active young men until that early morning call on Monday and the rendezvous up the hill with the Captain.

New Type of Tank for the Army

Wide World

A Product of the Arsenal of Democracy

The United States Army's newest type of tank, cast in steel instead of made with plates riveted together, is shown here in the Schenectady, N. Y., shops of the American Locomotive Company. The new tank is known as the M-3-A1 model. The older type tank with rivets can be seen at left. Elimination of rivets in the tank's construction increases the safety of the men who ride in it, the Army says.

Production of 60-Ton Tanks Grows Rapidly at Eddystone

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—Large-scale production of America's new 60-ton tank—believed by the War Department to be the most powerful in the world—is expected soon as part of this country's rapidly quickening tank production program.

With light and medium tanks already rolling out of nearly a dozen plants in very large numbers, the Army is reported ready to turn its attention to the output of its heaviest type of land monster, the first production model of which appeared in December.

Although the War Department has been particularly secretive about the 60-ton tank both as to specifications and to production program, it is understood that plans call for 100 or more a month when output is in full swing. Heavy tank construction to date has been confined, so far as is known, to the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Eddystone, Pa., but other companies are expected to figure in final mass production.

All descriptions, both official and otherwise, agree that the 60-ton tank is the most formidable earth-bound war machine yet developed by any country. Not only does it have a rate of speed and ease of maneuverability equal to that of the M-3, or 30-ton medium tank, but it also carries armor plating sufficient to resist any but the most powerful of direct hits.

No Known Peer

Writing about this tank in the current issue of the magazine Army Ordnance, Brig. Gen. G. M. Barnes, assistant chief of engineering in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, declares that "while there are heavy and supertanks in existence in Europe, there is no vehicle known to exist which would approach the American 60-ton supertank in regard to power of weapons carried and horsepower or engine used to drive it at high speeds across country."

In comparing American tanks—all the way from the 13½-ton light tank to the 60-ton heavy—with those abroad, General Barnes writes that "foreign tank designers have not given speed as high a value as we have.

"This probably has been due to the fact that only engines of relatively lower horsepower have been available. Regardless of the reason, it is a fact that most European tanks, including German, have about one-half the horsepower-to-weight ratio of the corresponding American vehicles. For this reason, it may be expected that American tanks will travel much faster than foreign vehicles and will be more difficult to put out of action."

Like airplanes, the American 13½-ton and 30-ton tanks are now considered to be rolling out at a mass production rate. Both Army officers and tank manufacturers express full confidence that the President's 1942 goal of 45,000 tanks will be amply met. This will necessitate an average monthly output of nearly 4,000 during the current year, while monthly production toward the end of 1942 will probably equal the entire 1941 output.

The rate at which tank production has been stepped up may be judged from the fact that, whereas it took nearly a year to build the first 1,000 light tanks, it took less than three months to build the second 1,000, work on the third batch starting last October.

An even more impressive record has been made in the production of the medium, 30-ton tanks, the first production model of which did not appear until May, 1941. At the present time, they are pouring out of six factories, while the original M-3 model is now being superseded by the improved M-4 style. The M-4 is faster to build since it is welded together instead of rivetted.

American tanks in sufficient numbers to equip several armored divisions have already gone to the British North African and Middle Eastern armies. The latest check to the army of Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is credited to a in-the-nick-of-time arrival of American reinforcements.

General Barnes' assertion that American tanks are the equal of any produced abroad is borne out by careful descriptions of European models now in the War Department's hands. According to this information, German tanks—known by the designation PK or panzerkampfwagen — range from a light tank of 5.7 tons to a heavy tank believed to weigh 35 tons. There is a report of a superheavy tank, known as PK-7 which is reported to weigh 90 tons, but little is known of this tank since it does not appear to have played an important part in any battles to date.

Whereas the American light tank weighs 13½ tons, the German light tank weighs but 9 tons. As against the United States' 30-ton medium, the German medium weighs but 18 tons, while Germany's heavy-medium tank weighs 22 tons.

The discrepancy is still greater in the matter of heavy tanks since the German heavy tank weighs 32 tons as against 60 tons for the American job of the same category. While Army officers admit that Germany may well have a number of 90-ton PK-7s, they are inclined to doubt its practicability for general use, the weight being almost prohibitive for roads, bridges, freight cars and anything but the hardest ground.

French factories are probably producing several good tanks for the Germans, among them the Somua S-35 medium tank, weighing 18 tons, and the Char B heavy tank weighing 31 tons.

Sambo, Henry, Don-Trackers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, New South Wales

Members of a rescue party which has returned to civilization after finding two soldiers who were missing in the bush of the Northern Territory for three days tell a story of expert tracking by three Australian aborigine black trackers—Sambo, Henry, and Don.

Some of the 1,000 soldiers who took part in the search were inclined to be impatient when the trackers spent a full day studying the lie of the country before deciding the direction probably taken by the lost men.

But once the trackers had decided they were not long in crossing the tracks of the men. Then they raced away over rocky reefs where there seemed to be not even an indication of tracks.

The three trackers pushed on unhesitatingly across streams and through dense bush. Reaching sandy country they told the mounted constable the height and build of the two lost men, explaining that they were able to do this by the length of the strides taken and the depth of the impression left by boots.

When the search party finally reached the lost men the two at first refused to believe that the aborigines had actually tracked them. But when 20 pairs of boots were set aside and black tracker Sambo at once picked out those belonging to the men who had been lost, they were convinced.

First Unit of 200 Dogs Enlisted For Duty at Army's Supply Centers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Saboteurs will have an even harder time getting near to the Army's supply centers if dogs have anything to do with it, and it looks like they will, following official acceptance of an offer by Dogs for Defense, Inc., of No. 590 Madison Avenue, to train canines to aid sentries, it was announced today. Major General Edmund Bristol Gregory, of the Quartermasters Corps, will accept the first unit of 200 dogs now in training, it was added.

"In all the depots there are places where saboteurs, once inside, could hide and escape the eyes of the most alert sentry," Harry I. Caesar, President of Dogs for Defense, said. "They could not, however, elude the scenting and hearing of properly trained dog."

Mr. Caesar, director of the American Kennel Club and treasurer of the Westminster Kennel Club, made a public appeal for medium-sized dogs. He said the organization was formed as a result of the wish of dog owners to contribute to the war effort.

The dogs will be trained to work with any sentry having them on leash, remaining at heel, coming when called in spite of all distractions and, most important, giving warning through either a growl or bark when any stranger comes within range of their hearing or scent.

This is the first time in this country that such wide recognition has been given dogs for their military usefulness. Some experimenting was done in the last war, but it was not particularly satisfactory. Dog breeders said this was because the Army recruited its dogs from castoffs at animals shelters. Furthermore, they hold, training was left too much in the hands of those who knew nothing about it.

When the American Expeditionary Force reached Europe in the last war, it had to enlist dogs from the British and French armies and never developed a competent dog corps of its own.

Workers' Morale Up to Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—Efficiency of workers in war industries today in Britain, Canada, and the United States depends upon their "well-being and good will" and it is up to Government in each country to maintain this morale, the International Labor Office reported today.

Stressing that means must be found to adapt working conditions in the three countries to the changing exigencies of the war situation, the I. L. O. urges collaboration of government, employer, and worker wherever possible.

"In practice," it was stated, "the only method is that of joint negotiation and collective agreement.

Surveying war contracts as they are currently written in the three countries, the I. L. O. points out that the three Governments have become, in effect, "the employers, direct or indirect, of large numbers of the working population." Consequently, it says, these governments must answer "to the workers and to the general public" for conditions in which defense work is done.

The I. L. O.'s survey, entitled "Labor Conditions in War Contracts," analyzes such measures as the Walsh-Healey Act, under which labor conditions are stipulated in U. S. Government contracts, the "Essential Work Orders," effective in Britain, and similar regulations enacted in Canada.

Three Britons Honored By Titles From King

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—King George VI yesterday knighted Rear Admiral P. L. Vian, Commander of the British naval force which torpedoed an Italian battleship of the Littorio class Sunday while escorting a convoy to Malta. He was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

King George also conferred a barony upon Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, former Minister for Aircraft Production, and a Viscountcy upon Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, former Secretary of State for War.

If Puerto Ricans Want to Leave, 500,000 May Get Migration Chance

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—A plan to move 500,000 Puerto Ricans from the over-populated United States possession in the Caribbean to five under-populated Latin-American countries—if they want to go—is being laid before Government and diplomatic officials here.

Such a move would affect directly one fourth of the island's citizens and would be one of the biggest mass migrations in history.

It is being proposed by Emile Bataille of Newark, N. J., who in 1939 was appointed by President Roosevelt as an advisor on settling European political refugees in British Guiana. Mr. Bataille also spent six years in Canada arranging for re-settlement of refugee Poles and Ukranians. He has no official Government connections.

Guy J. Swope, former Governor of Puerto Rico, who is now Director of the Division of Territories, believes Mr. Bataille's plan is "logical and reasonable." Mr. Swope, who has conferred with Mr. Bataille, says he will take it up further with Government officials.

The plan has three aims:

1. To reduce the population of Puerto Rico, one of the most heavily populated islands in the world, with 543 persons to the square mile.
2. To provide labor to develop and increase the supply of vital war materials in Latin America, particularly rubber.
3. To populate the hinterlands of five countries—Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, and Venezuela—and give them colonists who will be assimilated without difficulty.

'Scrapping' His Title

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Gov. Payne Ratner will introduce Thomas L. Mullican to Kansas officials, but may omit some titular details.

In a letter to Governor Ratner announcing his visit, Mr. Mullican listed his official title as: "Senior Commodity Specialist of the Automobile Graveyard Section for the Bureau of Industrial Conservation of the War Production Board."

He's in charge of scrap-iron collection.

Prices and Your Purse: the Sugar Hiatus

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 28

What are patriotic Americans supposed to do during the April 28-May 5 moratorium on sugar?

Eat something else, is the Office of Price Administration's blunt reply.

The suspension of sales has been ordered to give the industry a chance to clear its decks and set its sails for all-out rationing to start at the end of the abstention period.

Too Salty

Tests that showed salt an effective antidote for incendiary bombs have been quietly put aside by the Office of Civilian Defense, in the hope of warding off a run on this essential culinary item.

"Don't use salt on that incendiary bomb," the OCD urged this week. "Sand, if dry, is equally effective as salt, costs less, is more readily available and is easier to keep dry."

Close Shave

"Whiskers as usual" went out this week for American men under the War Production Board order that limits razor blades to about one a shaver a week.

Surveys showed men "in a lather" over the priority until it was explained that manufacturers are planning to turn out blades which last longer.

Light on Lamp Cords

Repairing broken lamp cords and designing new lamp shades out of scraps will become popular home pastimes now that the War Production Board has curtailed production of electric lamps and shades.

Another thing — you won't be able to get those extra long electric cords at the store any more. It will mean buying two instead.

Recap-itulation

Taxi drivers, defense workers and certain traveling salesmen have won their battle to get some sort of tires out of Leon Henderson, but whether they will be satisfied remains to be seen. The 500,000 tires they will get in April will not even be retreaded but merely "recapped," which means new rubber is applied only to the surface of the tire touching the highway.

A Washington taxi driver, turning up his nose at the Henderson good-will offering, predicted the recapped tires would "blow out" as soon as warm weather makes the pavements hot.

Hare-line Case

One sure way of reducing the family meat bill is to raise rabbits.

This advice was offered by Dr. I. M. Gabrielson, Director of the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service during a Congressional hearing.

Be sure to investigate city ordinances before you start.

Consomme, Too?

Soup now comes in flakes. Purchases for lend-lease distribution by the Department of Agriculture last week included 120,000 pounds of dehydrated tomato soup flakes. Tin soup cans are scarce and take up too much shipping space.

Stretching Rubber

The Army is proud of its record of saving rubber, not only on motor vehicles, but in rubber heels, raincoats, and tents. Rubber heels will be entirely eliminated from soldier's shoes in a few months. Water-resistant canvas coats are being substituted for rubber raincoats. Rubber used in hip and knee boots has been reduced 25 per cent.

Safe and Saving

Following President's Roosevelt's tire-saving advice, Alabama, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico and Virginia have established a 40-mile maximum speed limit. Other states have pledged co-operation and requested voluntary compliance with the President's request.

Honey Department

For the benefit of the housewife, the WPB has started to hunt down any large supplies of honey that may be being hoarded commercially.

Any person having more than 1,200 pounds of honey or more on hand is given 30 days to tell the WPB. The order, the WPB says, is designed to enable the householder and the armed forces to get their share of honey.

Sugar Tips

Sugar-thrift rules just issued by the consumer division of the OPA include:

"Serve cooked fruits hot to enjoy their fullest flavor and sweetness.

"Save syrup from canned fruits to sweeten other fruit, pudding sauces or beverages.

"A pinch of salt increases the sweetening power of sugar in cooked food.

"Be sure all sugar is completely dissolved to get its full sweetness."

Blame the Nazis

The half-cent-a-gallon rise in the ceiling price of gasoline allowed by the OPA this week in 17 Eastern and Southern states was judged necessary to cover increased transportation costs involved in using railroad tank cars instead of ocean tankers to bring oil from Texas and Oklahoma oil fields.

No Substitute

Only critical metal that will be left in the average civilian flashlight manufactured after March 31 will be zinc, in the coating around the battery for which no substitute has yet been found. The WPB promises there will still be enough flashlights made to meet "normal" needs.

Australia in Man Power Quest Considers Prisoner-Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Seeking a solution of the man power problem, the Australian Government is considering using war prisoners for work not directly connected with the war. The authorities are meeting a major problem—how to provide the extra guards required to prevent attempts at escape.

The situation here differs greatly from that in more densely populated countries. "In rural Australia, where the bush is only a few hundred yards distant in most of the places where the prisoners would be called on to work, it would be necessary to provide a guarding force almost as large as the detachment of prisoners," said an official spokesman.

In Australia there are vast distances to be covered by those in pursuit of escapees. It has been the practice to send to Australia the more desperate prisoners. These, if they regained their freedom, would be useful to an invading force and might form themselves into guerrilla bands. They might attack small centers and terrorize outlying neighborhoods.

The Government, therefore, is seeking methods which would minimize the possibility of escape.

It is understood, too, that the British Empire has made an agreement with Germany that internees shall not be forced to work in any way—the choice must be theirs—and if Australia did not conform with this agreement the Germans undoubtedly would retaliate to the disadvantage of British subjects interned in Germany.

The efforts of Minister for War Organization of Industry John J. Dedman have been therefore directed toward using friendly aliens in labor battalions to make up some of the man power so urgently required here. The attitude of the rank and file of labor outside the Government toward any proposal to use this form of labor has been doubtful. Earlier it was distinctly hostile, the argument being that if prisoners were worked they would lessen the market open to Australians and thereby cause unemployment. At the recent convention of the Australian Workers Union, which includes agricultural and pastoral workers in its ranks, emphatic opposition was expressed to any proposal to introduce war prisoners as laborers in the fruit industry. However, expansion of the fighting forces and increased war production is rapidly absorbing all available men, and few Australians now find themselves with nothing to do. Farmers are particularly in need of labor because country enlistments have been great and the appeal of higher wages in city war industries has also had a considerable effect. It is, therefore, argued that prisoners could be used in the country without coming into competition with Australian labor.

Money and Supplies Reach Free China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—American relief supplies and money are reaching China's war victims over a vast network of communications that operate successfully despite Japanese penetration of Burma and Southwest Asia, according to Frederick H. Wood, chairman of United China Relief.

While Japanese blockades have closed or endangered major transportation routes, relief supplies still are carried by a variety of means ranging from camel caravans to freight-handling transport planes, Mr. Wood said. United China Relief's current policy, however, was to cable funds to field agencies in Free China except in cases where needed relief material was absolutely unavailable, he added.

"Funds needed to provide for the thousands of refugees crowding daily into Free China are sent there quickly and safely through the Bank of China and the Central Bank of China," Mr. Wood added.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Bostonian Only Candidate For High Pen Women Post

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Grace Warner Gulesian, composer-pianist member of the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women, and present Chairman of Music for the National League, is the unopposed candidate for the office of First Vice-President of the national organization this year. She will succeed Mrs. Florence Hamilton, of New York City.

Mrs. Gulesian and the other new national officers of the Pen Women will be elected this year, for the first time, by absentee ballot.

The biennial convention which customarily comes in April in Washington, D. C., the national headquarters, has been canceled. This action was taken in accordance with President Roosevelt's request that, because of the congested housing and hotel situation in the nation's Capital, due to war conditions, no conventions or gatherings bringing additional visitors to Washington be held during the war emergency.

Last year, the league was obliged to cance lits plan for having its mid-administration meeting in Puerto Rico because of the war. It was to have been held at the Mardi Gras season and elaborate plans had been made for the trip. Only at its last biennial session, the league adopted an amendment to its constitution authorizing the casting of ballots for candidates for national office by mail. This provision makes possible the procedure in the present election and the cancellation of the convention.

Mrs. Gulesian has had long experience in the league, being a charter member of the Boston Branch, in which she served as first Secretary and third President.

She is also a member of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and has held office as State Chairman of Music for the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and as Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs.

She is widely known as a composer, her most popular song probably being her musical setting to the poem "The House By the Side of the Road." Her "Hymn to America," with words by Clara Endicott Sears, is another which is much in demand at present. She has written two operettas, both music and lyrics, "Dick Whittington" and "Princess Marina," which have been produced in Boston, and a third "Cape Cod Ann," which has not yet been publicly presented. She has also lectured extensively in New England on musical subjects and has formed several choruses.

In addition to her activity as a member of the League of American Pen Women, Mrs. Gulesian is an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having been four years Regent of Johanna Aspinwall Chapter in Brookline, and for five years State Radio Director for the Massachusetts State D. A. R.

Chidnoff

Grace Warner Gulesian

Mrs. Gulesian is the unopposed candidate for the office of First Vice-President of the National League of American Pen Women. She is a composer and pianist, and a charter member and former President of the Boston Branch of the League.

Robeson Donates Concert To Conn. Welfare Fund

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., March 28 (AP)—Paul Robeson, Negro baritone, gave a formal concert last night for the Enfield Teachers Association welfare fund, was liberal with encores, and then refused all offers of remuneration saying that he had done it for the "home folks."

Cushman Club Rummage Sale On April 14

The Charlotte Cushman Club will hold a rummage sale in Horticultural Hall, Boston, Tuesday April 14, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Owing to the shortage, the sale this year will include a department for horse equipment, bridles, harness, etc.

Committees for the various branches of the work have been announced as follows by Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, Club President, and General Chairman of the event.

A food bar will be operated by Mrs. Harold F. Lang and Mrs. Cabot Jackson Morse, assisted by a corps of volunteer waitresses.

Mrs. Joseph R. McCoole is chairman of the household table, her co-chairman being Mrs. Harry Wyman Barrett. They will have 20 helpers.

Mrs. William F. Cotting and Mrs. Bertram S. Hawkins head the furniture department; Mrs. Ralph J. Gelinas the "Kiddie Coop" and clothing for children, assisted by Mrs. Franklin W. Fessenden; Mrs. Edward Dorsey Hobbs, 2nd, and Mrs. Seth Thomas Gano, bric-a-brac, jewelry, silver, bags, and miscellaneous articles; Mrs. F. R. Fayerweather, women's dresses, assisted by 25 saleswomen; Mrs. Robert H. Beckley, men's clothing; Mrs. Wendell B. Grey, women's coats, suits, and knitted wear; Mrs. Harry Otis Mayo, the hat bar; Mrs. Oren Cheney Sanborn and Mrs. Edward M. Hamlin, the shoe department; and Mrs. Harry J. Murphy, transportation.

Floorwalkers will be E. Frank Leighton, Henry Porter, Charles A. Dooley, and Wesley Boynton. Mrs. Lyman P. Gutterson and Mrs. J. F. Mulkern will serve as cashiers at the entrance. Secretary for the committee is Mrs. Albert C. Armstrong.

The club will welcome donations at any time between now and the sale, at the club house, No. One Marlborough Street, Boston. On April 13, the day before the sale, the articles will be marked and taken to Horticultural Hall, and on that day donations may be made directly to the Hall.

Boston Camp Fire Girls at Council Fire

More than 150 Camp Fire Girls of Metropolitan Boston took part in a Birthday Council Fire last evening as a climax to their celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the National Camp Fire Girls organization. The event took place at the Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston.

Impressive ceremonies of honor to the flag of the United States, the special candle-lighting ritual, and choral singing and pageantry were included in the colorful program. Camp Fire Girls from 15 groups in Boston, Charlestown, Dorchester, Milton, Brookline, Roslindale, Roxbury, and West Roxbury, dressed in red-white-and-blue costumes, participated.

Honor Ranks Bestowed

Miss M. Goldeth Myers, Chairman of the Metropolitan Boston Guardians Association, presided, and had the assistance of Mrs. Frederick W. Maddox of Roslindale, Miss Lillian Stone of Roxbury, and Mrs. Ruth Pye. Mrs. Sydney E. Thorup of West Roxbury was in charge of the music.

As a means of recognizing individual progress honor ranks were conferred as follows:

The rank of Trail Seeker, conferred by Miss Stone upon Frances Lake and Pearl Springer of Roxbury, and Charlotte Bennett and Dorothy Roberts of Boston;

The rank of Wood Gatherer, conferred by Mrs. Sidney Cowles of Milton, upon Cecelia James and Phyllis Tavada of Roxbury, and Rena Maddox and Carlyn Randlett of Roslindale;

The rank of Fire Maker, conferred by Mrs. Maddox upon Esther Rubin and Michelina Siragusa of Boston;

The rank of Torch Bearer in Indian Lore, conferred by Miss Myers upon Marianne Joy of Boston.

Miss Zillah E. Wells, Field Executive of the Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls, presented special "Service for Victory" honors upon 35 to 40 girls, and the Needlework Guild honor upon about 12 others.

Service For Victory

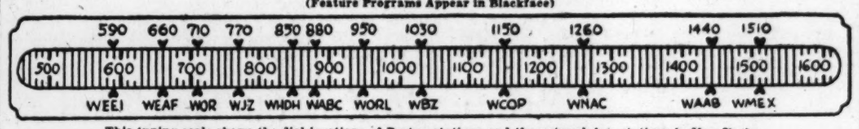
Service for Victory honors have been earned by such activities as caring for babies, learning home hygiene, knitting and sewing for the Red Cross, and other pursuits in collaboration with the Service for Victory program recently announced by the National Council. Camp Fire Girls make up a junior branch of the Needlework Guild of America, and girls who have made 11 or more articles of children's clothing receive an honor therefor.

Special service honors also were bestowed by Miss Wells upon Mrs. Maddox and Mrs. Thorup.

A new group of Camp Fire Girls from Dorchester was received into the Council. Mrs. Ruth McDonald is Guardian of the group, and Mrs. Marjorie Briggs, Assistant Guardian.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 **Theater of Today: Glenda Farrell**	News; "Man on the Farm"	"Musical Roundup"; "Consumer's Time"	"Boston's Future"; talk	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 "Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orch.	Ilka Chase; orchestra; vocalist; guests	Dept. of Agriculture; "Italian Melodies"	Town Crier; Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30			"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
12:45			"Italian Melodies"	
1:00 News	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	Cafe Continental	"Musical Mailbox"; with Vivienne Cameron
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard.	
1:30 Science Adventures	Contrasts in Melody	Inter-American Univ'ty	"Hail America"	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45 Interview	War News	Transcribed music	Colonial Network Orch.	Short Story Editor
2:00 News; Of Men and	"Fantasy in Melody";	**"The Brahms Requiem"; 120-Voice Chorus; Lehman Engel, conductor; soloists; organist**	Woody Herman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:15 Books	C. Dennis; soloist; orch.		Woody Herman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:30 Brush Creek Follies	Elwood Gary, songs		Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45 Brush Creek Follies	"Here's to You"		Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Five Star News
3:00 Country Journal	Musical program	Sports program	**M. I. T.-Univ. of Maine: debate: "U. S. and Canada and the St. Lawrence Seaway"**	Dance Matinee
3:15 Country Journal	Musical program	Parent-Teacher Assn.		Dance Matinee
3:30 United We Stand	Phil Bovero's Orchestra	**Southern Symphony Or., Edwin McArthur, cond.**		Dance Matinee
3:45 United We Stand	Phil Bovero's Orchestra			Dance Matinee
4:00 **King Geo. VI; Americans in the Making**	**King George VI;** music	**King George VI;** Down Mexico Way	**King George VI;** orch.	Dance Matinee
4:15	Club Matinee; variety		Colonial Network Orch.	Dance Matinee
4:30 News Matinee at	Club Matinee; variety	"Air Youth of America"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:45 Meadowbrook, Or	"Comic Strip" talk	Sports program	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:00 **Cleveland Orchestra; Artur Rodzinski, conductor**	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Dance Matinee
5:15	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Dance Matinee
5:30	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Melody Mirror
5:45 **Cleveland Orchestra**	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	War Reporter	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 **Song Shop**	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert.	Town Crier
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News.	Sports Digest; Defense.	Press Roundup; Music.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00 **"This Is War"; Norman Corwin; drama**	**"This Is War"; drama; Norman Corwin, direct'r**	**"This Is War"; drama; Norman Corwin, direct'r**	**"This Is War"; drama, Norman Corwin, direct'r**	**"This Is War"; drama, Norman Corwin, direct'r**
7:15 "Calling Pan America"; Folsongs	FM Dedication	'Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Deanna Durbin, songs.
7:45	FM Dedication	Melodic Moods	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	Abie's Irish Rose";	**"Treasure Hour of Song"; Josephine Tumina**	"Lest We Forget"; drama
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	**Chicago Theater: Prize**	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	"Swap Night"; H. Allen	Truth or Consequences"	**Operetta; Marion Claire,**	101st Vets. Assn.; Orch.
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	Smith, conductor	quiz program		Quartet
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Leighton Noble's Orch.	National Barn Dance;	**soprano; Walter Cassel,**	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	**tenor**	
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Frontline Headlines	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45 "Saturday Night	"Meet the Band"	Orchestra; guest	Horace Heidt's Orch.	
10:00 Serenade"; music.	Bob Ripley; "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Olympics-N. Y. Rovers
10:15 Public Affairs	or Not!"	Charles Dant's Orchestra	**America Preferred; Kurt**	hockey game
10:30 Bobby Tucker's Or.	John Kirby's Orch.	Ted Steele's Studio Club	**Baum, tenor**	Olympics-N. Y. Rovers
10:45 News; Sports	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Ted Steele's Studio Club	News Service	Five Star News
11:00 John T. Frederick	News; Music	News Service	Gypsy Caravan	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Dance orchestra	Local news; Music	Gypsy Caravan	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Orchestra.	Dance orchestra	Riverboat Revels; Pete	Joseph E. Davies	Day's End; music
11:45 Dick Rogers' Orch.	Dance orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wilcher, organist	European News; Music., Piano Trio	European News; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15			Radio Carollers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"The Song Shop"	
8:45 Circle"	Tone Pictures	News Service	"The Song Shop"	
9:00 News of the World	World News Roundup	World News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15 "From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	Deep River Boys; quartet		Religious service
9:30 Loft," J. Mattfield,	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious service
9:45 Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music"		Religious service
10:00 Church of the Air	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob; children's	Musical Album	Religious service
10:15 Church of the Air	Rhythm Parade	program	Male Quartet	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Stories of America";	Music From Many Lands	Manner"
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	Vi and Vilma, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist.	**Service From The Mother**
11:00 News; Milestones in	News; Musicale	Cathedral Church of St.	Church service	**Church, The First**
11:15 American Music	"Recital Period"	Paul; services	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston,**
11:30 Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature	Cathedral Church of St.	Church service	**Massachusetts**
11:45 Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature	Paul; services	Tremont Temple service	
12:00 News Service	**Foreign Policy Talk**	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15 Duke Un. Glee Club	First Piano Quartet	"Letters to My Son"	Student Radio Club	"Romance in Music"
12:30 Salt Lake City	**Music Hall: Symphony**	Emma Otero, soprano;	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	**Orchestra; soloists**	orchestra	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15 Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	Dept. of Justice Series.	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30 Invitation to	News Room of the Air	"The World Is Yours";	The Lutheran Hour:	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45 Learning	Allen Roth's Orchestra	dramatization	Lutheran chorus	baritone
2:00 **'Solomon & Balkis,' opera by Randall Thompson; Howard Barlow, con.; News**	**Famous Fireside Plays: "Front Page," by Ben Hecht and C. MacArthur; B. H. Clark, narr.**	Sammy Kaye's Serenade. Sammy Kaye's Serenade. Hollywood Reporter. **Round Table Discussion Round Table Discussion**	"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom Slater, m. c.	**Christian Science Program; talk; music**
3:00 **New York Philharmonic - Symphony John Barbirolli, conductor**	**"Wake Up, America" "Wake Up, America" "Wake Up, America" "Wake Up, America"**	"Chats About Dogs"; sk. H. V. Kaltenborn. "Listen, America" "Listen, America"	"The Americas Speak" "The Americas Speak" Hickam Field Glee Club Defense talk	Scandinavian Melodies Scandinavian Melodies Scandinavian Melodies Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 **New York Philharmonic - Symphony**	**News; Masteringers' Tony Wons' Scrapbook.**	Quiz of Two Cities Quiz of Two Cities	Reviewing Stand: aus- pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program Religious program
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz	**Previews Two New Plays;**	**"Plays for Americans";**	Young People's Church	"Is That So?"; forum.
4:45 Or.; Don. Dickson	**"Blue Theater Players"**	**Conrad Veidt in 'Hate'**	of the Air; speaker	Circle C Ranch Boys
5:00 **Family Hour: G. Swarthout; Ross Graham; chorus**	Moylan Sisters, songs	**World's Most Honored Music; M. Piastro, con.**	**'I Hear America Singing' 'I Hear America Singing'**	Religious program Religious program
5:15	Olivio Santora, yodeler	Comedy Drama	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Religious program
5:30	Wheeling Steelmakers:	Comedy Drama	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Religious program
5:45 Wm. Shirer's News.	variety show			
6:00 **Theater: Laraine Day; drama**	**"Keep Guessing"; quiz**	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing";	Five Star News
6:15	program	prano; violin and organ	guest, W. Compton, m. c	Irish Melodies
6:30 "Melody Ranch";	News Commentators	News Service	"Symphonic Strings";	Religious program
6:45 Gene Autry; Music	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Popular Music	Alfred Wallenstein, con	Religious program
7:00 Dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny; M. Living-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15 Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester"; or,	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30 **Guild: P. Goddard, J. Benny, comedy**	Daughters of Uncle Sam: All-Girl Band; guest	"Bandwagon"; Frankie Master's Orchestra	News Service "Invitation to Waltz"	Central Baptist Church of Quincy; Rev. Frank
7:45				C. Hugeman
8:00 World News	Religious program	**Edgar Bergen; guest;**	**American Forum of the**	Central Baptist Church.
8:15 World News	Religious program	**comedy; orchestra**	**Air**	Classical Album
8:30 Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	**"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch**	**American Forum of Air**	Classical Album
8:45 jury; Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch		Gabriel Heatter, news.	
9:00 **Star Theater: Fred Allen; K. Baker; Portland Hoffa; guests; orchestra**	Walter Winchell "The Parker Family"; "Dear John"; drama Dinah Shore, songs; or.	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival" "Old-Fashioned Revival" "Old-Fashioned Revival" "Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album Classical Album George Harris' Orch. George Harris' Orch.
9:15				
9:30				
9:45				
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Bruins - Detroit hockey
10:15 It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	Grin Fleld's Orchestra	game
10:30 News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	Naj. Fed. of Business &	"Keep 'Em Rolling";	Bruins-Detroit hockey
10:45 Dance Time	J. Anthony, director	Prof. Women's Clubs	variety program	Five-Star News
11:00 Headlines, Bylines.	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:15 **"They Live Forever"; drama**	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30 V. Monroe's Orch.	Music You Want	Mystery Series with John	'Answering You'; British	Day's End; music
11:45	Music You Want	Wayne	Govt. Official Program	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 Arthur Godfrey	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	News Commenttaor	Dance orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"; sk.	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss Interviews.	Organ Recital
11:30 "Bright Horizons";	"Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons"; sketch.	Melody Strings	Henry King's Orchestra.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Defense; Talk; Songs	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk.	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News.	Rhythm Revue; Sports.
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	"Serenade in Tangotime"	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	Musical Roundup	Network program	Musical Mailbox; Talk
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	H. E. Agriculture News.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Network program	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Salute to South America	Dramatic sketches
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Victory Program
2:15 Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Leatherneck Parade
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov'a Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	United States Naval	Organ Recital
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Academy Band	Five Star News
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Lester Huff, organ; trio.	Dance Matinee
3:45 Musical Camera	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"King Bard Presents"	Dance Matinee
4:00 Preview	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Network Orch.	Dance Matinee
4:15 "Family Front"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:30 "Swing Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News; Talk	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Dance Matinee
5:00 Accent on Music	"Singing Cowboy"	"When a Girl Marries"	Children's program	Dance Matinee
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	"Dramatic Serial"	Dance Matinee
5:30 Dance Music	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	Harper House; drama.
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	News; Network program	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Blackout Information"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier; Defense.
6:30 Frank Harper, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ask the Children"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; news.	Josephine Cambria, songs
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs.	"Ask the Children"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; news.	"PM" Reports; News
7:30 Blondie's comedy	"Cavalcade of America's	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Dance Band
7:45 serial drama	torical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Lanny Ross, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz.	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	"Rising Up the News"	State House Topics.
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	White; orchestra	Selective Service System	Round Table: Evacuation
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz "True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra	"Music for America"; tenor; M. Gould's Orch.	WMEX Drama: Essays in Drama
8:45				
9:00 **Radio Theater: "I Wanted Wings," with original screen cast**	"At Midnight on the 31st of March"; drama	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Frontline Headlines	Music Education; Nat.	News Service	Classical Album
9:30	John Kirby's Orchestra	Conf.; Pan-Am. progr'm	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45			"Miss Meade's Children"	
10:00 Freddy Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Freddy Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	vocalists; chorus	Grif Williams' Orch.	Dance orchestra
10:30 "Air Warning"	"Air Warning"	Lt. Col. M. W. Reed	"Air Warning"	"Air Warning"
10:45 News; Sports	A to Z in Novelty; Talk	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Concert Album"	Dance orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Siegried Wagener, News	Dance orchestra
11:15 Weather; Master	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30 Works of Music; or.	Music You Want	Mystery Series with John	'Answering You'; British	Day's End; music
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Music You Want	Wayne	Govt. Official Program	Music; News

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Flat, egg-shape boxes with satin rosettes:
Chocolate-filled, 1¼ lbs. $1.90 ½ lb. $1.00

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Egg-filled Lace Easter Bonnet ea. .80
Small Eggs for Filling Baskets ..... lb. .60
Chocolate-covered Cream Eggs 6c, 12c, .18
Tiny Eggs in Crate ..... .30
Dozen Large Eggs in Box: 4 plain cocoanut cream, 8 chocolate-dipped eggs .... .80

RABBITS, NOVELTIES
Chocolate Rabbit, 10c, .25
Cream Ducks (yellow) & Rabbits (white) ..... lb. .70
Cream Lilies ..... lb. .80
Chick Lollypop ..... .08
Chocolate Chicks, Bunnies, etc. .... lb. $1.10
Filled Easter Cart .... .80
Maple Sugar Bunny, pkg. .10

S. S. P. ASSORTMENTS
Easter Assortment: tulip-tint bon bons, chocolates, lb. $1.10
S. S. P. Assorted Chocolates: famous candies of prestige and distinction. Freshly packed ..... lb. $1.10

EASTER BOXES AND BASKETS
Service Men's Boxes, $2.15, $2.35, $3.45, $5
Easter Hamper of Confections $4.25, $6.15
Easter Boxes of Delicacies ... $2.95, $5, $10
Easter Baskets (fruits, etc.) ..... $5 to $25
Easter Family Box $5

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'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, March 30
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—5:15 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Comment. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Heard Over Here. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—9:55 p. m. — Musical Interlude. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Sunday, March 29

London—5:15 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—American Mailbag. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.59 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Today on Short Waves

Women's City Club of Boston—"Wandering in the Peruvian Andes—the Land of the Incas," by Harry J. Robinson. Illustrated with motion pictures; 8 p. m.; Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street.

Monday

Junior League Garden Club—Paul Dempsey of Waltham Field Station to talk on defense gardens; refreshments follow. Junior League Ballroom, Zero Marlborough Street, Boston, 3 p. m.
Massachusetts League of Women Voters—Hallett Abend, newspaper correspondent, to lecture in John Hancock Hall, Boston; 8:15 p. m.
Boston Society of Early Music—Third concert of the season; 8:30 p. m. Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, Boston.

Tuesday

Women's City Club of Boston—Dr. David M. Little to discuss "The Universities and Colleges Pledge their Resources for War"; 11 a. m.; Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street.
Brookline Woman's Club—Annual rummage sale; Town Hall auditorium; 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Wednesday

Belmont Woman's Club—American Home Committee meets at Clubhouse 2:30 p. m. to hear "A Garden for Leisure" by Flora Graves Pease. Refreshments served.
Junior League of Boston—Glee Club concert; 3 p. m. at League headquarters, Zero Marlborough Street, Boston.
Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Annual Luncheon at Maugus Club; 1 p. m.

Thursday

Greenwood Woman's Club—Regular meeting. Miss Shirley Kendall, violinist, to entertain. Chairman of hostesses is Mrs. Perry Lobdell; Clubhouse; 2 p. m.
Daughters of Colonial Wars—Meeting at Hotel Vendome, Boston, 2 p. m. Musicale, including vocal and piano selections by Mrs. Mabel Pearson.
Brewster Woman's Club—Arthur Finlay to speak on "A Trip on Cape Cod." Musical program; luncheon 12:30. Hostess, Mrs. Nathan Black; Clubhouse.
Harvard Woman's Club of Boston—Spring fashion show. Hotel Vendome; 2 p. m. Refreshments and social hour.
Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Final club institute of the season; Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston 10:30 a. m. Basil Matthews to speak on "Women's Part in World Reconstruction." Quindara Dodge to discuss "Nutrition."

Saturday

Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston—Annual dinner, Hotel Vendome. Irving T. McDonald, war analyst and radio commentator, to be the speaker.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, March 29

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, March 30

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower news, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, March 29

2:30 p. m. — WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Calendar of Women's Clubs Events Scheduled Next Week

Tomorrow

Women's City Club of Boston—"Wandering in the Peruvian Andes—the Land of the Incas," by Harry J.

Hub Shipping Men Hear of 82 Tankers Contracted to Offset East Coast Sinkings

Cimarron Type World Record In Its Size

Log of the Port of Boston

Action to alleviate the increasing shortage of tankers brought about by activities of submarines off the Atlantic seaboard is being taken by the United States Maritime Commission, Boston shipping men stated today.

Award of contracts for construction of 82 tankers, of which 14 will be the Cimarron type, 56 large and 12 the coastal type, has been made by the Commission. The 14 Cimarron type tankers, one of the largest and fastest afloat, will be built by the Bethlehem Steel Company in its yard at Sparrows Point, Maryland, and the other 56 large tankers at a new yard near Portland, Oregon.

Since the emergency shipbuilding program was launched a year ago, contracts for 237 of the large type tankers have been awarded by the Commission. There are also 48 under order on private contract.

Of the 12 coastal type tankers just ordered, eight are to be built at Galveston, Texas, and four at Duluth, Minn. These 12 bring the number of contracts awarded by the Commission for coastal type tankers up to 28. Coastal type tankers are Diesel propelled, and measure 220 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 12 feet 10 inches draft.

Other contracts just awarded call for 32 emergency cargo vessels known as Liberty Ships, to be built in a shipyard to be constructed for the purpose at Providence, R. I. This last order brings the total of Liberty Ships ordered by the Commission up to 1488.

'Watchdog of Piers'

Saboteurs will have small chance to operate at the Boston & Albany Railroad Piers in East Boston, if Sergt. Oscar Gerrig has anything to say about it. He is the tall, broad-shouldered, railroad police officer with kindly but piercing eyes, who makes no exceptions in identifying all who enter the Clyde Street gates to the piers.

Even Federal officials are halted until recognized or identified by the "watchdog of the piers," as the Sergeant has become known since the need of extreme caution has virtually closed the piers to strangers.

One veteran waterfront reporter who sought to enter the piers without the "bother" of specific identification, was unable to escape the watchful eye of the Sergeant, though he was not camouflaged by overalls and dinner pail. But the experience permitted the scribe to observe the completeness and impartial manner with which the identification process was carried out.

'Swan Song'

With commercial shipping now almost unknown at the port of Boston, one of the oldest intercoastal companies submitted its formal "swan song" this week, when the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company sent notices to all its regular clients of the suspension of its services. Their last sailings in each direction have now been completed, and the ships handed over to the Government for the duration of the war. Boston offices of the American-Hawaiian Line are being moved this week end to smaller quarters in the same building.

White steel drum-buoys have been established in various areas of Boston harbor, mariners have just been notified, to mark temporary dumping grounds for fill dredged out of pier slips in new developments.

Wharfage Rates

Railroads serving the port of Boston have issued new wharfage rates to be effective April 20, increasing the charge by 10 per cent on freight moving to or from the piers by other than railroad haulage. The Wiggin Terminals, Inc., also issued new wharfage tariff, effective April 25, conforming with that of the railroads. The change means that wharfage charges on general merchandise will jump from 50 cents a ton to 55 cents; lumber will be 55 cents for each 1,000 board feet for covered space, and 45 cents for all other space. If lighters are used, wharfage charges assessed will be one half the above rates.

New Quarters

Because the Navy has taken over the buildings formerly used by the Manufacturers Warehouse —operated by the Piers Operating Company, Inc.—new quarters have been secured on Melcher Street, South Boston. Stored merchandise has already been moved to the new location, and offices will be opened at the new address by April 1. Morrill Wiggin is president of the company.

At Stone & Webster

After serving 14 years with the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, E. C. Ness, Jr., has affiliated with Stone & Webster in charge of the traffic department.

C. G. Benefit

Proceeds of the annual party of the Advertising Club of Boston, to be held this year on April 9, at the Copley-Plaza, are to be turned over to the welfare fund of the district Coast Guard headquarters at Boston, which has jurisdiction over most of the New England coastline and area. In view of the fact that all of the 660 available seats are expected to be taken for the party and the subscription is $5 a person, a tidy sum is expected to be turned over to the Coast Guard.

Leon Stone

By a Staff Photographer

Automobile Row Changes Face

Not long ago sleek motorcars graced the expansive show windows of these two buildings along Boston's "automobile row" on Commonwealth Avenue. Now the buildings have been taken over by Uncle Sam for use by the Army. The Cadillac building (above) has been headquarters of the Army First Corps Area since Feb. 1, when it was transferred from the Army Base at South Boston. The Buick building (below) is being taken over this week with no details disclosed as to how the Army will use it.

California Lake Bed Used as Glider Site

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—One of California's ancient, dry and scorchingly hot lake beds has been put to work against the Axis. After having spent countless years in burning isolation, the dry lake bed is now the scene of an intensive and unique training program designed to supply the Army Air Corps with an abundance of glider and sailplane pilots.

Located at Twenty Nine Palms, the California glider school is operated under Air Corps contract and gives a four-weeks' course involving 30 hours of motorless flying. The students are airplane pilots who have also served as airplane pilot instructors.

Training at Twenty Nine Palms involves flights of various distances and durations, although, because of a present lack of sufficient equipment, long flights are discouraged. Altitudes of 5,000 to 6,000 feet are frequently attained by advanced students.

Although the Army has not announced the use to which gliders will be put, it is assumed that they will be used as aerial troop transports for invasion forces—much as they were used by the Germans in the seizure of the Island of Crete.

Chaplains Learn, Too

It takes a lot of schooling to be a Navy Chaplain. Not only must they have had their regular divinity training but now, like the rest of us who go into the armed service, they must also go to school again. Their Navy training will come at the new chaplains school being established by the Bureau of Navigation at the naval operating base, Norfolk, Va.

Its curriculum is designed to crowd into two months the indoctrination that a chaplain would ordinarily acquire only through long service. It will include lectures and reading courses on Navy regulations and procedure, customs and traditions, etiquette, naval history, Marine Corps history, applied psychology, counseling, a course in physical fitness, and actual practice among the men of the area.

Dried Foods O. K.

The Spanish-American War is widely credited with having brought canned food to the United States. This war may do the same for dehydrated, or dried foods. For Army purchase so far this year of 18,000,000 pounds of seven dehydrated vegetables points to large-scale development of the dried food industry on what may prove to be a permanent basis.

Two-year experiments in the taste, food value and appearance of food from which the water has been removed have convinced Army officers and the Department of Agriculture that the process leaves the food unimpaired and that it is far easier to handle. The overseas shipment of 27,000,000 pounds of potatoes, for example, now can be reduced to 3,000,000 pounds, which will save at least 500,000 cubic feet of cargo space. This amounts to more than the capacity of two cargo ships, or about 10,000 ships' tons.

The seven dehydrated vegetables to be shipped overseas in great quantities are potatoes, onions, carrots, cabbage, beets, rutabagas, and sweet potatoes.

'Army Hour' Radiocasts

Beginning Sunday, April 5, 3:30 to 4:30 Eastern War Time, the War Department will inaugurate a weekly series of "Army hour" radiocasts designed to link American armed service men abroad with American firesides back home.

Beamed by shortwave to units of the American Army abroad, Army hour broadcasts will originate mainly in New York City and Washington and will include participation of soldiers from Army bases of the United Nations throughout the world.

The program will help bridge the great distances between men and their families and will seek to bring about understanding of military and morale problems. Military leaders of America's allies as well as of the "free armies" of subject peoples still fighting will broadcast.

Fight and Invest, Too

Soldiers are going to have a chance to invest in their country as well as fight for it under a new Army-wide campaign, instituted by the War Department, designed to stimulate and encourage the voluntary purchase of defense stamps and bonds. All military and civilian personnel under the War Department, including those abroad, will be given the opportunity to authorize pay-roll deductions for the purposes of these vitally important pieces of paper.

In a letter to the service, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, described the purpose of the plan this way:

"The plan offers an opportunity for all members of the military establishment to provide for their future financial security and also furnish a means whereby they may take a direct part in building the defense of their country at a time when such help is most needed.

"Army Personnel should lead the way. They understand the great task the nation has before it. If each member of the military establishment gives this question the serious consideration it merits, the response should be overwhelming, thus setting a fine example to the nation as a whole and paving the way for ultimate victory."

Pan-Americanism Tested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Inter-American co-operation heightened and extended by the pressure of war needs must be put on a permanent basis to solve the problems of the postwar era, according to Dr. Juan Antonio Buero, Uruguayan Senator and formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The biggest danger to Pan-American solidarity, Dr. Buero said in an interview at the Victoria Hotel here March 26, is that some South American countries might think themselves free of danger. Pan-Americanism is going through a test period, the final success of which depends on mutual understanding and co-operation of all, he added.

"Every country has ideals at stake in this war, although many countries do not fully realize the consequences of a Hitler victory," he told news men. "Pan-Americanism means self-sacrifice and sincere acceptance of restrictions necessitated by the war in the north and south."

In reply to a question as to whether Uruguay would declare war on the Axis, Dr. Buero voiced the view that his country would wait until another Rio de Janeiro Conference were convened and the act in accordance with the decisions of that body. With new international problems and complications arising with the continuance of the war, frequent Pan-American meetings will be necessary, he held.

Dr. Buero, Uruguayan delegate to the League of Nations and member of the permanent court of arbitration, declared that although the League had failed, it had bequeathed to the statesmen of today a "very vulnerable inheritance of experience and information collected from every quarter of the globe" which would be helpful in post-war readjustments.

International peace after this war will depend on social peace —elimination of friction between labor and capital—in all parts of the world, he said.

The Uruguayan Senator gave assurance that the power of the Nazi movement in his country had been vitiated and would be kept under control.

Inter-American Forum in Boston

Greater collaboration in the Americas will be discussed at the dinner and reception of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts at the Boston Art Club on Friday, April 24. This will open the Inter-American Student Conference for New England, which is to meet Saturday, April 25, at Simmons College to discuss basic problems of the Americas. The conference is under the joint auspices of the Pan American Society and Simmons College.

Three speakers will talk on "Toward Greater Collaboration in the Americas" at the Pan American reception after the dinner and a program of Latin-American music. They will be Lewis Hanke, Director of the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress; Dr. Enrique de Lozada, special adviser of the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C.; and Dr. J. Philip Wernette of the Harvard School of Business Administration.

C. I. O. Union Wins At Juilliard Mill

By a close vote the Congress of Industrial Organizations nosed out the American Federation of Labor in a big textile mill election at Providence, R. I., recently, the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board reported here.

The C. I. O. got 1,165 votes, the A. F. of L. 1,082 and 32 votes were cast for neither in the balloting among employees of the Atlantic Mills Division of A. D. Juilliard & Co., Inc.

Boston Milk Price Referendum Coming

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—A mail referendum on increases in producer prices for milk sold in the Greater Boston milkshed under a Federal order will be conducted immediately among dairy farmers supplying the market, the Agriculture Department has announced.

Gala Program By Boys' Clubs April 13 to 19

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—More than 400,000 boys will celebrate BoyscluB Week, April 13 to 19, with parades in their respective cities and exhibitions of defense job handicraft, practice air-raid alarms and quiz contests on Army and Navy tactics, it was announced today at headquarters of Boys' Clubs of America, 381 Fourth Avenue.

A feature of BoyscluB Week will be "Remember Your Buddies Day" when youngsters will send gifts, letters and news to senior members of their clubs now serving in the armed forces. Clubs throughout the country will hold open house for men in uniforms, with entertainment and refreshments.

Boys' clubs will participate in a national glee club contest during the week, forwarding recordings of their renditions of "Back the Red, White and Blue with Gold" to New York headquarters. The winning club, judged from the recordings by music experts, will appear in a national radiocast.

Sixty-two nationalities are represented in the 359 boys' clubs throughout the country, supervised by a national board of directors of which Herbert Hoover is chairman. Open after school hours and holidays, the clubs are held to be especially worthwhile now that many boys are left to their own devices by fathers and mothers in wartime industry and military service. Without restriction as to race or creed, the clubs maintain fees low enough so that "the poorest boy may belong."

Roosevelts Rent N. Y. Apartment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has rented a seven-room apartment at No. 29 Washington Square West, which, it was understood, would become the New York City home of the President and herself.

Negotiations for the lease, which was confirmed by Monroe A. Lawrence, president of a local realty management firm, had been on for some time. The lease, it was said, will run for a term of years and the apartment will be redecorated.

Mr. Lawrence said the President did not expect to use it extensively during the war, but that Mrs. Roosevelt would use the apartment when in New York.

Overtime Work Is Resumed As Union Keeps War Pledge

By the Associated Press

One hundred seventy production workers at Milwaukee's North End Foundry resumed overtime work on war castings yesterday on order of Meyer Adelman, Wisconsin District Representative of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who asserted "the C. I. O. pledge for uninterrupted production must be kept and will be kept."

Members of the C. I. O. local at the plant discontinued overtime work March 26 as a protest against what they said was failure of management to meet contract demands. The company claimed a requested wage increase was the primary issue.

Other Labor Developments:

Baltimore, Md.—The business representative of the Bricklayers and Masons Union No. 1 of the American Federation of Labor announced the members had rejected a dollar a day pay increase due to start April 1.

The agent, J. Raymond Ward, said the union surveyed the situation and decided it was "not the proper thing at this time to increase wages, because the United States is at war. We want to do our part as well as any other soldier."

Mr. Ward said the wage increase was part of an agreement between the union and the Mason Contractors Association of Baltimore.

Detroit—Walter P. Reuther, Director of General Motors Division of the United Automobile Workers of the C. I. O., made public a letter to Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chief, in which he said he had been advised much machinery capable of defense work in the automobile industry is not being converted to that purpose.

Mr. Reuther who next week will debate with C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors, the "Reuther Plan" for increasing aircraft production through tool conversion, suggested to Mr. Nelson that the unconverted machinery be offered to the British, Russian, and Chinese Governments for shipment under the Lend-Lease Act.

Mexico City — Mexico's entire merchant marine was threatened with a tie-up because of the insistent demand of the ships' crews for a 50 per cent wage increase to compensate for the torpedo dangers of wartime navigation.

Warning Recruits Appeal Coming

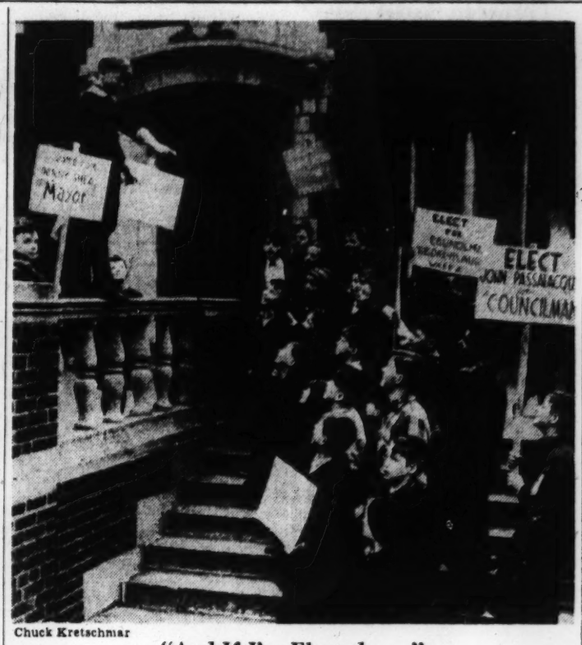
All radio stations in New England are scheduled to combine their facilities on Monday, March 30, to radiocast a message from Lieut.-Col. Minthorn W. Reed, Commanding Officer of the Interceptor Command in New England, at 10:30 p. m. Colonel Reed will radiocast an appeal for recruit for the Air Warning Service.

The Air Warning Service is in dire need of many more recruits, Colonel Reed's speech is to emphasize. The public must be aware of possible immediate danger, and must be prepared to do its bit to protect itself against it, Colonel Reed will point out.

Every station in New England is to carry this message of Colonel Reed's regardless of chain affiliation, so that every section may hear it. It will also be radiocast over F. M. (frequency modulation) stations.

Cambridge Revokes Fee For Sidewalk Flagpoles

Cambridge Councilmen have revoked temporarily the City's ordinance requiring payment of the usual $25 bond fee for the privilege of installing a flagpole over the sidewalk. At the same time, the "City fathers" issued a public invitation to businesses and all organizations to display the United States flag and service flags where members have entered military service.



Chuck Kretschmar

"And If I'm Elected . . ."

"Feller citizens of Boystown—the best man should be your next Mayor, and you're lookin' at the best man!" Thus spoke Lenny Shea, candidate of the Victory Party, as he addressed a closing Boystown political rally on the steps of the Charlestown clubhouse of the Boys Clubs of Boston.

Milton Bond Campaign To Begin With Rally

Milton will open its campaign for the sale of Defense Bonds and Stamps with a patriotic rally at the Town Hall on Monday at 8 p. m., with Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety as one of the speakers, and representatives of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps as guests.

The Milton Post Legion band will furnish the musical part of the program, and the rally will be open to the public, as well as to all canvassers and workers in the campaign.

Announcement of plans for the rally and the launching of the campaign on March 31 were made today by Charles F. Mills, Chairman of the Committee. Other members include Alan W. Furber, William P. Melley, Clarence H. Prentice and Charles W. Morse.

Among the local organizations co-operative in the drive are: Milton Woman's Club, Mrs. Howard W. Draper, chairman; Town Club, Everett E. Shorey and Raymond F. Barrett, co-Chairmen; Milton Rotary Club, Elmer E. Wadsworth, Chairman; Milton Club, W. R. Driver, Frank M. Eshleman, and Mrs. Randolph K. Byers, Chairmen; American Legion and Auxiliary, Joseph M. Cronin, Chairman.

The purpose of the campaign is to obtain from every person having regular income a voluntary pledge to buy Defense Bonds and stamps on a continuing, systematic basis. The canvass in precincts 1 and 4 is in charge of the American Legion and Auxiliary; in precinct 2 it will be organized by the Rotary Club; in precinct 3 and the Brush Hill section of precinct 5 by the Milton Club; in precinct 6 by the Town Club; in the central portion of precinct 5 and in precinct 7 by the Milton Woman's Club.

Boystown Waits Count Of Ballots

Four eager candidates for the post of Mayor of Boystown, the juvenile model city organized and operated at the Charlestown Branch of the Boys Clubs of Boston, will go to City Hall this afternoon and hear from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin which of them has been elected.

The polls, which opened Thursday, closed at noon today following a busy three days during which Boystown citizens voted for their favorites for Mayor and Councilmen to represent them in their youthful democracy during the coming year.

Boystown was organized by Arthur T. Burger, Executive Director of the Boys Clubs of Boston. Originally devised to teach the boys how democracy works and to furnish them with a practical demonstration of the operation of a city government, Boystown has been put on a wartime footing.

The juvenile municipal government, with a Mayor, City Council, Supreme Court, Fire, Police, and Public Works Department, is patterned closely after an adult city government. The Public Works Department is co-operating with adult authorities in finding and eliminating fire hazards in the inflammable rubbish found in alleys and yards. Boystown citizens have collected thousands of pounds of scrap paper to help the country's salvage campaign.

Candidates in this year's hot campaign for Mayor, marked with torchlight parades, soap-box speeches, placards, and even campaign managers, were Francis Doherty, leader of the Union Party; John O'Rourke, standard bearer of the American-Whig Party; Edward Donovan, candidate of the Democratic Party; and Leonard Shea, leader of the Victory Party.

Harvard Awards $14,000 Of Defense Scholarships

Harvard University has announced the award of 24 new "national defense" scholarships—totaling $14,000 and effective immediately—to Business School students who are either in training for reserve officers' commissions or preparing for positions in essential defense industries.

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229.00

British Aid Reported Nearing India

Continued from Page 1

time remains to be seen. The showdown in the battle of Burma appears to be drawing near.

In the Australian area, Japanese forces were reported seeking to establish a large air base on the north side of New Guinea as a take-off point for hard aerial blows at Australia. Australian fighter pilots were seeking to disrupt the project. Japanese fliers raided Port Moresby, New Guinea, again and Allied fliers hit a ship off Koepang, Dutch Timor.

In the Philippines, the remarkable accuracy of antiaircraft gunners kept Japanese bombers too high to do anything but slight damage in a dawn-to-midnight attack on Corregidor. The War Department in Washington reported Bataan defenders made two successful raids on the Japanese and that antiaircraft gunners on Corregidor shot down one heavy bomber.

Sea Aid for India:

Signs of a great impending battle for India increased today as the Rome Radio reported that a major British naval force had been sighted en route to the Indian Ocean within 24 hours after Japanese fleet units were reported operating in those waters.

The radiocast said a British force which passed the Cape of Good Hope, in southernmost Africa, included two large battleships, two aircraft carriers, several cruisers, and smaller ships.

Japanese warships were reported near the enemy-captured Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal, within striking distance of Calcutta or Ceylon, and at Rangoon, Burma.

Australia:

While action before the bastion of Australia remained light today there were portents of bigger things to come from both sides.

From Port Moresby, New Guinea, came a report that the Japanese were striving to establish a big air base 27 miles inland from the East Coast of New Guinea to direct large-scale raids against the north shores of Australia. To thwart this project, Australian fliers were pounding Japanese concentrations with speedy American fighter planes.

Port Moresby was bombed by Japanese planes for the twenty-first time today, according to a radiocast picked up in New York by CBS, while Allied aircraft again attacked Koepang, Capital of Dutch Timor, and left one Nipponese ship ablaze. This was the second raid on Koepang in as many days.

Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, new Commander in Chief of the Allied land forces in Australia under General MacArthur, apparently believes Australia will be given ample time to prepare an impregnable defense or launch a counter-offensive of its own, for he said it was highly probable the Japanese would drive in force against India as soon as they could consolidate their gains.

General Blamey has taken command of Australian troops of the Imperial forces which have returned from the battle fronts of Greece, Crete, Syria, Libya, and Malaya. The return of these battle-hardened fighters who left their homeland nearly two years ago was announced March 27. Army Minister Francis Forde disclosed they had brought full equipment with them.

Burma:

Chinese holding the eastern anchor of the Allied lines in Burma have wiped out the Japanese force which captured the Toungoo Airport, and with the heartening help of newly arrived reinforcements are battling the invaders on three sides of this strategically important city.

The Japanese also are speeding reinforcements into the conflict for Toungoo, and the odds against the Allied forces holding out for any length of time or escaping the trap in which they are held are slim. Nevertheless, the arrival of help for the encircled defenders was said to have given their already high-fighting spirit a tremendous boost.

The badly needed aid reached Toungoo's defenders after they had fought without pause for 60 hours and withstood an incessant pounding by enemy bombing planes.

Lacking air support, the Toungoo force was cut off from a retreat to the north by an enemy enveloping movement which had by-passed the City and reached beyond to capture Kyungon.

A British communiqué issued in New Delhi, India, said pressure against the Chinese was most severe from the northwest and that "enemy bombing continued all day in flights of 10 planes."

Coupled with the welcome news of reinforcements was the announcement that Lieut. Gen. H. R. L. G. Alexander, commander of the British forces in Burma, had returned to Burma after visiting Generalisimo Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking since March 24.

The purpose of General Alexander's visit, it was announced, was to inform General Chiang on the Burma situation and to make sure he was satisfied with arrangements for the Chinese in Burma.

Meantime, on the Prome Front —which bars the way to the central Burmese oil fields—the enemy was moving up along the highway, up the Irrawaddy by boat and along its banks, and it also appeared that other Japanese bodies were striking obliquely through the gap in the Pegu Yoma mountain chain. British withdrawals were admitted in the Irrawaddy Valley, but they were not believed extensive.

Action on this front was for the moment light, the British Command reporting that there had been no contact north of Opho, which lies 65 miles below Prome, but the enemy's movements indicated that it was here the decision might fall. The Japanese purpose, it appeared, was to separate the Allies, attempting to roll the British back toward the coast, occupy the oil fields, and then turn on the Chinese to the east.

The struggle in the air over Burma continued with great violence, the reinforced enemy squadrons seeking to bomb out Allied airfields and communications.

Philippines:

The sharp shooting of American and Philippines antiaircraft gunners appears to have rendered ineffective a dawn-to-midnight assault on Corregidor fortress by successive waves of Japanese bombers.

A report to the War Department in Washington by the commanding officer in the Philippines, Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, indicated that the defenders' fire kept the raiding aircraft high enough to destroy the accuracy of their aim. Most of the bombs fell in Manila Bay and those which struck the heavily fortified island caused little damage.

At least seven Nipponese bombers are reported to have been downed over Corregidor this week. Several of the atacking planes in the dawn-to-midnight attack were known to have been hit, but General Wainwright was unable to verify the destruction of any of them.

In his communiqué to the War Department, General Wainwright said movements of troops and trucks behind the Japanese lines had led him to expect a sharp increase in pressure on American positions in Bataan. The last 24 hours have seen increased fighting between patrols along the front lines. One American-Filipino patrol carried out a successful raid on a strong enemy position.

The safe arrival in Australia of President Quezon of the Philippines and his Cabinet in order to continue their close co-operation with Gen. Douglas MacArthur has caused considerable satisfaction in Washington. War Department officials said Mr. Quezon's problems would be simplified by his transfer to Australia where adequate facilities for communication with the United States and other governments are available.

Joaquin M. Elizalde, Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, predicted President Quezon would come to the United States for conferences with American officials.

Incidentally, United States Army headquarters in Australia disclosed that President Quezon took his oath of office for a second time last Dec. 30 while in a bomb shelter after the Japanese had entered Manila.

A spokesman told this story of the inauguration:

"Under the rudest type of bomb shelter and in the drabest surroundings, the President and Vice President were sworn into office after the Japanese had forced them out of Manila.

"We chose an afternoon when the Japanese were least likely to start bombing. There was a raid, however, just before the ceremony.

"We left all our fine clothes in Manila, and there were no fancy uniforms nor gold cloth at this inaugural—just what khaki clothing we had.

"Yet we believe this was the most impressive ceremony of its kind ever held.

"The simple ceremonial was truly inspiring. There was the tense feeling of pent-up emotions.

"Although only a small group of Filipinos witnessed it, an announcement was made over General MacArthur's shortwave station, 'Voice of Freedom,' which was heard throughout the Philippines and as far south as Sumatra and Java—to the annoyance of the Japanese."

Threat to Soviet Seen In Move by Japanese

By the Associated Press

Chungking, March 28

Chinese military sources said today that extensive Japanese military movements in Shansi Province, apparently the preliminaries to a heavy battle to drive Chinese from north of the Yellow River, possibly was part of a Japanese plan to attack Russia.

These quarters said the bulk of the Japanese Air Force appeared to be concentrated in Manchukuo and Korea.

The impending battle in Shansi would be designed to secure Japan's western flank, Chinese said.

Military quarters said they believed Allied strength in Burma was sufficient to prevent a decisive Japanese victory in the six weeks remaining before the rainy season.

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Books for the 'Little' Ships

L. N. A.

In Case of Idle Moments at Sea

Top: Sorting magazines at headquarters of the Royal Naval War Libraries in London. Bottom: Sacks of books being dispatched from headquarters to Port Amenities Liaison Officers. Small ships without libraries collect the books and magazines from these officers.

Volunteer Group in Britain Gives Books to Royal Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It was a quiet night on a British destroyer.

On the mess-deck bluejacket Jim smiled to himself.

"Golly, you're swell!" he said. And it wasn't merely an exclamation. On his sea-chest stood a golly-wog he'd made himself. "Darkie," he called it. Darkie's eyes were buttons from Jim's sewing kit. Jim knew Darkie had a "permanent" because its hair was made from wool he'd unravelled from an old, old sea jersey.

How Ellen Jane's eyes would sparkle when she saw it. He'd made the doll, mostly with the good parts of his outworn blue socks. This was all strictly according to the book—the book on toy-making sent to him by the Royal Naval War Libraries.

"Ah yes—the book." He couldn't have done it without that book sent by the people in the rooms near Leicester Square back in London town. Those folk were doing a pretty good job Jim thought. He'd heard of them from a "signal" he'd read.

Jim had written asking for a book on how to make toys for his small daughter, Ellen Jane. Two weeks later, when the destroyer made port, the Liaison Officer had handed him the parcel with the book in it. There were white-canvas sackfuls too, for the other boys —twenty books and some magazines in each.

'Copperfield' and Law Books

His pal, Nobby over there in his hammock, was reading "David Copperfield," for the fifth time since he left school, he said. He'd always liked Dickens. Then there was the new chum "The Sprog," as the newcomer is always called in the Navy. He was a solicitor's clerk a few months ago. He hadn't got his sea-legs yet, so didn't find much spare time, but when he did, there were those law books he'd asked for, in his locker.

Well, Ellen Jane's gollywog was finished and Jim had just time to pencil a note to the Libraries telling them how much the boys were appreciating the books.

So, a week later, "G. P. O. London" delivers one more gratitude letter to the Royal Naval War Libraries, in King William IV Street.

In these offices, day after day, 40 or more volunteers give their time so that the men of all ranks on the little ships without libraries may have good boks to read or study in their leisure hours.

Into these rooms high above the churchyard of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, hundreds of books daily come from the collecting outposts throughout Great Britain. These posts appear in many and varied premises—a general shop in a remote village, a Women's Institute hall, a post office, or a big department store. The only qualification is that they shall display prominently a sack for people to put in books. When 150 or more books have been collected (about one hundred weight), the Libraries get an Admiralty pass for free transport.

Mending If Needed

At Head Office the books go through the receiving room, the sorting room and if necessary, the mending room. For books often go out from the office looking far more beautiful and much stronger than when they first come from the publishers. There is a special mending and patching department in a separate building, where 60 volunteers render the bibliographical first aid.

The despatch room puts the books up in neat square white canvas sacks, sixteen fiction and four non-fiction, with a selection of magazines. They are sent to the Amenities Liaison Officer at the ports, one sack for a drifter or trawler, two for a corvette, three or four for a destroyer. Ships apply to the Officer for books and when read, return them to their nearest port.

The R. N. W. L., established in May, 1940, under the auspices of the Royal Navy Comforts Department and the Sea War Library Service, is the only voluntary organization distributing books to the Navy on behalf of the Admiralty.

The Libraries have distributed more than a million books and magazines to date.

Australia: 'Get On With the Job'

Continued from Page 1

trained by the Malayan and Indies campaigns in the necessary types of fighting.

Another possibility is continued Japanese pressure southward through the islands toward New Caledonia with the idea of using this as a base for atempting to cut off the Australian-American supply line.

With so many possible avenues of approach by the enemy it is impossible to anticipate which course is the likeliest or when the blow is coming. Hence it is necessary to maintain the most flexible possible plans.

Co-ordination of Forces

The immediate task is co-ordination of the armed forces. These now consist of American land units which, according to a Washington announcement, contain a high proportion of air component, Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary's Anzac naval force, Vice-Admiral William A. Glassford's former Asiatic fleet, the Australian army which, due to the empire air training scheme and the earlier dispatch of much of the Australian air force to the Mediterranean and English theaters, presumably does not contain the best Australian air material, and the Australian Navy.

General MacArthur's immediate job is to weld all these into a coherent, integrated military force which is no mean job as anyone remembering the travails of achieving unified comand in the last war knows. However, the will necessary to accomplish it prevails everywhere, and time will tell.

Meanwhile comic relief is provided by the question whether American soldiers should not be allowed to marry Australian girls. The Australian press is bringing the clergy into the protracted debate. The point at issue apparently being that men who marry here may have difficulties taking their wives home after the war when they are required to return alone for demobilization.

Safeguard N. Y. C. Milk

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—In a step designed to protect the City's milk supply from potential war saboteurs, Police Commissioner Lewis Valentine today ordered the fingerprinting of all employees of milk producing and milk distributing concerns.

Can Hitler's Vassals Supply Needed Men?

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What reinforcements can Hitler expect to get from the armies of Germany's satellite states?

Will Italy, Hungary, and Slovakia be able to meet Hitler's recently reported demand for 2,600,000 auxiliary troops—1,000,000 to be provided by Italy, 1,500,000 by Hungary, and 100,000 by Slovakia?

Weighing the potentials of each of these countries, it appears virtually certain that Hitler—even with the Nazi bent for conscripting things—could not possibly extract from them the services of this number of men.

There is some speculation over why the heaviest burden is placed on Hungary, thus calling upon that country for an effort entirely out of proportion with that of the two other partners.

This is particularly so when it is considered that what Hiter demands from Hungary is far more than the levying of 1,500,000 men. Hungary has been at war actually since October, 1938, when a partial mobilization was ordered for the occupation of the so-called Hungarian Oberland or those upper portions of Czechoslovakia which were awarded to Hungary by the Axis in 1939.

Moves in the Balkans

That move was hardly carried out when events in Rumania and Hitler's Balkan offensive once more set Hungarian soldiers in motion. And no sooner had the Russian Campaign started than Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Hungarian regent, was required to dispatch several divisions to the German armies fighting in the Ukraine and the Crimea.

It was reported then that the Hungarian auxiliaries numbered about 500,000 and that they, like the Rumanians, suffered heavy losses. Apart from this group of troops already loaned to Hitler, Hungary needs another 500,000 or —more likely, 750,000 — to police the newly occupied provinces in Rumania, Yugoslavia, and in the Carpatho-Ukraine. This is especially true in the latter territory, bordering Poland, for it is at these eastern gates of Hungary that a Russian counteroffensive in the direction of Kharkov-Kiev-Lwow might aim.

Thus Hitler's demand for 1,500,000 Hungarian soldiers would bring Hungary's armed strength up to at least 3,000,000. This would be practically impossible to obtain even from Hungary's present augmented population of about 13,000,000.

Not Enough Man Power

Reckoning the male population to be about half, or 6,500,000, and considering that children and men over 50 years of age would not be eligible for military service, there would probably be no more than one third of the total male population or 2,166,000 men available for active military service.

Not only is this insufficient to provide the necessary troops for Hungary, but even if all of them were drafted for military service, there would be insufficient men for Hungary's vitally important agriculture program and industry.

Moreover, if a large percentage of Hungarian troops were sent to serve outside of the country the Regent and his pro-Nazi Government would have to rely on the weakest third of their armed forces as a potential assistance if some internal troubles were to arise, and the possibility of such troubles is by no means remote, given the fact that the majority of the Hungarian working class, the small peasants and the liberal minded among the middle and even the upper class are opposed to the official policy.

The best that Hitler could hope for would be about 500,000 more.

The German demand on Slovakia is more modest. To dispatch 100,000 men should be a feasible, though not an easy, task for the Slovakian leaders. A force of that size would amount to about 7 per cent of the total male population of that little German-protected province. Yet the setback with that particular contingent would be that it could hardly be used in the front-line. Experiences in the early stages of the Russian Campaign showed that the Slovaks did not put their hearts into the Nazi "crusade," and the German General Staff preferred to send them back as quick as possible.

The only auxiliary contingent the formation of which appears possible, in theory, at least, is the Italian one. Some two years ago Mussolini boasted that he could muster an army of 9,000,000 men. This may be taken as a rhetorical phrase.

The unfavorable food situation in Italy with its impact on the health of the broad masses, and the losses which the Fascist troops suffered in Africa and Greece make it appear more likely that the upper limit of the Italian army might lie in the neighborhood of 6,000,000. That is probably 2,000,000 or 2,500,000 more than the present number of Italians under the colors.

However, there are indications that Mussolini might turn a deaf ear to his senior partner. Only a few weeks ago it was reported that Mussolini in reply to a similar demand from Hitler expressed his readiness to send more laborers to Germany, or wherever they should be needed, but these were laborers, not soldiers.

Russian War Unpopular

There are a few Italian token divisions at the Russian front, and the reason why Mussolini is loath to increase their number, is that he knows full well how unpopular the fight against Russia is in his country.

Fascist reputation has suffered severely under the defeats in Africa and Greece. Il Duce is afraid to run further risks except for what he can claim to be primary national interests. Besides, the burden of administration in Greece, Albania and the shares of the Yugoslav spoils provide him with a perfect alibi if he refuses Hitler's demands.

The contributions of the remaining parts of Europe to the Nazi army on the Russian front are meager. The Dutch Volunteer Legion under Gen. Hendrik A. Sevfardt number, according to their own statement, 10,000 men; according to more reliable reports from Holland, however, the Legion does not have more than between 3,000 and 5,000. Whatever the correct figure is, it is certain that the Volunteers are poor fighters. Even Dutch Nazis themselves admit that the morale of their troops is low.

Altogether, the number of Belgian, Danish and Norwegian auxiliaries probably does not total more than 3,000.

The only European country from which Hitler could recruit a large army is France. But for his own security he would think twice before he equipped several million Frenchmen with weapons.

Aside from theoretical calculation the question of augmenting the Nazi Army by means of man power conscripted in the occupied countries cannot be answered by a mere adding up of the number of men in various states. Internal tension has to be considered as well as the morale and the fighting ability of the troops. Poorly trained troops are likely to be a detriment to an efficient army. Uppermost, however, is the problem of how to equip the millions which Hitler needs.

Nazi Labor Camps Open in Luxemburg

By the Columbia Broadcasting System

New York

The Berlin radio announced recently that in Luxemburg, labor camps have been established for boys and girls in all walks of life.

According to the Nazi explanation, in these camps a future generation of farmers will be trained for the benefit of the country. The broadcast did not say what country would benefit.

Pope Accepts Tokyo Mission Over Anglo-American Protest

Continued from Page 1

resentation there would constitute a visible rebuff to Christianity.

Although some Roman Catholic leaders in Washington are understood to have sympathized with the advance protest against this action, Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York has acted to counteract the American reaction to it and has offered the explanation that the Vatican had no other choice.

German Envoy Cited

His comment was to the effect that Pope Pius must be impartial: only breaking his neutrality in deciding between right and wrong, and that he "must accept the envoys of any nation that chooses to take up their contacts with the Holy See." He also felt that the fact that Germany still has an envoy at the Holy See is another justification for the new Japanese mission.

This view, however, is not entirely shared by certain other figures in the American Roman Catholic Church as illustrated by the recent statement of the Rev. Michael J. Ready, General Secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Movement, who evidently believes that it is both possible and necessary to judge "between right and wrong" in the issue of totalitarianism versus freedom. He declared, in the sermon delivered in the presence of Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, that the liberty and institutions of America are threatened by the same "rampant totalitarian military forces" which have opposed Christianity throughout the centuries.

Cripps Satisfied With Talks

NEW DELHI, India, March 28 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, special British envoy to India, declared today he was "entirely satisfied with talks so far" with leaders of various groups in India looking toward a settlement of the Indian problem.

Referring to his interview yesterday with Mohandas K. Gandhi, Sir Stafford said he thought it was "extremely helpful." He added he expected to see Mr. Gandhi again.

He said that as a result of these talks, he had made only one change in the Government proposals — rewording a sentence which he had been told was not clear.

Sir Stafford told reporters the text of the British proposals would be released for publication Monday.

Qualified sources predicted that the publication would disclose Britain was offering India a post-war federation of Dominion status with each province or state free to decide for itself whether it will join the federation or remain outside.

Provinces remaining outside would be free to form another federation of similar status and thus two Dominions could result.

He announced he would see Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, and Maulana Abdul Kalan Azad, President of the All-India Congress Party, again and would talk with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress.

He also said he would see some of the Indian Communists who have been released from jail.

Air Aviation 'Gas' Next Senate Quiz

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The Senate Investigating Committee has uncovered evidence warranting an investigation of the whole wartime aviation gasoline program, Chairman Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, disclosed today.

He said the Committee was studying testimony that Standard Oil of New Jersey had helped establish gasoline refining plants in pre-war Germany. In addition, Senator Truman said, the Committee has received information that while several major companies, including the Standard Oil group, had received Government contracts to produce the 100 octane fuel used in American warplanes, independent firms were not sharing in this business.

"We have reports," Senator Truman told reporters, "that the big companies have been given the inside track and that they probably will be able to pay for the plants the Government is building for them out of the profits they make on the sale of gasoline to the Government."

Senator Truman said he expected the Committee to look into this matter after it had concluded its current investigation into the synthetic rubber program.

Marriage Inquiry

CANBERRA, Australia, March 28 (AP)—A widely publicized controversy over marriages between United States soldiers and Australian girls echoed in the Commonwealth Parliament when Prime Minister John Curtin told the House of Representatives that the whole problem was under examination of federal authorities.

Australian newspapers for several days have devoted space to the opinions of churchmen and social leaders on the subject. They recalled that last year, during a few days visit by an American naval squadron in Australian ports, at least six marriages occurred.

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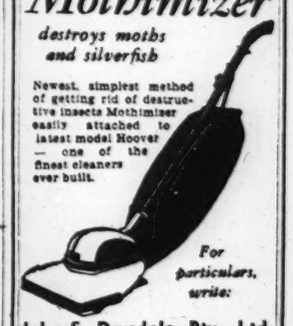

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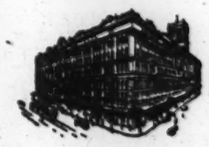

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A Reporter in Search Of a War Looks Back

Correspondent's Diary No. 6

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Early Spring

We War Correspondents accredited to the garrison of Britain are apt to describe ourselves today as correspondents in search of a war. For the fight has gone swirling and eddying away from us in all directions since last May. We were given front seats in this theater of war. But the grim show went on tour. And those of us who didn't travel with it have found ourselves instead backstage, watching fresh actors groomed and properties prepared for the future and greater dramas in various parts of the world.

We have seen the British Army revolutionized since the BEF came wearily back from the tragic ordeal of Dunkirk. We have watched the Royal Navy fighting day and night, to keep open the sea lanes along which the merchantmen steam undismayed by Axis submarines, surface craft and long-range bombers. We have witnessed the mounting of an air offensive against Germany and German-occupied territory that is planned in time to make the Luftwaffe's attack on this country look like child's play. We have studied in the factories the enormous industrial effort that these undertakings involve. In short, we have been busy.

But since the night of May 10-11, when we last scrunched over the carpet of broken glass that told of a heavy raid on London, only one of us reporters who remained with the Public Relations Unit here has been under fire—Ralph Walling of Reuter's Agency. The War Office took him with the Commando boys for the hard-fighting raid on Vaagso, Norway. At the same time, Gordon Holman, of the Exchange Telegraph Company, was taken on a similar operation to the Foloten Islands. But there the meager German garrison was taken by surprise in its undergarments and did not fight.

A Cause for Pride

It is rather ironical to reflect that I crowed over both these gentlemen at lunch a short while previously, because I had been privileged to go on a training exercise at night with these very secret troops. They listened with professional envy as I told them of how there had been a slight error of navigation and we had landed at the wrong place in a cove that was mined and wired.

The censor allows me to tell of that experience now and of how a sudden storm blew up as we were re-embarking, knocked the bottom out of one of the landing craft, and set us on a nightmare race with the elements on our way back through angry waves to the base ship. For the Commando boys it was just a phase in the training that makes them so incredibly tough, and their discipline was perfect. Personally, I should have felt tougher if I had not lost my lifebelt rather early in the proceedings.

We have shared in a good deal of convincing make-believe like that during close-ups of Britain's new army in all its aspects. But War Correspondents had the real thing until they were very tired of it when the Germans launched the blitz that was intended to blast Britain into submission.

A Change in Strategy

One of my worst moments was when a piece of shrapnel hit me playfully on the shoulder as I was walking along the Embankment to go aboard a vessel on the Thames River patrol. A fearful racket was going on, bombs were falling near at hand somewhere in the Temple Gardens, but I had decided it was just as sensible to walk as to run, since one was as likely to run into trouble as out of it. The fragment that altered this view for me must have traveled a long way. It merely gave me a whack like a shrewd blow from a walking stick, made a mark on my trench coat and tinkled cheerfully to the pavement. My time for the remaining three hundred yards is undoubtedly a record for the course.

Right in my own home was discovered an illustration of one reason why the blitz failed so signally to break Britain's morale. That was on Sept. 7, 1940, when the Germans opened up in a big way on London docks and relays of planes flew over the southern suburbs to drop their bombs onto a furnace that widened with each fresh stoking. I asked my father and mother who are collectively about 160 years young, if they would care to leave London and seek a quieter spot with friends in the country.

"Good gracious, no," was their reply in effect. "That's what the Germans would like us to do, to act afraid. We'll stay right here with you, and if we put up a better show than two old folks like ourselves in Berlin when the Germans get it back, we shall be able to feel we really did something to help Britain win."

Getting Close to Home

So they stayed. Two ceilings and a window or so had to receive attention and a bomb destroyed a house just across the way. But the old folks at home went along, with their domestic routine, suitably modified to meet the Nazi demands on British sleep.

Ma was sometimes more impatient with Pa than she was with the Germans. Because he would sneak off and go to bed upstairs in the good old peacetime manner. He said he felt better in the morning that way—and there were jobs to do next day. In thousands of homes the blitz was tackled more or less on lines like those. And it failed.

Just how badly it failed where it came nearest to succeeding was seen when I went down to Plymouth to the home of Viscount and Viscountess Astor last November on the occasion of their election to the mayoralty of that shattered city for the third successive year.

John G. Winant, Ambassador of the United States, addressed the citizens and councillors at the ceremony, and when we were talking together at the Astor home after dinner that evening he said he had never come across anything more inspiring than the way the community at the port of the Pilgrim Fathers had responded to the distressing calls, and had made the best of a very bad job indeed.

That radiant Sunday morning when the war broke out on Sept. 3, 1939, I was staying in Surrey with John May at his pretty little Oxshott home. We had played in the village cricket match the day before and had decided to give an afternoon to one of the joint humorous features we used to produce for The Christian Science Monitor. I was to do the writing, John the drawings. But we left it over until Monday. For we didn't feel humorous any more after we had heard Neville Chamberlain's statement over the radio.

John's little daughter clambered on my knee and sat there, very quietly, as we listened: Joy, her mother said, "I wonder what this means for us all." Before we could go far into that the sirens wailed an air-raid warning for the first time. When we walked down the sunlit main street Mrs. Hopkins, senior, was leaning over her front gate. "It's probably a false alarm" we ventured reassuringly. "There's nothing to be afraid of," was her reply, "we must all trust in God."

Big Raid on London

Nearly 16 months later, John and I recalled and discussed the remarks of Joy and Mrs. Hopkins, on that Sunday morning of departed peace, as we lay face downward with the bombs whistling down on a blazing London during the second Great Fire. John was then an Ordinary Seaman of the Royal Navy, en route for the commission he now holds.

Now, after nearly a year's respite, the serial of air-raid tragedies seems like a nightmare of long ago. I was in Coventry when the smoke was still rising from the charred remnants of the city.

I sat on the verandah of a boarding house at Dover with Ed Beatty and Bill Henry and saw German raiders shot down into the sea, as if it were some ghoulish seaside firework display.

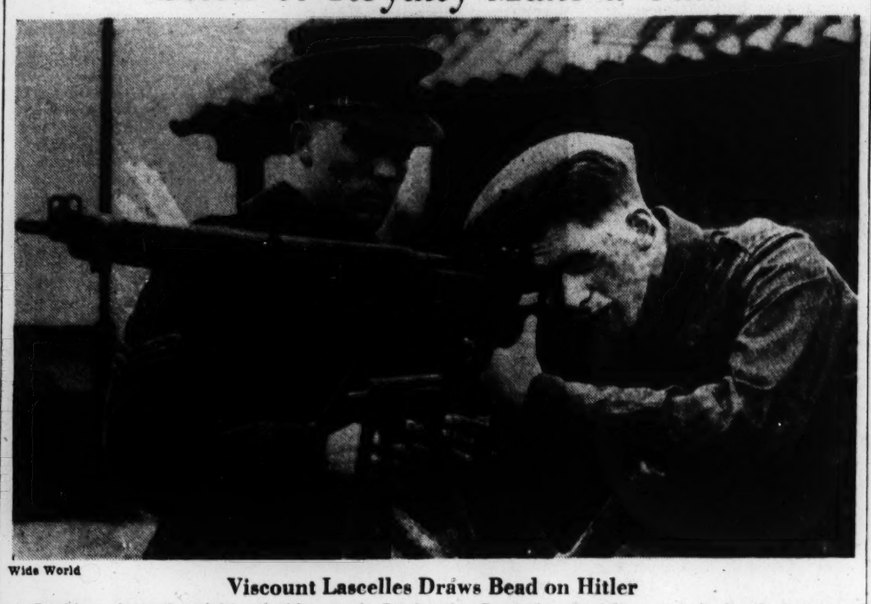
Other Recollections

What else is to be picked out from the diary of a War Correspondent on the BritishFront? . . .

The strange and boring lull of opening months when the war was still a "phony" one; inspection of this island's defenses when it didn't have any worth talking about, and when the Germans would have had bright hopes of a successful invasion if they had only dared it; the epic of the Fighter Command that strewed the Southeastern counties with heaps of wreckage that once were Nazi airplanes engaged in the invasion preliminary, the "Battle of Britain"; a flight in a night-fighter; a patrol with the minesweeping fleet; the briefing, dispatch and return of bomber crews to pound the Axis; nights with the Anti-Aircraft guns when the blitz was at its height.

It has been a serious and an arduous assignment. But if I may borrow the title of Quentin Reynolds' lates book, "Don't thing it hasn't been fun."

Scion of Royalty Mans a Gun



Wide World

Viscount Lascelles Draws Bead on Hitler

Looking along the sights of this gun is Lord Lascelles, son of the Princess Royal and the Earl of Harewood. He joined his father's old regiment, the Grenadier Guards, as a private. He is being instructed by a Guardsman.

Censorship in Britain: Freedom—Within Limits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 28—From discussions in the House of Commons on the freedom of the press four important and related facts stand out.

They are:

1. That in the British press vituperation critical of the Government such as the bitter and sarcastic comments featured by the London Daily Mirror will not be tolerated any more.

2. That with this single reservation the Minister of Home Security and the Government are determined to preserve the full freedom of the press subject to the requirements of military security.

3. That the only judges of whether the Minister of Home Security and the Government are preserving this full freedom are the Minister of Home Security and Parliament.

4. That expressions of opinion will be censored out of messages transmitted from Britain if these seem to the censor "calculated to create ill feeling between the United Nations or between them and a neutral country.

Vigilance Called for

This is the situation which, in the words of an editorial in The Times of London yesterday "will call for the closest parliamentary vigilance" because it is in the very nature of things that criticism widens and deepens proportionately as the Administration grows more sensitive to it—in other words, proportionately as the conduct of affairs appears to improve or worsen."

The paper that makes a point of being provocative whenever possible will invite hostile treatment by the authorities whether or not it intends any harm. So it is now confronted with the choice of either withholding criticism or expressing it in terms acceptable to the people criticized.

This is rather an alarming thought to those who recollect, for example, the part the Daily Mail exposure played in remedying the scandalous shortage of shells at one period in the first World War and who believe that some of Britain's worst disasters of this war are due to a similar lack of foresight and efficiency.

Their Own Policemen

The suggestion has been made that the Newspaper Proprietors Association, the Institute of Journalists, and the National Union of Journalists should get together to act as watchdogs on the press to prevent any one member of it from jeopardizing the reputation and rights of all by incurring the Government's displeasure. But these organizations, it is pointed out, would scarcely relish the task of upholding the individual freedom they have fought for so strenuously by combining to take it away from members whose views as to what can be said does not conform to the majority.

The whole question boils down to the press and the public placing confidence in the Government that freedom of speech and thought will be fully preserved within the limitations imposed by security needs and the objective calculation of reactions here and abroad to newspaper comment.

And the long and at times heated debate in the House of commons on March 26 encourages the belief that the Government and members of Parliament as a whole are fully resolved to champion the freedom of the press but that the Government is equally fully resolved to apply defense regulations in order to prevent the continuance of the type of criticism for which the Daily Mirror was threatened with suppression.

[The debate in the House of Commons, according to the Associated Press, was high lighted by Home Secretary Herbert Morrison's promise that full discussion would be permitted on the threatened suspension of the Daily Mirror. Mr. Morrison also told a questioner he was keeping a "careful watch" on Peace News, a pacifist weekly which asserted the RAF raid on Paris was made to "produce a momentary and false impression of activity and keep up morale at home."

When Laborite Richard Stokes asked if the threat to the Mirror was "the beginning of an insidious attack against freedom of the press initiated by the Prime Minister himself," Mr. Morrison replied, "I think Mr. Stokes and I both know the answer is in the negative."]

The Mirror's Reply

Yesterday the Mirror devoted two and a half of its eight small pages to reports of the transactions in the House of Commons—"this looks dull, but read it" was the observation in the box breaking up the six columns of type on the usually pictorial back page.

The leading article, written by the author of one of the Government-cited stories criticizing the Army avers that his "verbal cartoon" was meant to be helpful and stimulating, and not despairing defeatism.

He says "It is plain that caricatures are bitterly resented at a time when a sense of humor—ours included — wears thin. Had we realized that one of ours might produce an effect now denounced as deplorable, we should have been glad to withdraw it at once. That is now done."

This is interpreted as an implicit admission that the government action was justified and a forecast of "better behaviour" by one of the very few publications which have been considered as having abused the privilege of the freedom of the press during the two and a half years which would have been even more difficult for both newspapermen and censors if a considerable degree of mutual confidence had not been developed between them.

'Cassandra' Quits Post on Mirror For the Duration

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—The Daily Mirror's outspoken columnist who signs himself "Cassandra" wrote his resignation in the March 27 issue, hinting that Home Secretary Herbert Morrison's recent warning that the tabloid might be suppressed was behind his decision to quit for the duration.

Keeping his anonymity to the end, Cassandra said:

"Mr. Morrison can have my pen—but not my conscience. Mr. Morrison can have my silence—but not my self-respect."

Mr. Morrison threatened to banish the racy tabloid on March 19 for what a cabinet minister termed "scurrilous misrepresentations and distorted statement's" harmful to Britain's war effort.

Some of the tartest criticism of the British military dripped from Cassandra's pen in the past, but today he intimated he might join the Army.

"I am comparatively a young man and I propose to see whether the rifle is a better weapon than the printed word. . . . In the past I applauded politicians who got out rather than knuckle under."

Air Hero's Widow Works As War Plant Secretary

LOS ANGELES, March 28 (AP)—Mrs. Colin Kelly, widow of the heroic American Air Force Captain who was killed after he had sunk a Japanese battleship in the Philippines Dec. 9, went to work yesterday as a secretary-stenographer at a war plant.

She had traveled over the country selling defense bonds and aiding Red Cross drives.

"But now," she said, "the time has come for me to go about the business of earning a living for myself and our son, Corky." He is Colin P. Kelly, 3d.

Japanese at Pearl Harbor Didn't Know It Was a Camera

HONOLULU, March 28 (AP)—An American bomber arriving from the mainland at the height of the Japanese attack on Oahu Island last Dec. 7 drove off attacking enemy planes with a movie camera and an automatic pistol, then landed safely at Hickam Field.

The story was related today by technical Sergeant Jesse Schneider, veteran crew chief of one of several incoming bombers which encountered Japanese aircraft while still 30 miles from Oahu.

The crews of the bombers did not know hostilities had broken out and at first thought they were having a birds-eye view of a sham battle.

Sergeant Schneider, looking for a first glimpse of the Hawaiian Islands, saw a flight of 12 torpedo planes.

"All of a sudden," he said, "three peeled off and came after us. We waved, thinking they were some of the Hickam Field boys coming out to greet us.

"Then Johnny Meeks (Staff Sergeant), our photographer, decided to take pictures of them. He got out his movie outfit and pointed the camera through a side window. The Japs had started pouring lead at us but the minute Johnny aimed the camera they scattered. They must have thought it was a machinegun."

Corporal Don McCord emptied his automatic pistol at the planes.

"A few minutes later, Sergeant Schneider said, "we saw flames on Oahu. Even then we had not realized what actually had happened. One crew member said it might be a sugar cane field fire.

"Then we saw ships lined up on the field afire and recognized one of them as a plane that had flown over from the mainland with us. That really had us puzzled.

"We decided not to land for a while and circled over Pearl Harbor. Ships in the harbor were being attacked and heavy blasts shook our plane. We determined then and there that if this was mock war it was a pretty real one and that we didn't care for any part in it.

"After we landed we saw another ship that came over with us trying to land. It made three attempts and each time enemy planes were on its tail. The plan's pilot said later he did not know whether to land because the Japs might have control of the airfields."

Army officials said most of the incoming American bombers Dec. 7 landed without damage.

Sergeant Schneider praised the Hickam Field ground crew for its bravery under fire during the assault.

Czech Decree Bars Property Sale to Nazis

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 28—Evidence that the decree isued by the Czechoslovak Government in London recently to hamper Germany's systematic thefts of Czechoslovak property in the Protectorate is proving effective has now reached this country.

The immediate effect of the decree—the first of its kind to be issued by an Allied Government in London—is to prevent transfers of Czechoslovak property to Germans, and their subsequent sale in other countries such as Sweden and Switzerland. But its chief purpose relates to the period after the war, when all post-Munich transfers of Czechoslovak property to enemy aliens will be voided.

Meanwhile, all Czechoslovak diplomatic missions have been notified of the new decree so that they can take steps to impede illegal sales of Czechoslovak property in the countries to which they are accredited. It is noted in this connection that the German radio, which has hitherto reacted strongly at every act by the Czechoslovak Government in London, has remained completely silent about the anti-pillage decree.

It is hoped that the Czechoslovak Government's action will be followed by other Allied Governments.

All Property Covered

The decree covers all Czechoslovak property, public and private, movable and immovable, including securities which have been alienated since Sept. 27, 1938. It applies also to all "Aryanization" carried out within the area which comprised the Czechoslovak State on Sept. 27, 1938. It therefore covers Slovakia and sub-Carpathian Ruthenia as well as the Protectorate.

The Germans began to plunder the Czechoslovak State and its population immediately after Munich in autumn, 1938. The earliest example is that of two Prague banks which had the majority of their branches in the Sudeten territory. These were the Bohemian Escompte Bank and the Bohemian Union Bank.

The large Berlin banks, Deutsche Bank and Dresdener Bank, took over these branches by means of Nazi detachments which occupied the premises and drew up the balance sheet in such a way as to leave the main institutions in Prague almost bankrupt.

Repayment of Claims

The Berlin banks simplye declared that most of the claims of those branches against individuals who had left the Sudeten territory—were doubtful. This meant that the Prague central institutions then had to repay these "doubtful" claims in ful.

After the occupation of Prague it was easy for the Germans to take over both the Bohemian Escompte Bank and the Bohemian Union Bank without cost. This enabled the Nazis to lay hands on the majority of the shares of the best industrial firms on Protectorate territory, as, for instance, the Poldihütte, the Dvur Kralove cement works, the Bohemia copper works, etc.

The decree even invalidates transfers in which the Germans have ostensibly concluded a regular agreement and actually paid the purchase price—on the ground that the German authorities used for this purpose money which the Protectorate Government had been forced to put at their disposal without compensation—or alternatively that the "sales" were carried out under pressure from the Gestapo.

Sales Under Pressure

A method known to have been used is for managers and large shareholders to be arrested by the Gestapo and kept in Gestapo prisons or tortured until they consented to the sale of their property. In this way valuable property has been taken over for a fraction of its real worth. In many cases, however, not even this fraction was, in fact, paid, but the seller was forced to sign a receipt stating that it had been paid. Innumerable such cases have been reported.

Under pretext of Aryanization "trustees" were installed in every Jewish shop or concern where one of the shareholders or leading employees happened to belong to the Jewish faith. Most of these "trustees" were Nazis, and in the majority of cases nothing or hardly anything was paid to the owners when at a later stage they were compelled to sell the concern to a Nazi purchaser.

Still later this practice was extended to all great Czech-owned firms.

'Elusive' De Gaulle: London Ersatz Lunch

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 28—The ballroom at Grosvenor House was packed, for Gen. Charles de Gaulle was to speak—in French—to the English-Speaking Union.

Five hundred more persons had wanted to come but had been refused tickets because, besides lack of space, food for that many more was unobtainable. We were late and when we reached our places the very Bully-Beefish-looking plat-du-jour already had been handed round. All pretense at French menus, courses, waiting—in fact, the whole ceremony of a prewar meal—had been abandoned.

Eventually we caught the eye of a waiter who brought us a roll each and two spoonsfull of the what Punch calls "bits and pieces" concoction. Yours not to reason why, these days, at what is set before you.

"Have you noticed," said the lady next to me who looked but did not sound quite English, "how solemn the young people are in this war? No war songs. No wild gaiety. No parties. During the last war there were so many during and after. Perhaps too many after."

General Speaks

I said, yes, I had noticed, as the waiters chucked away our plates with a new technique, developed apparently to help speed on the war effort. And, as we hurried through the pudding—there was a sharp banging on the long table just behind us where General de Gaulle and the other guests of honor were sitting.

Earl de la Warr gave an excellent introduction. During it he touched, with just the right sparkle, upon General de Gaulle's remark that when you have said Britain is an island you have said everything, and then left the field to that man whom people find so hard to describe, to whom the words "elusive," "untypical" always are being attached. It is one of the things that is most difficult to believe about people, that they are illusive. You feel certain that once you see them the elusiveness will be gone. You feel you will be able to pin them down. That is what I had felt about General de Gaulle.

Now, here he was, barely 10 feet away from me, and talking too. Not just on view but speaking his thoughts—some of them at any rate. Surely one ought to be able to assess a character a little in such circumstances. But clear as his words were—and I found myself deeply agreeing with many of them—"le Général" remains vague to me. Not in looks or outline, but in essence. I couldn't tell you "what kind" of a person he is. I might hazard a guess that he is profound, autocratic, withdrawn often, incalculable even to his friends, and religious. But I am fully aware that it is a guess.

He spoke in French. The Master of Ceremonies, who still stood a little behind and to one side of the General, cocked his head attentively as though careful listening would translate for him. Finding this unsuccessful, he put on spectacles, moved to the other side, and concentrated on General de Gaulle's right ear.

Many Understood Him

I wondered what he made of it. I wondered what all that sea of English-speaking faces turned toward de Gaulle made of it. Mostly they understood him, but for those who did not there were English translations.

He spoke effortlessly, with a decisive measured flow, free from punch, free from emotion. He spoke of France having been in the front line of German attack and invasion for the third time in 70 years, for the third time within the memory of some French people. He touched significantly upon what invasion means to a land and to a people. He spoke of the insidiousness of German propaganda in France against the English—as dangerous as German propaganda had been, before the war, in England against France. And he dwelt upon the fact that the Free French are determined to fight with the Allies to complete victory over Germany.

"Complete victory," I thought, looking round on all those faces. That is what all the disruption and curtailment of their normal lives is about. That is why laundry takes two or more weeks, why pears are priced at $1.25 apiece, why bananas and oranges are practically nonexistent, why even bread is carried home unwrapped, and why, if your watch needs mending, the quickest way is to get it ferry-piloted over to the United States—and back.

Sometimes the long-drawn weariness of it suggests to one that it is disintegration. And in a sense it is, of course—disintegration of peacetime, normal living. But we need to reaffirm to ourselves, often, the positive nature of it: Co-ordination for a vast and vital purpose—"Complete Victory."

Japanese Farm Crops Taken Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Assurance has been given that there will be no loss of crops and no shortage of vegetables in Arizona as a result of the Japanese evacuation ordered by the War Department.

Most of the 3,000 acres of cantaloupes, lettuce, carrots, strawberries and miscellaneous truck, in Salt River Valley, has been taken over by white farmers. These deals were supervised by George Dashiell, field supervisor under the Wartime Farm Administration Program set up by the Farm Security Administration.

Non-Japanese growers were willing to buy all Nipponese holdings at fair prices.

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Again the Shostakovitch Sixth

By L. A. Sloper

Last season Dr. Koussevitzky gave Boston his interpretation of the Fifth Symphony of Shostakovitch, which had been introduced by Mr. Burgin in 1939. It was not generally much liked. So he played it again. In fact, he was reported as saying that he would play it until it was liked. He repeated it this season. By now he seems to have won over most of the opposition.

Last week he introduced the Sixth Symphony of the same composer. It had a big success. So this week he is playing it again. Perhaps the subscribers had decided that if they were going to hear Shostakovitch until they like him, they might as well like him in the first place. And perhaps the conductor has his eye on New York and Washington.

As it happened, yesterday's was my first hearing of the Shostakovitch Sixth. I had read a great deal about it, including the words of Mr. Stokowski quoted in the program book: "In his Fifth Symphony Shostakovitch has composed music in the usual sequence of a symphonic form, but in his Sixth Symphony he has become more individualistic. It is in three parts, instead of four, and the first part is the slow movement, the second the scherzo, the third is based on dance rhythms and later has themes inspired by the popular folklore of Russia."

The distinguished Philadelphia conductor here seems to imply an odd definition of individualism in music. If we are to take him at his word, the composer has proved his individualism by leaving out the first movement. Following up the argument, it would appear that if he had omitted also the second, third, and fourth movements, he would have achieved the acme of individualism, which is nihilism.

This does not seem very constructive, and I deplore the prospect. I find that a symphony without a first movement sounds truncated. In this instance the difficulty is aggravated by the length of the slow movement, which is excessive.

There have been symphonies in two, three, five, six, seven, and eight movements, but so far as I recall there has never been anything called a symphony that lacked an opening Allegro. That does not mean that there never can be such a symphony; but if there is, I think it will have to begin with something other than a protracted Largo.

It's really too bad that Shostakovitch left off that first movement, because here are many charming pages in the Largo, which would sound much better, I'm sure, if preceded by a vigorous opening section. The last two movements are lively and amusing, but the work as a whole is obviously ill balanced and in need of rebuilding.

It was a clever piece of program making to precede Shostakovitch with the "Classical" Symphony of Prokofieff, since the finale of the younger work patently owes so much to the earlier one. The Prokofieff, which had not been played at these concerts for four and a half years, was played with that amazing virtuosity which we take too much for granted with this orchestra.

The last number listed on the program was the First Symphony of Brahms. Here is an innovation, playing the Brahms First in March. As Mr. Sanromá would ask, how in the world are we going to close the season?

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Messner, Rochester Times-Union

"Gentlemen, It Works!"

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Even Miracle Workers Need Planes and Tanks

Thomas, Detroit News

Now That the Dairy Farmers Are Joining the Miners' Union

'Der Rosenkavalier'

One of the surest hopes for the vitality of an opera is enjoyment of it by singers; and in that view a long existence seems assured for Richard Strauss's "Rose Cavalier," which the visiting group from New York presented at the Metropolitan Theater under the musical direction of Erich Leinsdorf last evening. Certain works of the old repertory are performed with professional zeal and artistic conscientiousness and go off more or less perfunctorily. The men and women taking the characters do their task according to what they call tradition, which means just as they have always done it and probably always will. Certain others are an all around delight to them, call out the enthusiasm and invention of a company, and swing along with the freshness of something done the first time.

Such a one is "Rose Cavalier." Every role has an individual interest from the top down to the foot of the column. Every note, moreover, suits its voice, and every phrase of melody is eloquent and in the idea and mood of the dialogue. Every character, too, is portrayable. Not a job in the whole play proves thankless.

That is what happens when a couple of forces of first-rate literary and musical account, like Hugo von Hofmannsthal and Richard Strauss get together. It make no difference, either, whether they attempt tragedy or comedy, "Elektra" or "Rose Cavalier." They hit the mark, the one as librettist and the other as composer; and they turn out a text and a score that commands the interest and awakens the powers of interpreters.

The same goes for instrumentalists as for vocalists. Strauss sets before them the kind of music players like to play as well as the kind singers like to sing. As might be expected, when affairs move prosperously on the stage and in the pit, they are pretty sure to proceed happily out beyond. An audience can hardly fail to be captivated with doings so keenly entered into by the showfolk.

All the same, that is not saying that "Rose Cavalier" is easy music to listen to and to grasp. On the contrary, it classes amongst the most complicated ever put in practical performance. Its pages make the average of Wagner's seem simple. Its combinations of instruments and voices, while masterful at every point and good sounding at every moment, are involved in the highest degree. The troupe that can travel about the country with an exhibition like this knows the opera business from A to Z, we need not forget.

Take Mme. Lehmann. Who that knows her chiefly as a Wagnerian soprano would suppose her capable of the brilliant and sparkling treatment she gives to the part of the Princess? Who that has regarded Mr. List as a shouting bass in the dramas of the Ring would suppose him to be equal to the smooth recitation the composer lines out for Ochs? Well, granted he scarcely does meet every legato demand, he comes close. Where are duets to be found in old-school opera that possess the sustained charm of Octavian's and Sophie's, so deftly realized in tone by Mmes. Novotna and Steber?

Further to figure, there hardly appears end to the resources of Strauss in the waltz rhythm. Johann of the same name, when we stop to think of it, cannot hold a candle to Richard. Nor is an orchestral prelude of the pleasing compulsion, yet unobvious melody, like that which opens the third act of the "Cavalier" commonly heard. The wit of the Strauss orchestra, too, while always surprising never becomes boisterous; and the waltz passages, so frequently given a scherzo turn, as in the little letter scene of Annina and the Baron, are the fancy of a symphonic master. One of the episodes towards the close, where we might look for a conventional quartet, of next to impossible exquisiteness is the trio for the high voices of Sophie, the Princess and the Cavalier.

W. P. T.

'Rose Cavalier'

Metropolitan Theater—Richard Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" ("The Rose Cavalier"), presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association of New York, evening of March 27, 1942. Principals in the cast:

Princess	Lotte Lehmann
Baron Ochs	Emanuel List
Octavian, the Cavalier	Jarmila Novotna
Von Faninal	Julius Huehn
Sophie, his daughter	Eleanor Steber
Marianne	Thelma Votipka
Valzacchi	Alessio de Paolis
Annina	Irra Petina
Comissary	John Gurney
A singer	John Carter
Conductor	Erich Leinsdorf

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman. Presented by Herman Shumlin. With Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, and Mady Christians. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Majestic—
"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson. Presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:20.

Opera

Metropolitan Theater—
"Rigoletto," by Verdi, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association. Mmes. Sayao, Castagna, Stellman, Herlick, Messrs. Peerce, Weede, Cordon, De Paolis, Engelman, Cehanovsky, Ettore Panizza, conductor. 8:15.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"As You Like It," by William Shakespeare. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—
Final concert of the Massachusetts NYA Symphony Orchestra. Arthur Fiedler, director. 8:30.

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Pianoforte recital by Rita LaPlante. 8:15.

Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery—
Program of Medieval, Renaissance, and Elizabethan Music for lute, recorder, virginals, and voice with lute. Suzanna Bloch, lute and virginals, and Paul Smith, recorder. 4:30-5:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by Jorge Bolet, pianist. 2.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Concert by the String Orchestra of the Boston Music School, Inc. Linwood D. Scriven, conductor; Alice Lareau, mezzo-soprano. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Life of a Bengal Lancer." 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "The Cat and the Canary," 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "The Prime Minister," John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Mary Carlisle. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15. "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown, and Zazu Pitts. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:50.

Kenmore—
"Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert, 1, 4, 6:50, 10. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 2:35, 5:20, 8:25.

Modern—
"King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:25. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Mary Carlisle. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

RKO-Boston—
"Ghost of Frankenstein," Sir Cedric Hardwick, Lionel Atwill, Bela Lugosi, Lon Chaney and Evelyn Ankers. 10:05 a. m., 12:40, 3:05, 5:40, 8:15, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:55, 9:30.

Scollay—
"King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:25. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Argentine Question." "Robert Benchley Demonstrates How to Take a Vacation." "Radio's Kitchen Quiz." "A Jungle Jaunt." "Another Film of Those Animals That Talk Like Humans." "Hollywood War Efforts," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"To Be or Not To Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 1:15, 3:35, 6:40, 9:20.

Telepix—
"March of Time." "The Argentine Question." "Hub of the World." Robert Benchley comedy, Disney cartoon and latest newsreels.

Trans-Lux—
"Our Russian Front," commentary by Walter Huston. 9:30, 11:42 a. m., 1:54, 4:06, 6:18, 8:30, 10:40. "Pardon My Stripes." 10:24 a. m., 12:46, 2:58, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

Uptown—
"What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters and Gloria Jean. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. 2:30, 6:05, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous 1:30-11. **Allston:** "Submarine Patrol," Preston Foster. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego." 2 and 8.

Regent: "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante and Jane Wyman. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. 1:42, 8. "The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:12, 9:34.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:45, 4:50, 8:10. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Brookline Village: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck, Gary Cooper. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts.

Cleveland Circle: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Prime Minister," John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.

University: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Ann Sheridan and Monty Woolley. 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "The Carter Case." 2, Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. 2:12, 6:03, 9:17. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan and Alexis Smith. 1:54, 7:54.

Codman: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45 and 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Down in San Diego." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Park: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 1:30 and 7:30.

Capitol: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 2:50, 6:34, 9:28. "Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 4:17, 8:11.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 3:53, 8:09. "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 1:56, 6:10, 9:50.

Hyde Park: "Gunga Din," Cary Grant and Victor McLaglen. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. 2:30, 6:05, 9. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 3:50, 7:25, 10:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. 2:52, 6:06, 9:20. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan and Alexis Smith. 1:40, 4:54, 8:08.

Maplewood: "Gang Busters, No. 3." Kent Taylor. 4:35, 7:50. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor, Betty Bryant. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ann Shirley and Ray Bolger. 3:17, 6:27, 9:42.

Mystic: "North of the Klondike," Lon Chaney and Brod Crawford. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "The Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

Strand: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters and Gloria Jean. 2:15, 5:25, 8:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:10, 4:45, 7:58. "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. 2:25, 6, 9:13.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Go West Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:10, 5, 8:45. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 3:10, 6:45, 10:05. "Uncle Ned." 8:15.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:15, 9. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "The Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "All That Money Can Buy," Walter Huston, Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. "What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters and Gloria Jean.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll and Edmond O'Brien. "I Killed That Man," Ricardo Cortez. 2 and 8.

Strand: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Ann Sheridan. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy, Rise Stevens. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

Broadway: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy, Rise Stevens. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. "I Killed That Man," Ricardo Cortez. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Small Town Deb, Jane Withers, "Flying Cadets, William Gargan. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Richard Whorf. "Mob Town," Dick Foran. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Spooks Run Wild," Bela Lugosi. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "One foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan and Joan Perry. 2:07, 7:52. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:30, 9:09.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from 2.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell and John Howard. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Look Who's Laughing" Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Sundown," Bruce Cabot and Gene Tierney. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 2:15 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce, 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:55, 8:40. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 2:15, 6:45, 10:05. "Blondie Takes a Vacation," Penny Singleton. 1:10, 5:40, 9:10.

WOBURN — Strand: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 2:15, 6:45, 10:05. "Blondie Takes a Vacation," Penny Singleton. 1:10, 5:40, 9:10.

Program for Asia Needed In World Post-War Order

By the Peace Aims Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Arrival of Sir Stafford Cripps in New Delhi is one of those events necessitated by war but leading, if successful, toward a post-war order which should guarantee peace for many generations. It signifies the emergence of India from a status which made great military powers look upon it covetously as legitimate prey in the game of power politics.

India, unified into nationhood, probably through federation, will almost certainly take its place beside an increasingly democratic China in a world family of nations after a United Nations victory.

This fact will have an important bearing on the type of world authority which can be developed. It may tend to delay—perhaps not harmfully — that day in which world government will be established on a basis of world citizenship. For to people with strong national aspirations, the super-state is not attractive. A people who, possibly like the Indians after this war, had only just acheived sovereignty, might be reluctant to sacrifice any considerable part of their achievement to the broader one of world government.

On the other hand, emerging as a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, India might find its relation to the goal of world government not very different from that of South Africa or Australia. And Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the National Congress Party, has described his goal as "a free, democratic, federal India, willing to be associated with other countries in larger federations. . . . I do not think the conception of wholly sovereign independent nations is compatible with world peace or progress."

India's debate over its role in world affairs will likely concern not so much the question of participation or non-participation in collective security, but what precise form the agency of this security should take.

China's views on this point may be influential among Indians. It will be remembered that before Sir Stafford set out for India, Chiang Kai-shek had already visited that country. At a time when the Japanese were crying "Asia for the Asiatics" no one could better have clarified the true nature of the Japanese threat to India than the great Chinese leader who had been right up against Japan's conception of "Asia for the Asiatics" during more than four years.

Britain recognized Chiang as a diplomatic necessity, aware of the fact that his personal intervention, if part of a successful plan to intensify India's war effort, would result in an increase of Chinese influence over Asia.

Sees Need of Force

China's conception of postwar order is probably accurately reflected in the speeches and writings of Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington. In a lecture before the study conference on a just and durable peace, which met under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at Ohio Wesleyan University recently, Dr. Hu stressed the need of implementing any postwar order with force, using the phrase, a "league to enforce peace."

Apparently influential Chinese thought has not been much attracted by such proposals as "Union Now." It is understandable that a nation still in the early stages of democratic evolution should be cautious about projects which demand rather broad understanding of democratic principles among the peoples comprising a world government. China could hardly assume a role equal to that of the United States in an international federation which required responsible citizenship of the masses of people in all member states.

India, despite Mr. Nehru's inclination toward federalism in world affairs, would find its situation like that of China's with relation to such a federation.

New League Considered

So the pressures of free governments representing some 800,000,000 persons—more than a third of the entire world's population—might well center on the formation of another League of Nations, improved over the present League chiefly through the addition of overwhelming force to preserve peace, much as a local police force does, until disputes could be settled by arbitration, mediation or court procedures.

The difficulties of imposing this view on millions of pacifists and adherents of nonviolent resistance in India also have to be taken into account. But in the arguments for a "league to enforce peace," Mr. Gandhi's retirement from Indian affairs at a time when pacifism seemed unsuited to Indian defense may well be recalled.

The peacemaking after World War II promises to establish a genuine program of Asia for the Asiatics. Those who are drafting proposals for a really new world order are taking account of the tremendous weight of Asiatic opinion which will almost surely affect developments not only on that continent but throughout a world seeking to organize its newfound peace on an enduring basis.

Methodists Return To China Missions

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Bishop Ralph A. Ward and 10 Methodist missionaries who were interned for two months in Wuhu, China, by the Japanese military forces, have been permitted to return to their mission stations, the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church was advised yesterday.

The cablegram, sent by Dr. Chester B. Rappe, Methodist Missionary Superintendent in Chungking, added that all the missionaires were well, and that Bishop Ward was expected to return to his administrative office in Shanghai.

The group included Miss Lillie Stephens of Farner, Tenn.; Miss Bessie A. Hollows of Methuen, Mass.; the Rev. John C. Hawk, of Blountville, Tenn.; and Miss Pearle McCain of Devalls Bluff, Ark.

United Nations Month Proposed by Six Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Six national organizations—the Church Peace Union, the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, the League of Nations Association, Citizens for Victory, the Free World Association and the National Labor Division of Citizens for Victory—are out today for designating the month of May "United Nations Month."

They favor the holding of mass meetings in communities and ask schools, luncheon clubs, churches and public forums to co-operate by stressing the unity of the nations battling for democratic victory and a just postwar peace.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Hollywood-English Music

By Oscar Thompson

New York

English, near-English, and pseudo-English novelties have adorned the programs of the New York Philharmonic - Symphony since John Barbirolli returned from Hollywood to resume his post as the between-guests "regular" conductor of the orchestra. But they were not, like Mr. Barbirolli, born in London. All, in fact, were composed outside the British Isles. Two were manuscripts that made the transcontinental trip in the portfolio of the conductor with the ink but recently dried in the California sunshine. If in his nostalgia any listener to these compositions thought of Holyrood, that, of course, was just a mental misprint.

Of the Hollywood Britons, Anthony Collins, a native of Hastings and now nearing the half-century mark, was the composer of the Overture, "Sir Andrew and Sir Toby," which has to do with the bout of eating, drinking, and singing whereby the zestful Belch and the somewhat more precious Aguecheek create a commotion in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." "Go shake your ears," Malvolio is told when he protests their din and gabble. If there is nothing very ear-shaking about this overture, it has bustle and a friendly spirit to commend it. Save for the assurance of the printed program that this was its first performance, the habitual listener at symphony concerts might have been none too certain he had not heard it before.

♪ ♪ ♪

The other score from Hollywood was also an overture and also Shakespearean in subject. Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, a Florentine by birth, but now a Hollywoodian by practice as well as residence, has composed a series of seven overtures bearing the titles of plays by the Swan of Avon, the latest—and the one just performed by Mr. Barbirolli — being Overture to "King John." The others are overtures to "The Taming of the Shrew," "Twelfth Night," "Julius Caesar," "A Winter's Tale," "Midsummer Night's Dream," and "The Merchant of Venice." As he is still in his forties, the possibility remains that the Florentine will yet compose overtures for the remaining 30 plays of the series.

Mr. Castelnuovo-Tedesco's enthusiasm for Shakespeare and his facility in writing music of an agreeable character may be accepted without any argument whatsoever. His work always "sounds"; it has movement; it is well hinged; and it baffles nobody. The "King John" Overture is no exception. But whether it might not serve as well for "Twelfth Night" or "A Winter's Tale," or the still-to-be-composed-to "Troilus and Cressida" may be something for the stickler to ponder. At any rate, expertly as the overture is fashioned, its sonorities yield nothing so ear-filling as the lines which the composer has said served as his inspiration, those beginning: "This England never did nor never shall lie at the proud foot of the conqueror."

Nothing of the Shakespearean was to be sought in "A Song of Summer," the first of the compositions that Delius dictated to the Yorkshire lad, Eric Fenby, who volunteered to act as amanuensis for the composer in his twilight years at Grez-sur-Loing. France thus must be looked upon as its place of origin, but "A Song of Summer" was based on an earlier and discarded work of Delius, "A Song of Love and Life," which the composer himself said was intended to represent his sensations while viewing the sea on a clear, calm day from the high chalk cliffs of Southern England. It is a tone poem of an impressionistic character, rather low in contour but appealingly rich in its harmony and instrumentation — typically "Delius" in its refinement and its tendency to monotony. Something faintly "American" seems to hover about its melodic material, but there is nothing factual to associate the music with the composer's stays in Florida and Virginia. Though this was its first New York performance, the score, as played, dates back to 1928.

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Two other English works—and in these instances actually composed on English soil—Vaughan Williams' Five Variants on the Christmas Carol "Dives and Lazarus" (for string orchestra and harps); and the same composer's Overture to "The Wasps" of Aristophanes, have contributed their measure of substantiality to Mr. Barbirolli's programs. Both had been played before by the orchestra. As has been widely broadcast by the news services, Mr. Barbirolli is soon to fly to England to conduct three British orchestras on wartime tours.

Georg Szell in Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The Philharmonic Orchestra presented its tenth pair of concerts in the Auditorium on March 12 and 13, with Georg Szell as guest conductor, and Maurice Eisenberg, cello soloist. The leader offered a brilliant program that included three "firsts"—Dvořák's Symphony No. 4 in G, Eugene Zador's Tarantelle, and William J. Reddick's "Espanharlem."

The high caliber of the orchestra was immediately demonstrated in the opening "Roman Carnival" Overture of Berlioz, which was a revelation in tonal splendor. It seems incredible that the Dvořák Symphony, composed more than a half-century ago, should be having its first hearing in these concerts at this late date; especially, in view of its evident worth. The fact that it belongs to the period when Brahms and Tchaikovsky were in the ascendancy should not overshadow this work, which contains many phrases of superlative beauty. Szell gave it a brilliant performance, especially in the part marked "molto vivace," which demands a virtuoso band.

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Eugene Zador's Tarantelle, heard previously in the East, was new in Los Angeles, where the composer is now living. As music, it has little to say, but makes an effective show piece in the projection of sheer sound. Szell, who is adept in works of this nature, rounded it off with expert flourish. Reddick's tantalizing score, heard in the Bowl last summer, was again a rabble-rouser, and received thunderous applause. It is delectable caricature.

Mr. Eisenberg played Schumann's Concerto and disclosed ability rather than great talent. The technical demands of the work are considerable, but these should not overshadow the romantic spirit, which was often dimmed by the soloist's small tone.

The Bach Society of Pasadena gave the second concert in its sixth season in All Saints Episcopal Church on the afternoon of March 22, attracting a capacity audience. The work was a shortened version of The Passion According to St. John, with Dr. Richard Lert again conducting. Devotion to the Bach ideal has gradually brought this small band of singers to a high place of excellence, so that it is now able to project the spirit of the "deep things" which moved the Leipsic Cantor to write his immortal music.

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The part of the Narrator was ably sung by Charles Platte. He achieved the correct mood and needed only greater clarity of enunciation to make his singing truly significant. The singing of the chorus possessed a freedom and a luminous quality not heard previously. Especially beautiful was the chorale, "O Wondrous Love," tender, yet profound in its utter simplicity.

There were also great beauty of phrase and exaltation of mood in the chorale "Within Our Inmost Being, Thy Name and Cross Alone," and haunting loveliness in the subdued "While His Parting Spirit Sinks." One regrets the necessity of cutting the choruses, even though sufficient was used to carry the story. Other soloists were Freda Starr, soprano; Audrey Guard, alto; Harry Keel, and Lindsay Workman, bass; Vincent W. Jardine, baritone, and Julian Lieban, tenor. A small orchestra provided excellent accompaniment.

Grace Moore, appearing in the Behymer series, gave her first recital here in some seasons, in the Auditorium on the evening of March 20. With 150 service men seated on the stage, Miss Moore offered a program that was predominantly American, or at least, sung in the venacular. Four songs set to Shakespeare texts preceded a French group, with songs by Richard Hageman, Victor Young, Carrie Jacobs Bond and Charles Wakefield Cadman following the intermission. "Vissi d'Arte" from Puccini's "Tosca" and the Habañera from Bizet's "Carmen" were among the operatic arias.

Miss Moore's manner is still effusive and unrestrained, but the voice is often lacking in the freshness which characterized it formerly. Numbers of light content are vividly projected. Isaac Van Grove, the accompanist, was also heard in two piano solos.

Hal D. Crain

Concerts in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Hans Lange, who conducted last week's concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (March 19), offered a program that was admirably diversified and unhackneyed. He began it with an overture by Eric DeLamarter, entitled "The Giddy Puritan," which had been played three years previously by the Illinois Symphony Orchestra, when it had been called "They, too, went t' town." Mr. DeLamarter and his outstanding gifts for musical creation have long been familiar to music lovers in these parts. As associate conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra for 20 years, and as one of Chicago's principal organists he did much to push local art along the path of progress.

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In the matter of musical creation the composer of "The Giddy Puritan" had demonstrated—as, for instance, in his Third Symphony—that he could command an elevated and earnest style; but in a number of works he has also aroused the suspicion that ironic whimsicality is greatly to his taste The overture performed at this concert contained much of that latter quality. None of our native composers has excelled Mr. DeLamarter in a grasp of orchestral color and effect, and "The Giddy Puritan" is a tangible illustration of that fact. Music of the kind demands, in its interpretation, the light touch and a modicum of humor. Mr. Lange found both, and evoked them from his players.

Although Mr. DeLamarter is no longer a Chicagoan, Dr. Albert Noelte, the composer of the program's second piece, still is. In a Suite for wind instruments, percussion and harp, Dr. Noelte drew upon a technical mastery over the complexities of orchestral writing that vied with Mr. DeLamarter's. His is a style, however, that is more Germanic—a style, perhaps, that has owed something to Richard Strauss, who was one of the composer's teachers.

It is possible that only an expert could comprehend or explain the masterly fashion in which Noelte handled a combination of instruments that is at once difficult and exacting. None can claim for the wind suites by Toch, Grabner, Lampe, Arnold Mendelssohn, Raff, even Richard Strauss, that they are exciting compositions. Perhaps those composers took themselves and their form too seriously. Dr. Noelte did not fall into that error. The three movements of his work—Humoreske, Intermezzo Appassionato and Burleske—were, at least as to two of them, full of fun, and the gentlemen of the orchestra played the music with evident gusto as well as with skill.

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Variety was given to the concert by the participation in it of Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, who interpreted the concerto for two pianos by Francis Poulenc. It is probable that no one will declare that composition to be a masterpiece, least of all Poulenc himself. For the composer was clearly minded to live up to his reputation as a follower of Satie when he set down the notes. There are moments of astonishing banality in the piece—episodes in which the French musician was jeering at the neo-classicists—but there were passages also of great beauty. The two pianists had comparatively little opportunity to demonstrate their artistic worth in music such as that, but they played with excellent tone and with much of the breezy humor that the concerto demands.

The second part of the concert was devoted to the "Fantastic" Symphony by Berlioz. The conductor and the orchestra had evidently made a careful study of the work, for they gave it a reading that took into consideration all the minutiae of orchestral virtuosity that made Berlioz so notable a figure in nineteenth-century symphonic art.

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NEW YORK

Trude Fleischmann

James Light, director of "Nathan the Wise"

The Season's Revivals

By John Beaufort

New York

Among more than 80 theatrical productions so far this season, there have been nine revivals—not counting those happy perennials, the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. Nine revivals are no substitute for a much-needed classical theater but they are, at any rate, a token, and the best of them substantiate one's faith that competently presented classics can serve art without sacrificing box office.

The revivals have included three Shakespearean productions: Maurice Evans' and Margaret Webster's "Macbeth," and profitably touring after a record run in New York of 16 weeks; Eugene S. Bryden's "As You Like It," starring Helen Craig, which occupied the Mansfield Theater briefly last October, and Michael Chekhov's "Twelfth Night," a prankish version in Russianesque terms which visited New York as part of the Chekhov Theater Players' winter tour.

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The Webster-Evans collaborations—"Macbeth" was their fifth—illustrate the fundamental importance of approaching Shakespeare as dramatic poetry, of attending intelligently to the words themselves. Cuteness and scenic tricks are an impertinence unless the meaning and beauty of the words are made clear. The need hereabouts for an "Old Vic" in which to train and against which to test actors and actresses is matter for another discussion. But it is relevant to an observation that one of the world's three active theater capitals offers only three productions of Shakespeare in a season.

Advancing from Shakespeare, the revivals have twice gone to the eighteenth century. The Studio Theater of the New School for Social Research tackled Robert Bruckner's new adaptation of "Nathan the Wise," a little-known drama by Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, the German Lutheran critic and playwright. Lee Shubert's decision to move "Nathan the Wise" uptown for a popular-price run at the Belasco Theater, on April 3, is one of those occasional happenings which encourage, justify, and advance the hopes of the torch-bearers for the experimental theater.

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As newly translated by Mr. Bruckner, Lessing's plea for religious tolerance has undergone considerable abridgement. The elimination of an outmoded mistaken-identity plot will not alienate today's audience. But the dropping of two important tributary characters and a broad misconception about the playing of the Christian lay brother detract from the dramatic effectiveness and also the meaning of the drama.

Jerusalem at the time of the Third Crusade (1189-91) provides the background for Lessing's analysis of religious viewpoints as represented by a rich Jewish philanthropist, a zealously anti-Semitic Templar, and the Mohammedan Sultan Saladin. In the course of the drama, each is made to learn a new respect for the attitudes of the others. Mr. Bruckner's changes have obscured the clarity with which Lessing treated the Christian point of view. But "Nathan the Wise" retains the vision and universality it possessed when Lessing wrote it in 1779, when Hitler burned it in 1933, and when Erwin Piscator produced a new version of it in 1942.

The other revival from the eighteenth century was Sheridan's "The Rivals," which bears a certain historical relationship to "Nathan the Wise" by having appeared only four years before the Lessing drama. As delivered to the Shubert Theater in January, "The Rivals" was principally significant for the opportunity it afforded Bobby Clark, as Bob Acres, to take the Augustan age in his gloriously impudent comic stride. The cast also included Walter Hampden as a growling Sir Anthony and Mary Boland as Mrs. Malaprop. Miss Boland has lately left the company and been replaced by Margaret Anglin. (Ed. note: "The Rivals" is closing its tour tonight in Baltimore.)

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Originally, this revival was intended as part of an ambitious Theater Guild series which began with "Ah, Wilderness!" last October and which was to have included Andreyev's "He Who Gets Slapped," Karel Capek's "R. U. R.," Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple," O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms," "Alice in Wonderland," and Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman." Eva Le Gallienne, who was in charge of the series, was unable to continue in her capacity as managing director of the series and the Guild officials do not anticipate that it will be resumed until next season, if then.

With "John Gabriel Borkman" abandoned, the season has been left with one Ibsen revival, Luther Greene's production of "Hedda Gabler" in which Katina Paxinou, erstwhile Greek star, made her English-speaking debut. Miss Paxinou's difficulty with English and her misconception of Hedda as a tragic Greek character disturbed a production which was at no point impressive. Without a young and electric actress to play the destructive Mrs. Tesman it becomes increasingly difficult to see why "Hedda Gabler" continues to be revived.

From the Theater Guild's files, but now under Cheryl Crawford's management, has come the most triumphant revival of the season—"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin, with a book by Dubose Heyward and lyrics by Ira Gershwin. As revised and simplified by Alexander Smallens and Robert Ross, musical and stage director, respectively, the Gershwin folk opera is perhaps even more exciting today than when it was introduced in 1935. Todd Duncan and Anne Brown are among those who are appearing in the opera for the second time. As a flashy Sportin' Life, Avon Long is the outstanding newcomer.

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"Porgy and Bess" (Majestic Theater) is entertainment of broad dimension and vital feeling. In responding to the laughter and the tragedy, the lyric beauty, and the radiant warmth of his material, Gershwin's melodic virtuosity flowed forth in a torrent of glorious songs. At this writing, the revival of "Porgy and Bess" is still the theatrical event of the season as well as a great theater experience.

Miss Crawford's other revival is Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella" (Music Box), which she produced in association with Richard Krakeur. It is not a happy venture. Lee Strasberg, an able director when the material suits him, appears to have no aptitude for Barrie's acute sensitivity or his wry and mischievous humors.

Critics here have complained of the play's overbearing sweetness. If it had been directed more lightly and played by Luise Rainer (Cinderella) less painfully, the sugar coating might also have seemed lighter. Miss Rainer, acting with an undiminished Viennese accent, gives a self-indulgent and self-pitying performance which has little to do with Barrie and almost nothing to do with anyone else on the stage.

Miss Rainer cannot be blamed because others have miscast her. But, along with Mr. Strasberg, she must share the responsibility of distorting the play for the sake of an old-fashioned, star performance. Ralph Forbes is giving a first-rate portrayal of the literal but warmhearted Bobby. Attempts to bring the play up to the point of World War II are sometimes embarrassing.

For the Children of France

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

One of the most charming of the varied exhibitions which have been devoted to wartime causes is the show called "The Children of France," at the Wildenstein Galleries through March. Arranged by a committee headed by Miss Edith Wetmore, collector and patron of art, for the benefit of the American Friends Committee, and to aid that organization in supplying food for schoolchildren in unoccupied France, it has been assembled with care and installed with taste. Everything shown, from furniture, toys, and printed books to paintings and drawings by famous artists, has been made for the French child or was inspired by him.

Naturally, such a show brings together much that is lovable and rich in sentiment. One of the happiest aspects of French life which the show illustrates is the tender sympathy of the French artist for the things of childhood use and association. This applies to the furniture, of which there are exquisite models of chairs, commodes, and tables made to look like toys but which are, at the same time, little masterpieces of major craftsmen. It applies also to the books, both early and relatively modern, which are filled with charming illustrations in colors of child life and legend.

These exhibits, and the paintings, drawings and sculpture which likewise support the enterprise for children's relief have been contributed by collectors whose tastes range in the highest brackets. Rarely has the public seen so much charm and excellence of craft associated with the child theme in art. For instance, a Watteau has been found which perfectly illustrates the subject in the little painting, reminiscent of one of strolling players, called "L'Heureux Age." It is small, to be sure, but in its piquant rendition of childhood it embodies the ineffable charm and grace of the French eighteenth-century master. Then, as a kind of epitome of French elegance, and showing childhood in a fascinating historical picture, there is Drouais' painting of two babies, the future Louis XVI and Louis XVIII.

Artists who have long been known for their happy depiction of childhood moods, such as Renoir and Mary Cassatt, to name but two salient exponents, are attractively represented. One Renoir is a simple pastel, a "Portrait of a Girl," well done, but less notable than the works of Miss Cassatt, of whose paintings "L'Enfant Blonde" is especially lovely. Then there is Fantin-Latour, whose head of a boy is at once clear and richly sensitive in its expression of frank, boyish character.

Souvenirs of childhood, interpreted with great delicacy, are also to be seen in the drawings, which range from Boucher, and his characteristic sepia, "Etude d'Amour," to Ingres, represented by an exquisite "Madame Benard and Child," and the relatively modern Boutet de Monvel, the elder.

Not to put the survey at a disadvantage, the committee has found place for representations of childhood by veritable moderns. And still the charm persists. Raoul Dufy, for example, displays it in a portrait of a boy in a red sweater, painted against a pale blue background. The work has spirit and is lightly decorative in feeling. Henri Matisse has sketched his son, Pierre, a prominent New York art gallery manager, in a striped sweater, and with pink hair, also decoratively. But probably the most piquant souvenir of a noted artist using his son for a model, is the impressionist Monet's contribution to the show, in his picturesque portrait of a boy astride a primitive tricycle.

In illustrating French children in sculpture, the organizers of the show had some fine eighteenth-century heads to select from, as well as later portraits. The former, by artists such as Pajou, Louis Claude Vassé, and the great Houdon, who is represented by a lovely plaster of his daughter Sabine, as a small child, are pure sweetness. The most notable of the later pieces is Despiau's head of a boy, fashioned in the mold of the archaic Greeks, with fine distinction. Seldom has a show been given here which combines human interest and art with so much unalloyed enjoyment.

Minneapolis Symphony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

Leonard Shure was a last-minute substitute as soloist in the Brahms second Piano Concerto at the fourteenth regular program of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, and his playing was brilliant enough to erase all the disappointment usually associated with that word "substitute." The young pianist, virtually unknown here, surprised a dubious audience by the authority and vigor of his playing, its strong rhythmic impulse and clear articulation.

The concerto under Dimitri Mitropoulos' direction had heat and passion and a deep vein of tenderness, though the first movement—reflecting Shure's rather hard percussive tone—took on at times a sharp and jerky angularity. But the performance on the whole was a heroically designed tour de force, to which the soloist lent a youthful power and a fierce concentration on every measure.

The symphony of the evening was the Beethoven Second—firm-fibered, incisively punctuated, and brought alive by an ebb and flow of phrase which found every shadow and high light in the score. The "three B's" program was well rounded out by the Overture to the Bach D major Suite in a brisk and warm performance.

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The fifteenth program was all-orchestral and a curious, occasionally thin mixture of diverting music. It started out with Glinka's Overture to "Russlan and Ludmilla," which is a tonic to any program, and continued with Prokofieff's amusing "Lieutenant Kije," given its introduction here.

Prokofieff has written here some gorgeous satire on pompous, strutting militarism, but the satire and saucy instrumentation don't save the work from vagueness and a pervading air of triviality. Its musical content seemed to be almost nil, but Mitropoulos and the orchestra played with ginger and humor.

The Strauss Waltz, "Tales From the Vienna Woods," was not in Mitropoulos' métier, and seemed rather labored and over-played. But the Berlioz "Harold in Italy" Symphony which closed the program was a fine example of the Greek conductor's handling of an episodic work filled with poetry, pictorial effects, and a soaring lyricism. The symphony was planned on ample and relaxed lines, replete with carefully fashioned detail. Its viola solos were tastefully handled by Vincent Mauricco, viola principal.

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Two Sunday "twilight" programs have also been played since the orchestra returned from its mid-winter tour, the first featuring the Tchaikovsky Fifth Symphony and the Brahms Haydn Variations, and the second the St. Olaf Choir of Northfield.

The Tchaikovsky had a dramatic and expressive reading, while the Brahms variations achieved a truly rich mosaic of moods singularly well organized and unified. The St. Olaf Choir, as usual, impressed by its polished ensemble, crisp phrasing, and crystalline tone. For the first time Olaf C. Christiansen, son of the group's famous founder and director, Dr. F. Melius Christiansen, conducted the choir, and he proved himself an able exponent of traditions the older man has exemplified. He directed the first half of the program, and his father took over for the latter half. The orchestra's main contribution was the Schumann "Rhenish" Symphony.

John K. Sherman

AMUSEMENTS

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In the Dugout
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Seeds From the Grapefruit League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla., March 28—This figures to be a pitchers' year in the National League. You never saw so many stylish hurlers in the Grapefruit League. The Cardinals boast about 10 high-grade starters; the Reds have seven or eight . . . Brooklyn newspapermen think Leo Durocher will start Augie Galan in left field in place of his old pal, Joe Medwick. Opposing pitchers are still trying to get Galan out down this way . . . One ambitious scribe wrote a story about Johnny Rizzo the other day—how he would probably open the season in right field for the Dodgers. But Dixie Walker, as usual, will be in there when the bell rings.

* * *

No wonder the Cardinals can run. The first number on the program at one of Branch Rickey's schools is a foot race. The second number is a throwing contest. The third is a turn at the batting cage. Unless a boy stands out in at least two of these departments, he is sent home—or sold to some other club. There is only one exception: If a boy has an exceptional arm, they make a pitcher out of him. Rickey claims that you can teach a man to hit and pitch, but that he must be a born runner and thrower . . . Sample of the Cardinal discipline: Creepy Crespi failed to hustle in infield drill the other day, so was benched for the afternoon.

* * *

The Braves have picked up a real catcher in Clyde Kluttz. By July 4 he may push Ernie Lombardi back to the bench. . . Bill DeWitt, general manager of the Browns, is looking for infielders for his farm clubs. He tried Bob Quinn, without success. The draft is stripping most of the smaller minors. . . Jimmy Dykes, apparently, has given up his plan to play young Bob Kennedy in the outfield. The boy is still on third base. Dykes, by the way, expects the veteran Sam West to play several games. . . . It looks as if Paul Campbell, the converted first baseman, will stay with the Red Sox as a utility outfielder. The boy has surprised Joe Cronin by his ability to run down fly balls. Only Dom Di Maggio is better on the Boston club.

* * *

Gerry Priddy will start at third for the Yankees, with Frank Crosetti to step in if needed. Although he said nothing about it, Joe McCarthy seemed just a little tired of Red Rolfe's attitude. . . Despite his holdout session, Joe Di Maggio hopes to play his first full season in the American League. The Yankee star's busiest year was 1937, when he appeared in 151 contests. Joe's six-year, lifetime batting average in the majors, incidentally, is a neat .345. He has 198 home runs and 816 runs batted in.

* * *

Bill Dickey hopes to catch 100 games for the 14th consecutive year. He picked up five pounds during his stay in Hollywood, working on the Lou Gehrig movie . . . Woody Rich, now with Gabby Hartnett's Indianapolis club, worked against the Braves' B team the other day and looked very good, according to Johnny Cooney However, it may have been because John was playing his first spring game . . . Buck Newsom has boasted that 15 other big league clubs would grab him if the Tigers suddenly showed no interest. But having listened to a few officials down here, there is no doubt that Bobo is again overestimating himself . . . After 16 seasons with the Cubs, Charley Root is now pitching for Hollywood—and doing all right.

* * *

Chief Bender, a roving scout in the Yankee chain, is helping Bill Meyer whip his pitchers into shape at Newark's Sebring camp . . . With Arky Vaughan now on the Dodger payroll and Lee Handley on the shelf, Frankie Frisch is having infield trouble . . . "Have a passion to score—desire to win," reads a huge sign over the clubhouse door at Cleveland's Clearwater training base, at the suggestion of Manager Lou Boudreau—it was the slogan at his college.

'Pics to Honor Vic Polich At Game Tonight

Vic Polich, the Boston Olympics' young goalie who will probably be in service before another month has passed, will be honored by his teammates and by Garden Manager Walter Brown tonight as the Hub six faces New York Rovers for the last time in Boston.

Between the periods, presentations will be made to the Hibbing, Minn., goalie, who in high school used to play against Sammy Lo Presti of the Chicago Black Hawks. At the same time the 'Pic-Fun Trophy, an annual award, will be given to the most valuable Boston player by Dorothy Nash and Arlene Miller, editors of the paper.

The New York sextet recently was declared Eastern League champion over Boston and Johnstown, even though all three clubs wound up in a triple tie for first place. The Rovers won out through their feat of having scored the most goals. The season's record between Boston and New York shows five victories for Boston, four for N. Y., and one tie. The two teams meet again in New York on Sunday.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Result May 27

Eastern Amateur Play-Offs

Washington 6, Atlantic City 4 (overtime).

Gorsica Found Commissioner Could Read Pitching Records

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, March 28—The man said "no," but Johnny Gorsica probably wasn't too much surprised. After all, Commissioner Landis is hired by the club owners too keep them in line, not to tell them how much to put on it.

Gorsica is the young Detroit Tiger pitcher who didn't like the contract he was offered. He made the slight error of appealing to Landis, apparently under the impression that the Commissioner would automatically side with a ball player.

The slight error was the fact that Gorsica didn't look behind him first. If he had he would have seen a drooping trail of nine victories against 11 defeats and an earned run average of 4.47 last year, and without being too specific about it Landis curtly intimated that you don't score with those figures, and that Johnny would do well to accept what was offered. He did.

Trial Balloon

Johnny might have been sent up as a sort of trial balloon by Buck Newsom, although from what we saw of Newsom last year it should be the other way around, physically speaking. Anyway, Buck probably was watching with some interest Gorsica's effort to make Landis kick a few dollars out of the Tigers.

The Commissioner really was on a spot, as if he had ruled in favor of the pitcher, next year he'd have to put sideboards on his office to take care of the players who didn't like their contracts.

It would have been an interesting situation this year if Joe Di Maggio, Whit Wyatt and others had gone over the heads of their club owners and asked Landis to get them what they wanted.

Defended Rights

Landis always has leaned over backward in his defense of the rights of the ball player. Although hired by the club owners, he has been as independent as the sun. If his employers needed slapping down, he slapped them down.

It wasn't so long ago that he turned enough Tiger hirelings loose to stock a half-dozen baseball clubs. Yet in the Gorsica case he defended the same club. He plays no favorites.

We can imagine the Tiger bosses gloating a little over the Commissioner's adroitly worded reply to Gorsica, to wit: "On the pitching record, I am unable to say that this is an unfair offer."

There has been much grumbling and groaning in the Tiger ranks this spring over Walter Briggs' sudden refusal to pay carriage-trade prices for dime-store performances.

Club's Salary Scale

Yet here was one of the grumblers who took his case as high as he could, and was told that the wage offer was fair. The club could point out to other wailing players that the Gorsica case showed there was nothing wrong with the club's salary scale.

And it would take a pretty brave guy now to take his wage troubles to Landis. He knows how to read a record book.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

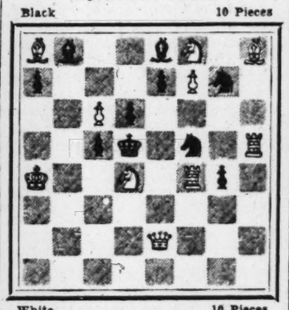
March 28, 1942

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2439

By H. F. W. Lane

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

Bb2bKt1B/p3pPkt1/2Pp4/2pk1ktlR/K2Kt1Rp1/8/4Q3/8

White to play and mate in two

(Shared First Prize, British Chess Magazine Tourney, January-June, 1941.)

Problem No. 2440

By H. Froberg

Black 9 Pieces

White 8 Pieces

3B1r2/8/5rb1/4Kt1ktp/1R2p1pk/4p3/5P1P/1K3QKt1

White to play and mate in three

(First Prize, Stasti un Romani, 1939)

Solutions to Problems

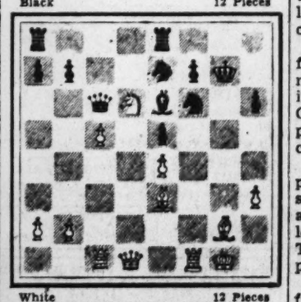
No. 2437. B-R8

No. 2438. 1. Q-QR threatens
2. Q-R5ch
1. ——— K-K5
2. Q-Q!
1. ——— B-Q6
2. P-Kt8(Q)
1. ——— R-QB5 or KtxP
2. KtxPch
1. ——— RxP
2. BxR

End-Game No. 607. White wins: 1 Q-B5, K-Kt2; 2 Q-KB8, R-R3ch; 3 K-Kt5, R-Kt3ch; 4 K-B4, R-QR3; 5 K-Q4, R-QKt3; 6 K-K5, R-QR3; 7 Q-Kt8, R-Q1; 8 Q-Kt6!, R-Kt3; 9 K-B6, R-R3; 10 K-K7, R-Kt3; 11 K-Q7, R-R3; 12 QxRch, etc. There are other variations, but White's method of building a bridge for his K is relatively his most difficult task.

End-Game No. 608

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

r3r3/pp3ktpk1/2qKtbkt1p/2P1p3/4P3/4B2P/PP4B1/2RQ1RK1

White to play and win

(Conclusion to brilliancy prize game. Nottingham, 1936. Botwinnik vs. Tartakower.)

Informal Composing Tourney

The last day for receiving entries in this tourney will be May 2. So far 17 entries, all presumably sound, have appeared. There are several well-known composers, K. S. Howard and Vincent Eaton, to name only two, from whom entries will be welcomed. Others, including those whose problems may perhaps never have appeared in print, are also invited to submit two-move entries. Alain White will act as judge, and a book prize will be awarded the composer of the best entry.

United States Championship

Three qualifying sections began in New York March 20. They are being played at the Marshall and Manhattan chess clubs. Thus far no details of the finals have been announced.

Capablanca

Capablanca's last great tournament success was at Nottingham, England, in 1936. Here he shared first honors with the Soviet champion, M. Botwinnik, ahead of his arch rival, Alekhine, who was sixth, although only a point from the leaders. Euwe, then world champion; Fine, and Reshevsky tied for third.

In addition to outscoring Alekhine, Capa had the pleasure of defeating him in their individual encounter. Here is the score. Alekhine was hardly up to his championship-winning or championship-regaining form.

Dutch Defense

Capablanca White	Alekhine Black	Capablanca White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	21 QR-B	QR-K
2 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	22 P-QKt4	P-QKt3
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	23 Kt-B3	Kt-B6
4 B-Kt2	B-K2	24 R-Q3	P-B5(a)
5 Castles	Castles	25 PxP	B-B4
6 P-B4	Kt-K5	26 Q-Q2	Bxh
7 Q-Kt3	B-B3	27 PxB	P-B4
8 R-Q	Q-K	28 RxKt	BxR
9 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	29 QxB	Q-B3
10 Kt-QKt5	B-Q	30 QxQ	PxQ
11 Q-B2	P-Q3	31 Kt-Q2	P-B4
12 P-Q5	Kt-Kt5	32 P-Kt5	P-QR4
13 Q-Kt3	Kt-R3	33 Kt-B	K-B2
14 PxP	Kt(R3)-B4	34 Kt-Kt3	K-Kt3
15 Q-B2	KtxKP	35 B-B3	R-K2
16 KKt-Q4	KtxKt	36 K-B	K-B3
17 KtxKt	B-B3	37 B-Q2	K-Kt3
18 Kt-Kt5	Q-K2	and Black resigned.	
19 B-K3	P-QR3		
20 Kt-Q4	B-Q2		

(a) Alekhine calls this a misconception, and considers 24 . . . B-R5; 25 Q-Q2, Kt-K5; 26 Q-K, P-KKt4 to give him the better game.

Buenos Aires Game

During October and November, 1941, Buenos Aires was the scene of a double round-robin tournament, which resulted in a tie for first and second for Stahlberg and Najdorf.

C. E. Guimard, Argentine champion, is the winner of the interesting game below, from this tournament.

Queen's Pawn Opening

Guimard White	Michel Black	Guimard White	Michel Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 B-Kt4	BxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-QB4	20 QxB	Kt-B3
3 PxP	P-K3	21 Q-R3	B-Q3
4 P-QR3	BxP	22 Kt-B5	B-B
5 P-B4	Kt-KB3	23 B-Q4	Q-K3
6 P-K3	Kt-B3	24 R-B7	QR-Kt
7 P-QKt4	B-Q3	25 KR-B	K-R
8 PxP	PxP	26 Kt-R6	R-K2
9 B-Kt2	Castles	27 P-B5	RxR
10 B-K2	R-K	28 RxR	Q-K3
11 Castles	Kt-K5	29 KtxPch	K-Kt
12 Kt-B3	B-K3	30 BxKt	R-K
13 Kt-QKt5	B-Kt	31 B-Q4	Q-Kt8ch
14 KKt(Kt5)-Q4	Q-B3	32 K-B2	R-K8
15 R-B	KtxKt	33 Kt-R6ch	K-R
16 KtxKt	P-QR3	34 R-B8	Q-R7ch
17 P-B4	B-Q2	35 K-B3	Resigns
18 B-R	Q-QKt3		

Badminton Ace Reaches Boston In Army Bomber

An Army bomber brought the third-ranking badminton payer of the United States to the New England Badminton Championships at the University Club today and tomorrow. Ken Quigley, granted an 18-day special furlough in order to compete in the tournament, while in the East, will also go to the National Badminton Championship Tournament to be held at Duke University, Durham, N. C., starting next Thursday, April 2. This furlough is in accord with the policy of the Army to permit leading athletes to compete in various sports.

Private Harold Seavey came up from Camp Edwards to defend his ranking as the first-seeded player in the men's doubles field with Chet Goss from Hollywood, Calif., present United States doubles champion.

From Canada came Doreen Clapperton, seeded fourth in the ladies' singles and a Canadian champion, and Mrs. Sheila Carr-Harris, a leading player from Montreal. Glen Thompson, Ontario Open Champion, is also on hand.

Fourteen-year-old Shirley Fry from Akron, Ohio, winner of the Ohio State Open and Closed tournament and several Atlantic Coast events, takes part in the ladies' singles, and with Claire Mitchell from Philadelphia, winner of the Montclair tournament last week, is third seeded in the ladies' doubles.

Carl Loveday, men's singles champion in last year's New England tournament, and ranked No. 2 in the United States, is here to defend his title in the men's singles and is seeded third with Miss Mary Hagen from Montclair in the mixed doubles.

Munday Leads

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 28 (AP)—Rod Munday, a tall quiet pro from Toledo, Ohio, who believes seriously that putting should not count in golf, turned around and putted left-handed yesterday, and rapped out a record-tying 66 to lead the opening round of the $5,500 Greensboro open.

The Golf King of America

Wide World

Ben Hogan Tops Field

When it comes to winning tournaments, breaking par figures regularly, and taking the prize money in golf, Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa., pro, is the king. He is way out front in the field for earnings during the winter circuit and leads for the famed Vardon Memorial Trophy.

Vardon Would Not Believe Figures Hogan Has Scored

Ben Hogan's Scoring Record

Broke 70 Nineteen Times in 42 Rounds During Winter and Spring Tour

Dec. 11-14	Miami, Fla.	64	69	69	72—274— 2nd
Dec. 20-22	Harlingen, Tex.	71	65	67	69—272— 5th
Dec. 28-30	Beaumont, Tex.	75	69	69	70—282—*Tie 1st
Jan. 9-12	Los Angeles	70	70	72	70—282—†Winn'r
Jan. 15-18	Oakland, Calif.	68	72	70	71—281— Tied 5th
Jan. 21-25	San Francisco	65	71	72	71—279— Winner
Jan. 31-Feb. 1	Santa Fe (B. Csby)	71	71	..	‡—142— Tie 14th
Feb. 5-8	Phoenix, Ariz.	67	74	..	—288—*Tie 21st
Feb. 12-15	San Antonio	70	71	65	66—272—*Tie 1st
Feb. 20-22	New Orleans	75	73	73	68—289— Tie 7th
Mar. 10	Palm B'ch (Smnle)	72	68	..	‡—140—3rd
Mar. 24-26	Pinehurst	67	68	67	69—271— Winner

*Lost playoff. †Won playoff. ‡36 holes.

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If Harry Vardon, incomparable golfer of his era, could return to earth today and scan the above scoring record of the man who now holds the trophy which memorializes his name (The Vardon Trophy), he might well disbelieve how such deeds could be possible. In the present winter and early spring tour that now moves on to Greensboro, N. C., and comes to a climax with the Masters' tournament at Augusta, April 9-12, Ben Hogan has broken 70 19 times in 42 consecutive tournament rounds; has had eight rounds of 67 or better, including a 64, and has just capped the whole thing by breaking 70 four consecutive rounds in winning the North and South championship on that famous No. 2 course at Pinehurst.

Breaking 70 every round of a 72-hole tournament on any standard course has long been the dream of every skilled golfer, professional or amateur. To have achieved it on a course like the No. 2 at Pinehurst, which the professionals themselves have given such a high rating in collaborated response to a questionnaire, must have thrilled even Ben Hogan.

It was on the same course, two years ago, that he gave notice to all and sundry of the professional clan that they had a new and potent contender for money and glory, when he fairly dazzled the field and the spectators with a 66, 67 getaway and continued with 74, 70 to capture the title, Sam Snead second that time, just as he was again this year.

It will be noted in Hogan's tournament record since the Miami open in December that in forty-two rounds he never went above 75, unless that happened, improbably, in the second and third rounds at Phoenix, Ariz., those figures not being at hand. It will be noted, also, that in five of the 10 72-hole affairs he broke 280 for a total and in four he bettered 275.

Now, a word about Lester Kennedy, the Lynn boy who led the field at Pinehurst the first day, with a 66, and finally finished with 283, in a tie for fifth, his best showing yet in the "big tent." He was labelled an "unknown" in the countrywide first-round reports. "Unknown" he may have been to the author of that report, who might well have had a word with Fred Corcoran before he wrote it. Three weeks ago tomorrow Corcoran remarked to me at the Miami-Biltmore in Coral Gables, Fla., during the international four-ball:

"Dean, Massachusetts has produced another real golfer. You keep an eye on 'Les' Kennedy. He's going places, unless I'm very much mistaken."

Pinehurst was a quick answer to Corcoran's sizeup, but he had had other data, for Lester Kennedy, albeit not a headliner during the winter tour, had, among other deeds, a 66 at Harlingen, Texas, and 280 for the 72 holes; 70, 73, 71, 71 at Beaumont, Texas, tied for fifth, and consecutive rounds in those two tournaments of 66, 70, 72, 72, 70, 73, 71, 71. He had 70, 71 in two rounds of the Miami open, a 72 in one round of the tough Hillcrest course in Los Angeles and a 71 at the testing Seminole course in West Palm Beach, Fla.

By-Plays

Yale Releases Wood

Next year Joe Wood will cease to be coach of Yale baseball. He will have completed 21 years of service as varsity coach having previously served one year as freshman mentor. To some followers of baseball Wood is known only as a successful college coach; but to those who were following the game some 30 years ago he was known as a great pitcher for the Boston Red Sox.

He had tremendous speed. In fact he was not much behind the great Walter Johnson in that respect. We could never understand how such a comparatively light body could impart such speed as "Smokey" Joe could give to a baseball.

Wood took part in one of the greatest games we ever saw. It was at Fenway Park between the Red Sox and Washington and was attended by an overflow crowd. Wood's mound opponent was no less a personage than Johnson. Both pitched magnificent baseball and the game resulted in a 1-to-0 victory for the Red Sox.

Wood was also a fine batter and when his pitching days were over he went to Cleveland with that other great Red Sox, Tris Speaker, and played in the outfield. His entire baseball career was marked by fine sportsmanship and brilliant playing and we would like to see him voted into baseball's Hall of Fame.

As a coach at Yale he could always be depended upon to turn up with at least one pitcher of more than average college ability. His Yale teams were also well coached in the other departments of play, and he is one of the very few college coaches who has had a son play under him. For three years Joe, Jr., was a star pitcher for the Eli and when not on the mound he was playing in the outfield as he was in the .300 class as a batsman.

Wood's release was due to retrenchment by the Yale A. A., due to the war. Followers of Yale baseball cannot but regret his dismissal.

G. M. R. H.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 17

San Francisco (PCL) 4, Philadelphia (A) 1.
Pittsburgh (N) 4, Chicago (A) 1.
Chicago (N) 5, Los Angeles (PCL) 3.
New York (A) 3, Newark (Int) 1 (eight innings).
Philadelphia (N) 4, Baltimore (Int) 2.
Boston (A) vs. Cincinnati (N), cancelled, weather.
New York (N) vs. Boston (N), cancelled, weather.
Detroit (A) vs. St. Louis (A), Cancelled, weather.
St. Louis (N) vs. Brooklyn (N), cancelled, weather.

Red Wings Set for Flight Against Bruins Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is the story of a hockey manager who likes to play chess—not with those symbolic figures on a red-and-black checker board—but with the group of players he has at command.

It is the story of jolly Jack Adams of Detroit, who is not quite so jolly when he has no success in juggling his pawns in an attempt to checkmate the opposition. Jack is the manager who has had some of his boys tripping up and down from Detroit to Indianapolis as regularly as the early morning milk train.

Jolly Now

Jack is jolly now, though, a fact which is quite apparent as he leads his Wings into Boston for the opening game of their Stanley Cup series with Boston Bruins at the Garden tomorrow night, for Jack so far has successfully checkmated his opponents. He beat Canadiens out of fifth place and then he beat them out of the play-offs.

Earlier in the season, you may remember, you never could be sure just what players Jolly Jack would bring to Boston. A few you could count on, like goalie Johnny Mowers, defensemen Jack Stewart and Jimmy Orlando, and forwards Don Grosso, Syd Howe, Sid Abel, Eddie Wares, Carl Liscombe, and Mud Bruneteau. But as for the others, your guess was as good as anybody else's—including Jolly Jack's.

Remember?

For instance, when the Wings were here earlier in the winter they had such boys as Connie Brown, Bill Jennings, Kenny Kilrea, Doug McCaig, Buck Jones, and Gus Giesebrecht with them. Where are they now? At Indianapolis, for better or worse, mostly for better though because Indianapolis is now battling Hershey in the final round for the American League championship.

In their place Jolly Jack produces Eddie Bush, Jerry Brown, Adam Brown, and Joe Carveth, and these boys—plus what you might call his regulars—are what make him so jolly. This is the combination he has been working for all season, a combination which suddenly clicked on Jan. 29 and which has been clicking steadily ever since.

Historic Date

That date in January was the night the Red Wings shut out Chicago at the Olympia 2-0 to start a string which for the Detroiters is just short of miraculous. From Jan. 29 (a date Detroit shoolboys will probably be asked to learn in history) right down until the present, the Wings are undefeated on their home ice.

This means that for 11 games patrons at the Olympia have gone home as happy as Jolly Jack. Their very worst night was a tie with Toronto, a very acceptable outcome when a fifth-place team plays a second-place outfit. Their last two victories there were the ones which beat Canadiens in the first round of the play-offs. The goal record during this period shows 45 for Detroit to 15 for the opponents.

Got Two Goals

This winning streak came about after Bush, Adam and Jerry Brown, and Carveth joined the club and had become acquainted with one another. Adam broke in with the Wings Jan. 10 in Toronto, getting himself two goals to lead Detroit to victory. That sold him to Jolly Jack, who then brought up the other three. All are forwards except big Bush, and Bush was practically a forward at Providence where he was among the leading scorers even though he started every time from behind his own blue line. Jolly Jack, incidentally, was not so jolly when he brought Bush up, for he had to buy him from Providence after he had sold him—and give Bun Cook two players, Buck Jones and Bob Whitelaw, to boot.

This quartet, which has fitted in so well with the regulars, has made the Wings a pretty rugged outfit at home. So it now behooves the Bruins to take tomorrow night's game and be prepared for the eventuality of losing Tuesday night in Detroit. Then on Thursday they can spoil Jolly Jack's fun by beating his outfit back here in Boston Thursday. Detroit has had as much trouble winning here as have other clubs in the Motor City, more so in fact, for not since Detroit won here on Dec. 27, 1937, have they gone home with a victory.

Every Precaution

The Bruins are taking every precaution to win this game. They practiced this noon at the Garden, a light skating drill more to keep themselves in tip-top condition than anything else. Assistant Manager Dit Clapper has announced no change in plans, which means that Clare Martin will again be the 15th man with Lloyd Gronsdal sitting on the sidelines.

Bruins will be favored to take this opening contest, mostly on Brimsek's sterling work. As he went in the Chicago series, so went the Bruins. And as he goes in the Detroit series—you know the rest.

Play-Off Results For Stanley Cup

Series A

(Best of Seven)

At Toronto: Toronto 3, New York 1.
At New York: Toronto 4, New York 3.
At New York: New York 3, Toronto 0.

Series B

(Best of Three)

At Chicago: Boston 2, Chicago 1.
At Boston: Chicago 4, Boston 0.
At Boston: Boston 3, Chicago 2.
(Chicago eliminated)

Series C

(Best of Three)

At Detroit: Detroit 2, Montreal 1.
At Montreal: Montreal 5, Detroit 0.
At Detroit: Detroit 6, Montreal 2.
(Montreal eliminated)

Series D

Boston vs. Detroit starting at Boston March 29.

Yale Has Long Lead for NCAA National Title

Unless Yale's powerful swimming team packed their bags last night and headed back toward New Haven they are virtually the new National Collegiate A. A. Swimming Champions as a result of the tremendous lead they now maintain over their closest rival, Ohio State. The Eli, beside running up 38 points, also captured three individual titles. Michigan, the title holder for the past eight years, has been able to take only 17 points.

Mathematically the Eli's do not have the title in the bag, but with such stars as Howie Johnson, co-holder of the 100-yard freestyle world record, their powerful 400-yard relay team, holders of the as yet unaccepted world record, competing within respective specialties, there is little likelihood that they will be halted tonight.

Yesterday's results showed several surprises, not the least of which was John Patten's upset of Yale's Howard Johnson in winning the 220-yard freestyle with a new pool record in 2m. 10s. This, along with Ohio States' annexation of first and second in the one-meter dive, were the outstanding events of the day. In winning the 300-yard medley relay Yale's outstanding trio had little to do when their great backstroker, Dan Dannenbaum who had earlier won the 150-yard backstroke, started them off to a good seven-yard lead which they were able to maintain.

Tonight will, almost undoubtedly, see the Elis finish what they have so successfully started. However, what aptly might be termed "the race of the century" will occur when the swimmers take their marks in the 100-yard freestyle. In this race there are four men who have hit 51.1s. or better.

Inasmuch as Johnny Weismuller's old world record made in 1927 is only 51s. flat, there is a strong likelihood that tonight will see it bested by one of five men, Johnson of Yale, Edward Hall of Mass. State, Gus Sharemet of Michigan, Edward Pope, Jr. of Yale and Richard Kelly of Yale.

Mickey Cochrane To Coach Naval Baseball Teams

GREAT LAKES, Ill. (AP)—Gordon "Mickey" Cochrane, former manager of the Detroit Tigers, was commissioned a Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve yesterday and ordered to duty at the United States Naval Training Station here to assist in the rapidly expanding physical conditioning program.

Cochrane, recognized as one of the greatest catchers in baseball history, will set up an intramural softball system and direct the Great Lakes "varsity" baseball team.

The sailors will play clubs in the major leagues, American Association, service teams, and college squads.

Women's Title

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 28 (AP)—A big, gold-plated basketball, a shining symbol of the Women's National A. A. U. championship, reflected the girlish smiles today of members of the Davenport A. I. C. team.

For the first time in 14 years, the trophy left the South as the hustling Davenport youngsters derailed the Arkansas Motor Coaches 42-25 last night. It was one of the most overwhelming victories in a title game in years. It also was the final stepping-stone to a climax for Leo Schultz.

Owners Satisfied

NEW YORK (AP)—Elmer Layden, with his first year as commissioner of the National Pro Football League behind him, was given a vote of confidence by the club owners. The owners were particularly pleased with Layden's handling of the finances, and pointed out his work in organization was better than they expected in the one-year period.

Park Your Bike

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP)—If folks have to turn to bicycles for transportation, the Savannah Baseball Club will not be caught napping.

Manager Chick Autry of the South Atlantic League team is having a special parking lot for bicycles built beneath the stadium.

College Matmen

EAST LANSING, Mich., March 28 (AP)—Oklahoma A & M's defending title squad emerged from the quarter-final round of the National Collegiate A. A. wrestling tournament here last night with six qualifiers, including two defending champions and a 1940 titlist. The Aggies were defeated in only one division, the 175-pound class.

Michigan State College and the University of Michigan each qualified four men, while Penn State and Navy produced three winners apiece.

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When Tom Was a Baby His Dad Had an Idea About Boys, Made A Decision and Stuck to It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a couple of years ago that Tom and his Dad sailed the Mary Jane 2nd in her first regatta. She didn't win the race. To tell the truth, she came in about tenth, but even so, there were several boats behind her.

The Mary Jane 2nd had been in the race all the way and Tom and his Dad looked at each other and grinned. It didn't seem to matter that they weren't being presented with the cup nor that the photographers weren't taking pictures of them alongside the Mary Jane.

Had Built
The Mary Jane 2nd

You see, Tom and his Dad had built the Mary Jane 2nd. Before that, they'd built the Mary Jane 1st. Tom was only fourteen then, but he'd leaned over the table in the dining room with his Dad and helped choose from the Mechanics magazines the boat they'd make. He'd stamped and mailed the letter that sent for the plans, and he'd really worked making the boat. Dad had been the Big Boss, but he always said that without Tom it would have been a JOB.

The first Mary Jane had been so much fun that when Tom was eighteen, they'd built the Mary Jane 2nd with bunks and a little galley. She was smooth and shiny and shipshape, and she'd done herself proud in her first regatta. They were excited that night when they picked out the Mary Jane in the race picture in the evening paper.

When Tom was a baby, his Dad had an idea about boys. He decided that he'd not only be a father, he'd be a friend to his son and he stuck to that decision.

Liking boats, himself, he and Tom started building them when the baby was about two. Tom didn't do much about it then, but he loved to see the bits of wood with paper sails floating in the dish pan.

Before you could say Jack Robinson, Tom was making boats along with Dad, a little bigger boats with real sails. They looked swell floating in the laundry tubs.

Other
Things, Too

They made other things, too—sectional bookcases out of orange crates that Tom got from the stores; picture frames for Mother and a lot of things. But boats were their first love, and now the Mary Jane 2nd had been in the regatta.

It took quite a lot of time for Dad to be a friend to Tom. Sometimes, after a hard day, he could have thought of a lot of things he'd rather do than spend hours in the cellar at the tool bench. Don't think he didn't enjoy it. He did—as much as Tom, maybe. Working with their hands, it was easy to talk and they smoothed out a lot of rough places besides the ones on the wood. Tom got to understand why lying is bad, why cheating is cheap, why real guys are cricket.

As Tom grew older, he spent more time with the gang and his Dad was often able to get in a snooze after a hard day, but the boy always came for advice. His Dad was there to praise his efforts and suggest details. They were good friends.

Somewhere
On the Pacific

Things can happen in two years. The Mary Jane doesn't sail sometimes for weeks at a time these days. Tom's Dad keeps her as shipshape as ever. He varnishes and rubs and polishes to have her tuned up when Tom comes home. You see, Tom is on a much bigger boat now and instead of the lake, he's out on the Pacific, somewhere.

Tom's Dad smiles while he sandpapers and shines away on the Mary Jane 2nd. He can pick out every nail that Tom drove; he can see the place in the mast where Tom's knife slipped that time. He and Tom have had good times working together. He likes to think of the boats they've made, from the tiny ones in the laundry tubs clear through to the Mary Jane 2nd sailing jauntily in the regatta. Happy memories are fine things to have in changing times like this. They make Tom seem close and the waiting easier.

It's good to be friends with your son.

Carey Thomas

A Boy Must Be Won, and Not Driven

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Frank lived in a basement apartment in the poorer section of a large midwestern city. Tom, his older brother, had become associated with undesirable companions, and had found what he considered a profitable occupation in stripping automobiles. Frank had made a hero of his older brother, and since he was now 14, thought himself old enough to follow in Tom's footsteps.

But thanks to the Boys' Club movement, Frank found a better way. A friend of Frank's joined the club located in their neighborhood. At first Frank's reaction was that his comrade had gone "Sissy." But the friend invited him to go swimming at the Boys' Club one hot summer night. That night marked a turning point in the career of one potential criminal. Besides a refreshing and exciting swim, Frank played games, saw model trains in operation, and the boys whom he liked and respected most having the time of their lives.

Club Sold Him
The Idea

Frank joined the club, which sold him on the idea that a fellow can have more fun within the law than he can when he is always dodging the police.

We who are in constant contact with boys are beginning to learn more and more that they just can't be driven. You can make them perform certain tasks which you deem morally beneficial, and forbid other acts which you consider harmful. Your boy may obey you to the letter, but unless you have convinced him of the correctness of your opinions, you aren't getting far in the gentle art of character building.

Parents and workers with boys might do well to employ the tactics of the salesman in teaching boys the benefit of right living. For instance, why not show the boys how much more fun it is to play a good game of football? But a good football player must keep in condition, and that means good habits. A boy with whom I once worked overcame several undesirable habits in preparation for a successful football season in the fall. He was "sold" on the idea that constructive activity of football well played would bring more enjoyment than his harmful habits.

What a Boy's
Desires Are

Two boys got into a fight in the lobby of our Boys' Club recently. The Director of the games room came over, and separated the two young belligerents. After peace had been restored, the Director said, "We don't come to the club to fight; we come to the club to have fun." Here was a good salesman. He sold the club program to these boys for the price of giving up the desire to fight.

We have to see what a boy's desires really are, and then help him to satisfy them in an acceptable manner. If we offer him no guidance, can we blame him for satisfying these desires in a manner which brings harm to himself and others? This teaching him the best method of having a good time by constructive activity is true character education.

L. Prescott Platt

Children from the Dalton and the Walt Whitman Schools, making jigsaw puzzles and abstract compositions in the play center provided in the Children's Festival of Modern Art at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. The Festival continues to April 26.

Modern Art Presented to Young Moderns in Terms of Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Have you ever heard of 15 children being happily quiet for an hour at a time? Well, I hadn't either until the other day.

It was at the Children's Festival of Modern Art at the Modern Art Museum in New York. Really it was as quiet as the Public Library at 9:00 in the morning . . . in spite of the fact that children from three to twelve years filled the room.

I have worked with children lots of times, but never have I seen such concentration and contentment.

Adults are not allowed unless chaperoned by a child. If the adult is fortunate enough to go this is what he will see:

A small gallery with modern paintings hung at child's-eye level, a galaxy of toys, games, and sculpture. All of it is a riot of color. The center of the room is divided into two sections. One section is for the three-to-six age group, the other for the seven-to-twelve age group.

The little people enter into these two sections through gateways fashioned like the figure of a child. And the furniture and equipment is scaled to the needed miniature sizes.

I know now why father plays with Junior's train at Christmas time. For my hands itched to tinker with the jigsaw puzzles cut from modern color reproductions and the toys which were fantastic but wonderful. There was a skating bear which pushed a wheelbarrow, a duck that quacked and waddled, and a fish that swam as well on dry land as a real fish does in water.

The children picture-puzzled, made abstract compositions out of shaped pieces of brightly-painted cardboard, used various tools to build constructions, and painted pictures.

One little boy absorbedly fitted a puzzle together. After he completed it he didn't go for another puzzle but invented one of his own, which turned out to be a snow man with a red eye and a blue eye and red and blue legs.

The paintings the children did sometimes echoed the brilliant colors of the pictures on the walls. Some of them were equally abstract.

The festival which opened to the child public March 11 will continue through April 26. It is the first large exhibition that the Museum's educational project, under the direction of Victor E. D'Amico, has arranged for young children.

The children like and understand the paintings of Redon, Chagall, Zorach, and the rest. Contrary to lots of adults, the children laugh in enjoyment of the paintings and not in ridicule of them.

The idea of introducing modern art to children in this way through observation and activity is apparently successful. It keeps them so absorbed that it occurred to me that this might be a wonderful thing to provide in air-raid shelters for the "small fry," so that when and if raids occur here we can given them something to keep them busy and quiet.

J. G.

What Our Children Can Do To Help Win Victory

The Family Forum
Teaching Them Thrift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Great Neck, L. I.

There may still be American mothers who think they can keep this war away from their children. But most of us now see that this is impossible—even if it were advisable. The child takes his cue from his mother, and if she is calm, cheerful and active in doing something, the child will want to be like her, to help too in some way. Children in Great Britain helped their mothers collect enough scrap metal to make 17,000 tanks!

Modern American children have not been taught to be thrifty. The lesson is badly needed. Little tots who have been grandly wasteful of paper can be trained to be careful. They can be given used envelopes for their scribbling and drawing. They can help mother flatten cartons and boxes and tie newspapers into neat bundles. They can learn to save scrap metal, such as tooth-paste tubes—for a tooth-paste tube today helps make a rivet tomorrow.

Thousands of children ride to school in this country who had much better walk—especially now with the tire shortage looming. Hiking or biking to school is a lot more fun anyhow than riding and the child who walks to school is storing up memories of the things he sees along the way. Rising a few minutes earlier will give the child time to walk to school.

No statistician has ever computed the amount of food thrown away from American tables. Children are not always to blame, when they are given too large servings. The old-fashioned admonition of cleaning your plate could well come into use again. One ingenious mother of five small children made small buttons with the letters C. P. C. on them—meaning the Clean Plate Club. The children loved to show their buttons and mystify their friends.

It is our children who will inherit this land of ours and who must carry on the American traditions and ideals. We mothers should grasp this supreme opportunity to train our children to be fearless, alert, efficient, and helpful. Children who are actively engaged in practicing thrift will not be those who worry about blackouts and air raids. They can take it—if we show them how!

I. M.

A Saturday Column

Sometimes We Grown-Ups Talk Too Much

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow

Teaching infants has convinced me that the majority of parents are apt to stress the importance of words rather than actions, and waste a great deal of valuable time on talk. While children must be corrected, it is a fact that they learn mainly by using their little bodies. To them words are far less important than things that can be touched. You can argue all day with a destructive child, for instance, without curing him of his bad habits. If instead of lecturing him you give him work that absorbs his superfluous energy, then in most cases that child will give you no further trouble so long as you keep him busy.

When five-year-old Tom insisted on scattering the bricks with which the other little boys in his class were building a house, I set him to making a garden with sand and pebbles, and flowers cut out of paper. Whenever he showed signs of restlessness I switched on to something else. In Tom's case the decision had to come from the teacher. Past experience had taught me not to ask this little boy what he would like to do. That gave him the opportunity to carry on with his destructive ways and instead I issued my order in simple straightforward and positive language, avoiding any trace of wheedling or coaxing.

Giving
Her Time

A little girl in the class refused to join in the games and dancing on account of shyness. She could not have been allowed to stand alone while the others romped. Something had to be found for her to do. So I asked her to get busy putting away the toys for the rest of the class. This she did cheerfully, and presently when the feeling of isolation had left her, she drifted into the center of the gallop with the rest of the class.

Teachers and parents often make the mistake of talking to children while the latter are intent on work or play. They hector them for their slowness. It only confuses little ones to hear the constantly repeated "Hurry up." How much more effective it is to say nothing beyond a word of encouragement now and then, and a reminder that "In five minutes it will be putting away time." In most cases children readily co-operate and get things done through this system of warning and praise.

Eager
To Please

A little girl who joined my class at mid-term, by which time the rest had settled down to routine and obedience, constantly affirmed "I don't want to do that," and "I won't do what you say." No use groaning over her tantrums, I found it much better to say, "All right, just watch us making animals out of clay and try to make a picture of us in your painting book." Or, "You can ride your scooter while the rest of us work." In a very short time the child joined in everything, eager to please.

A spirit of friendliness and affection must rule. A child is quicker than a grown-up in sensing a person's true attitude to him. Treat him as an individual and you will help him to make decisions of his own in a short time. But too much talk has an upsetting influence on young children.

M. H.

Fox

The English City of Tomorrow?

Part of a mural by a 14-year-old boy of the College of Arts and Crafts, Sheffield, England, depicting his idea of a town-planning scheme. This section is one of many murals, recently exhibited in London, done by students of the junior art department, portraying a history of English life from prehistoric times until "Today and Tomorrow." Sheffield was blitzed and the murals were produced in temporary quarters by the dauntless young artists of ages 11 to 14.

How Scouting Achieves New Importance in Wartime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Yorkshire

The type of training popularized by Lord Baden-Powell proved its value in peace-time; in wartime it becomes essential. Now that Prime Minister Winston Churchill has announced that all young people between 16 and 18 are to be registered and "directed to join some youth organization, such as the Scouts and Guides," it behooves us all to acquire a deeper insight into the training methods of one of the greatest youth leaders of all time.

In my own company of Girl Scouts I explain the practical purport of the Scout Laws to each Scout before enrollment, and occasions for carrying them out soon appear. After a little talk on the first Law ("A Scout's Honor is to be trusted"), the girl may be asked to prove her trustworthiness by executing some small commission—such as delivering a verbal message or returning a borrowed book.

(On one occasion I told some recruits that I could give them only a short meeting as my housework was in arrears. The girls tackled the situation gleefuly. Some proceeded to wash up, others brought in the clothes that had been drying on the line, while the rest set to work on a suet pudding. The work was so speedily accomplished that the only thing we hadn't time for was the Captain's discourse on "Usefulness").

Even the Brownies and Wold Cubs are expected to be useful. In my Brownie Pack I have set up a bright red "letter box." The children write down their "good turns" and post them in the box. These are read out periodically at the "Pow-wow Ring" and received with general interest. These pleasant little confessions are supposed to be anonymous, but it is not easy to keep a secret when you are only seven or eight or to refrain from occasional "nods and becks and wreathéd smiles" when you recognize your own contribution!

Obedience
As an Idea

The Obedience Law has to be approached tactfully. It smacks too much of school and the old regime to be very popular with Scouts. And yet there it is—seventh in the list, certainly, but undoubtedly a Scout Law! In the case of a company where obedience was at a low ebb I reminded the girls that to their parents they were the most precious things in the world, and that I was partly responsible for their safety. A large body of people moving independently might be a source of danger to themselves and others unless their movements could be instantly controlled and directed. I then explained that the short drill which forms a part of each company meeting was in the nature of a precaution preparing them for future adventures outside the clubroom. Soon that company began to pride itself on its smart discipline and quick response to orders.

To young children the word "loyalty" may not convey much. In explaining the "Loyalty Law" I show my Girl Scouts a picture of a large oak-tree, its roots fixed in English soil, but its branches spreading to the four corners of the earth. The strong forking trunk represents the Chief Scout and Chief Guide, the big boughs the various grades of Commissioner. Then come the branches representing the Scouters or Guiders, each supporting three or four little twigs—the Patrol Leaders. Each twig bears six or seven Scout "leaves."

Branches
Of the Tree

The girls realize that they can serve the world much more effectively as part of a great tree than they can as drifting leaves and they resolve to allow no sudden gust of ill-temper or impatience to sever them from the parent stem. The wearing of uniform and the care of it is seen as one expression of the Law of Loyalty.

It is through training such as this that our Scouts and Guides are being fitted to play an intelligent and responsible part in today's war effort.

A. Dorothy Horsfield

An Educator's Case For the Comics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recently much has been said and written on the detrimental influence of the comics on child readers. The general accusations are the same: the plots hinge on murder and violence; the English is often inaccurate and filled with slang. While no conclusions are drawn, the reader is left to infer that all comic strips should be throttled for the benefit of childhood.

Most comic strips are created primarily for the purpose of providing easy recreational reading for adults, not for children. For adults these comics afford relaxation; they show up fancies and foibles in an amusing way; they are pointed in their meaning.

The problem of satisfying both adults and children as readers of comics is a problem of choosing whether to create distinct strips, one for children and one for adults, or to create one strip that will satisfy both groups simultaneously. The second solution is the one commonly attempted by comic strip writers. It is a fairly difficult task because of the limited vocabulary, experience, and understanding of children as compared with adult readers.

It is granted that the comics have overemphasized criminal plots and trite, sloppy English. There is, however, a case for the comics. The comics can do much in teaching reading. They can teach left-to-right progression across the page; they can, through the pictures, give clues to the written word which makes comprehension easier; they can develop interest in reading through the pictures. The comic strip idea is already being extensively used in children's pre-primer books, in which the story is told by the picture.

Our problem as I see it is not to try to eliminate comics in the hope of forcing children into reading books; rather, it is to clean up the comics and still to keep their appeal for children so that we can use them to lead, rather than to force, children into a desire to read. Keep the pointedness of the comics; keep the pictorial aids to comprehension; work for simplicity of language. But throw out the criminal plots; throw out the slang and grammatical errors. And substitute clean mystery and chivalry that children can understand; substitute good, concise, colorful English.

L. L. B.

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The Home Forum

Sweeny and His Banjo

I CAN HEAR HUM NOW. We boys were crouched down in a cave up in Porter's Hollow, talking away like a house afire while we waited for the shower to end.

"Yes," said Hum, "all the Confederate generals were crazy about him. Why, Sweeny played for Lee and Johnson and Jackson and all of 'em. Jeb Stuart used to loan him to 'em when they had parties. At bivouac at night, after they'd eaten supper and taken off their boots, Jeb's men would call for Sweeny and his banjo. Lot o' those songs Uncle Hubert knows he got from a man who got 'em from Sweeny. That's where Uncle Hubert learned 'George Washington Was an Honest Man' and 'Cripple Creek' and 'Cumberland Gap' and all those songs he sings us when we go up to see him."

* * *

And that's the way I first learned about Sweeny, from Hum and his Uncle Hubert, two as thoroughly unreconstructed Rebels as you could find in those days in the Southern Appalachians. To Uncle Hubert, Sweeny was a hero, not as great a hero perhaps as his general, Jeb Stuart, that gay young cavalryman who wore a rose in the buttonhole of his coat and a feather in his hat and roared out a song as he rode through the Virginia woods at the head of his long column. But I think Sweeny was a greater hero than Jeb to Hum and me. Sweeny had been a *minstrel man* in civil life! Indeed, he had gone directly from a black-face minstrel group, stranded in Richmond at the outbreak of the war, to enlist in the 9th Virginia Regiment. While he was in that outfit, Stuart heard him play and sing and promptly had him transferred to his escort to be his private gleeman for the duration.

And Sweeny and his banjo became famous in the Army of the South. Everywhere that Stuart went, Sweeny and his banjo went, too. In camp, he was constantly in Stuart's tent; on the march, he rode close behind Stuart; he accompanied Stuart to social gatherings, where he was always called on to sing and play for the dancing. "Keep him away from my camp," protestingly wrote red-headed General A. P. Hill of the joyous jongleur. "Every time Jeb Stuart comes around, with Sweeny and his banjo, he makes all my division want to jine the cavalry."

* * *

Sweeny could play slow as well as fast; he varied such gay tunes as "O Lord, Ladies! Don't You Mind Stephen!" with "The Dew Is on the Blossom" or such bits of iambic pathos as

> A hundred months have passed, Lorena,
> Since last I held that hand in mine.

For all that Uncle Hubert insisted on representing all sides of Sweeny's genius, I'm sure he favored, as certainly did Hum and I, such rapid, gay tunes as "Nebber Min' de Wedder" and "Little Lady Goin' to the Country" over such bits of parlor sentiment as "Faded Flowers" and "Sweet Evelina." Of the zip, sparkle, and twang of certain of these five-string banjo tunes Hum and I never tired. One of these was "O Johnny Booker" and another was "The Dodgers" and still another was a song about a possum:

> I took him down to Sally Bell
> Because I knew she'd roast him well.
> She made a roast, a fry, a stew,
> A bilin' an' a barbecue.

And then Hum and Uncle Hubert and I would all roar out the rapid chorus, just like the Confederate troopers used to:

> Old Bob Riddle-ee, ho, a ho!
> Old Bob Riddle-ee, ho, a ho!

Many of the songs that Sweeny used to sing had some such worthy as Old Joe Clarke or Old Dan Tucker for their refrain, and one got to know those names well; for the old-fashioned Virginia banjo players, including Sweeny and Uncle Hubert, had their own way with these songs. First they sang a verse and a chorus. Then, before beginning the next verse, they played a chorus rapidly as a kind of instrumental interlude, fingers flying, feet a-beatin' time, gay notes a-bouncin' from the head of the banjo.

Men in the army always sing. Today, as yesterday, every company and troop and battery has its Sweeny. There'll always be a Sweeny. Reincarnate in a thousand singing men, he sings today as he sang in the last century,

> O let the world wag as it will,
> I'll be gay and happy still.

HORACE REYNOLDS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON THE QUAY AT PORTREE: *A Photograph by William McGreal*

Arctic Spring

SPRING COMES with a rush and a roar on St. Lawrence Island. Ocean ice begins to crack like cannon. Winds blow the floes about, opening up long blue channels to tempt the natives out in their whaling and walrus-hunting boats. The sun glares down on the eye-blistering snow. The pale green icebergs, like a city of skyscrapers along the shore, begin to look uneasy, as though they knew their time had come. Sapphire shadows underneath the curling eaves of snowdrifts darken to a rich purple in contrast to the dazzling whiteness around them.

Immense flocks of birds ride the winds from the south, settle on the rocks and bluffs of their summer home. They fill the air with happy, homecoming cries. The days are lengthened rapidly and amazingly. Even in March, night has receded so far beyond our bedtime we never know when it comes down any more.

But spring really comes when the Eskimos take off their heavy winter reindeer parkas and don white-man clothes. One night we went to bed in a land of people we knew. Next morning we looked out to find a flock of scarecrows over the landscape. It was the Island's Easter parade. The women seemed to have lost twenty or thirty pounds overnight. Their calico parkas hung limp without the padding of heavy fur underneath.

But the men! They were unbelievable in coats and trousers bought in Nome or traded from former teachers. Silook walked solemnly up and down in a khaki officer's uniform which Farrar had traded him for something or other, and the pair of boots for which I had got the samovar. . . .

Silook was the envy of the island. And when Farrar complimented him on his appearance, he nearly burst with pride.—From "Living High," by JUNE BURN. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

ONCE AGAIN, we find our friend of the clear blue eyes and homespuns in town and, as before, at the quayside. Though his home is inland, by ten miles or more, his heart is with the sea. For thirty-two years, he sailed in and out of this harbor on a fishing-boat; and, though now a crofter for sixteen years, his hands still feel strange with spade or scythe and long for tiller and sheets.

It was on a walk across the moors, north of Portree, that we first met Andrew. From a hilltop, where we were having our picnic lunch, we saw his shieling and then spied him working in his peat bog. We sauntered his way to ask directions. It ended in our being invited up to the house to see his pet duck and have a cup of tea.

* * *

It was a small, low dwelling of field-stone walls with a turf and thatch roof. Stooping through the door, we followed him into his quarters. It was dark, except for shafts of smoke-laden light from two small openings in the walls. Directly under a vent in the roof, a peat fire smoldered in a pile of ashes on the earthen floor. Gradually we discerned a cot, a table, a chest and a low bench. A few simple cooking utensils and a coat or two hung from pegs.

After we had been seated on the bench, Andrew disappeared into the darkness of another room. We heard a rustle and then a quacking. Presently he returned with a small duck, held snugly in his cupped hands. The name of Andrew's duck escapes me now; but it was a great pet and quite at home with us, pecking at our shoe-laces and flapping up onto our knees.

* * *

Then, from somewhere, Andrew produced two cups. He livened up the fire and, on the glowing peat, he placed a kettle so black that we had not seen it earlier. Pleading our recent hearty lunch on the hilltop, and wary of the contents of the kettle, we persuaded Andrew to serve himself. While Andrew was drinking the black liquid that had tumbled into his cup, we plied him with questions and he soon gave himself completely to his story.

Here we were, sitting at the heart of romance and legend, on a windy moor miles from nowhere, on the magic Isle of Mist. The pungent odor of peat filled the room. Andrew sat on a box, cup in hand, duck in lap. The soft cadence of his voice bespoke the Celtic influence. His deep-set pale blue eyes told of Viking days in Skye. His rough homespuns bespoke native wool and dyes and loom.

Twelve children had been born to his mother in that shieling on the moor, and Andrew was the youngest. He spoke tenderly of his mother. His father he could not remember. At the age of sixteen, he had gone to sea. Thirty-two years later, he came back to the old home and was then the only survivor of the large brood.

* * *

About once a week, Andrew doffs his work-clothes for his Sunday best, to walk across the moors and over the winding sheep-paths to Portree. He has to go to replenish his modest larder. He wants to go, because the sea is there. Finishing his shopping early, he hurries to his favorite haunt overlooking Portree Bay.

Across these same waters, generations of other Andrews must have gazed. In the distant past, they may have seen the Celtic missionary Columba come, carrying Christianity to the then pagan Skye. In Portree Bay, an island bears Columba's name and the ruins of an old church are still there.

Later came the fierce Norsemen, plundering and burning. They, too, left their marks, for many a place name in Skye is Norse.

Then, centuries later, out of this harbor a small boat pushed silently one night, bearing Bonnie Prince Charlie and a few island friends, again eluding the soldiers of the crown.

* * *

And, then, another span of the centuries to the summer of our visit to Skye. Perhaps Andrew was at the quayside, in the late afternoon when we arrived. In the modern steamer—yet built to carry man and beast—were vacationists from England, Scotsmen from the mainland, and a few natives of Skye returning home after a visit "abroad." The lure of the magic Isle of Mist was probably equally strong for newcomers and old residents alike.

Skye is a land of beauty and legend. Its heathered moors, its glistening lochs, its mist-enshrouded Cuchullin peaks, are hardly more real than its pirate treasure caves, its fairy bridges, and Druid tales. All of these we think of when we look at our picture of Andrew; but the most vivid memory is of that afternoon in the peat-reeked room of his ancestral shieling.

W. McG.

The Bowditches Lived Handsomely in Old Boston

IN BOSTON the Bowditches acquired a silver-and-mahogany elegance. Their new home at 8 Otis Place near Church Green was a three-story brick house with shuttered windows, a little entrance with steps, and was separated from the street by a small iron fence. Bowditch first rented the place, then bought it. The most handsomely furnished room in the house was the library on the second floor, a long room, two sides of which were lined with books reaching higher than a man's head, a third side having a black marble fireplace and a fourth side containing a tall secretary flanked by windows.

It was a comfortable as well as a handsome room, reflecting the scholarship of the head of the family. It was not a workroom, but a room for society. The sofas and chairs, the globes, the Bible on the secretary, the clock, all had an air of rich comfort and repose. Bowditch's little desk could be moved around the room. Thus, when he wished to work at night he could go to a good light or to the fireplace.

The pine boxes of sheepskin-covered books were placed one on top of another against the walls, so that the open boxes served as shelves. Then a cabinetmaker was called in to face the boxes with mahogany strips and cornice.

The kitchen had a large brick hearth, a crane, and a brick oven. For this kitchen fire the family laid in as many as thirty cords of wood at a time. And the kitchen had a wonderful convenience, a small sink supplied with Jamaica Pond water. . . . In addition to running water, the home had seeping water, which served to make the place continually damp. The cellar was always wet, the back entry bannisters were frequently dripping, and the dining-room wallpaper occasionally peeled off.—From "Yankee Stargazer," by ROBERT ELTON BERRY. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Sea Gulls

Poetry in motion! Song in flight!
Soaring serene and strong toward the light.
Conscious of freedom boundless as the sky.
Symbols of thought unfettered, perfect liberty.

MARGARET SCOTT FINN

"This is a rest centre"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE UNDERSTANDING of God as Spirit and of His creation as spiritual is the one source of perfect and continuous rest.

The announcement, "This is a rest centre," is to be found outside school buildings and other public buildings in many cities liable to attack from the air. The purpose in establishing such centres is to provide a place for rest in a time of turmoil, or a home for those made homeless by the effects of war. This evidence of foresight and merciful provision is impressive.

A great sense of gratitude is felt by many individuals who have learned through Christian Science that in the Christianly scientific understanding of God and His spiritual creation is to be found a centre of perfect rest, perfect provision, and perfect peace. With many today spiritual rest is the great longing of the heart. To such as these, Christian Science is bringing the tender message that in the realm of reality, where God, Spirit, reigns, man, His inseparable son, also dwells; for, being in the image and likeness of his Father, God, man is spiritual, and cannot be separated from God.

This logical truth, even if but dimly discerned, enables one to understand that the rest for which men long comes through spiritualization of thought and demonstration. This is what Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, taught when he sent forth the loving invitation (Matthew 11:28, 29): "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls."

Was not this teaching a call for each of us to discern that the Christlike characteristics of humility, purity, and love must be the first rules of daily living if inward peace is to be attained? It is through the daily expression of such Godlike qualities that the discord of material living is dispelled; while the seeking merely for material things or personal honor begins in unprofitable labor and ends in unsatisfied longing.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 2), "To live and let live, without clamor for distinction or recognition; to wait on divine Love; to write truth first on the tablet of one's own heart,—this is the sanity and perfection of living, and my human ideal."

To conform one's ideals to this Christlike procedure is to find repose in right activity. The false sense of rest in idleness negatives the aspiration to scientific repose. In illustrating true rest someone once described a picture of a waterfall over which gently swung a slender tree, where a bird was confidently nesting. The confidence of the bird illustrates the tranquillity of the one who has discerned man's spiritual nature in the image and likeness of God. The world's rushing materiality cannot disturb him. Sensual thinking and selfish striving would fain engulf spiritual aspiration; but the understanding of God as Spirit, self-existent and supreme, indeed All, enables one to rest quietly in effective activity. Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these things into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

Where the demonstration of true being, as the reflection of the divine Principle, is the objective, the thought of going away somewhere to avoid the temptations and the snares of the world would suggest stagnation. It also recalls the Psalmist's depression when he sighed (Psalms 55:6), "Oh that I had wings like a dove! for then would I fly away, and be at rest." Yet, victory over evil is possible here and now. It is in the overcoming of evil beliefs through the understanding of man as the child of God, thus demonstrating the truth of Jesus' words (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you."

Nothing could discourage the worker more than to accept as true the subtle suggestion of the eventual futility of the cause for which he stands. In Christian Science the one great purpose is the establishing of the Christ, Truth, in human consciousness, bringing to earth the kingdom of God, here and now, through the understanding of divine, unchanging Principle, which fills all space and constitutes true consciousness. It is to help all men to rise to the recognition of their birthright as sons of God. Of this spiritually mental condition Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 218), "The consciousness of Truth rests us more than hours of repose in unconsciousness." Here indeed is "a rest centre."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"Hvile- og tilfluktssted"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

FORSTÅELSEN AV at Gud er Ånd og Hans skapelse åndelig, er det eneste som kan skjenke fullkommen og vedvarende hvile.

I mange byer som er utsatt for luftangrep, finner vi på utsiden av skolebygninger og andre offentlige bygninger et skilt med ordene "Hvile- og tilfluktssted". Hensikten med å oprette slike tilfluktssteder er å sørge for et sted hvor folk kan finne hvile i en urolighetenes tid, eller et hjem for dem som krigen og dens virkninger har gjort hjemløse. Dette er et bemerkelsesverdig vidnesbyrd om nestekjærlig omtanke og omsorgsfullhet.

Sterk takknemlighet føles av mange mennesker som gjennem Kristen Videnskap har lært at de i den kristent videnskapelige forståelse av Gud og Hans åndelige skapelse kan finne et tilfluktssted hvor der er fullkommen hvile, fullkommen forsorg og fullkommen fred. Hos mange mennesker i våre dager er åndelig hvile hjertets store lengsel. Til slike mennesker bringer Kristen Videnskap det kjærlige budskap at i virkelighetens rike hvor Gud, And, råder, der bor også mennesket, Hans sønn, som er uadskillelig fra Ham; for da mennesket er skapt i sin Faders, Guds, billede og lignelse, er det åndelig og kan ikke skilles fra Gud.

Selv en svak erkjennelse av denne logiske sannhet setter oss i stand til å forstå at den hvile menneskene lenges efter, kommer gjennem åndeliggjørelse av tanken og ved demonstrasjon. Dette er hvad Jesus, Veiviseren, forkynte da han uttalte den kjærlige innbydelse (Matteus 11:28, 29): "Kom til mig, alle I som strever og har tungt å bære, og jeg vil gi eder hvile! Ta mitt åk på eder og lær av mig! for jeg er saktmodig og ydmyk av hjertet; så skal I finne hvile for eders sjeler."

Var ikke denne lære en opfordring til hver enkelt av oss til å komme på det rene med at de Kristus-like egenskaper, ydmykhet, renhet og kjærlighet, må være de ledende regler for vårt daglige liv hvis vi skal nå frem til fred i vårt indre? Det er ved daglig å gi uttrykk for slike Gud-like egenskaper vi fordriver det materielle livs disharmonier, mens en streben alene efter materielle ting eller personlig ære begynner i gagnløst slit og ender i utilfredsstillet higen.

Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, har skrevet i *Message to The Mother Church for 1902* (s. 2): "Å leve og la leve, uten å forlange utmerkelse eller anerkjennelse, å vente på guddommelig Kjærlighet, å skrive sannheten øverst på ens eget hjertes tavle,—dette er den sunde og fullkomne måte å leve på og mitt menneskelige ideal."

A bringe ens idealer i overensstemmelse med denne Kristus-like fremgangsmåte er å finne hvile i rett virksomhet. Den falske følelse av hvile i uvirksomhet, tjener til å motarbeide vår higen efter videnskapelig hvile. Med det formål å anskueliggjøre sann hvile beskrev en eller annen engang et billede av et vannfall utover hvilket der strakte sig et spinkelt, lett svaiende tre, hvor en fugl tillitsfullt hadde sitt rede. Fuglens tillitsfullhet anskueliggjør sinnsroen hos den som har fått et glimt av menneskets åndelige natur i Guds billede og lignelse. Verdens rastløse materialitet kan ikke forstyrre ham. Sanselig tenkning og selvisk streben søker å opsluke åndelig higen; men forståelsen av at Gud er And, bestående i kraft av sig selv og enerådende, ja Alt, setter oss i stand til å hvile rolig i effektiv virksomhet. Mrs. Eddy skriver i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 261): "Hold tanken ufravendt rettet mot det vedvarende, det gode og det sanne, og du vil bringe disse inn i din erfaring i samme grad som de optar dine tanker."

Hvor formålet er demonstrasjonen av sann tilværelse som gjenspeilingen av det guddommelige Prinsipp, vilde tanken på å reise til et eller annet sted for å undgå verdens fristelser og snarer antyde stagnasjon. Den minner også om salmistens nedtrykthet da han gav uttrykk for sin lengsel i disse ord (Salme 55:7): "Gid jeg hadde vinger som duen! Da vilde jeg flyve bort og feste bo." Men seier over det onde kan vinnes her og nu. Vi opnår denne seier ved å tilintetgjøre onde forestillinger gjennem forståelsen av at mennesket er Guds barn, idet vi på denne måte beviser sannheten av Jesu ord (Lukas 17:21): "Guds rike er inneni eder."

A godta den lumske suggestion at den sak vi arbeider og kjemper for, når alt kommer til alt, er fåfengt, tjener mere enn noget annet til å ta motet fra oss. I Kristen Videnskap er det eneste og store formål å stadfeste Kristus, Sannheten, i den menneskelige bevissthet, å oprette Guds rike på jorden, her og nu, gjennem forståelsen av det guddommelige, uforanderlige Prinsipp, som fyller alt rum og utgjør den sanne bevissthet. Det er å hjelpe alle mennesker til å heve sig til erkjennelse av deres fødselsrett som Guds sønner. Om denne åndelig mentale tilstand har Mrs. Eddy skrevet (*Science and Health*, s. 218): "Den bevissthet Sannheten bringer med sig, gir oss mere hvile enn mange timers søvn i ubevisst tilstand." Dette er i sannhet "et hvile- og tilfluktssted".

Opiyaninger med hensyn til Kristen Vidanskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

New Capital News Cycle ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

We sat in shocked surprise as Thurman Arnold broke the story of the patent cartel agreement between the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the German Dye Trust. If Mr. Arnold's charges are substantiated, and he appeared to document them as he went along, the story is so sensational and in essence so scandalous that it will have far-reaching effects. One of these will be to launch a new news cycle in the Capital.

News stories in Washington follow a general pattern. They begin, they grow big till they reach their peak, then they decline. They are something like "best sellers" in the book world. One succeeds another. Up until Thursday at 11 a. m. the best seller in the Capital was the revival of the old controversy over the New Deal, represented on three or four different fronts. Now comes the synthetic rubber story, which looks to this reporter like the start of a new Washington news cycle, that will dim its predecessor and change the direction of national attention for some time.

Press Twitted

The major domestic controversy here for two weeks has been the New Deal issue. It boiled up suddenly on three fronts. First, on taxes, the New Deal wants to put the big new burden on the middle income brackets while its opponents want to substitute the sales tax, which falls primarily on the lower incomes; second, on labor, the New Deal seeks to follow its course of voluntary agreements and conciliation, whereas opponents seek mandatory restrictive legislation as on the 40-hour week issue; and third, on the "social reform" front, the New Deal is defending CCC, NYA and other typical agencies and opponents seek to abolish them. There are other issues. This fight over New Deal matters, started eight years ago, and will continue during the war, off and on, primarily because social conditions are not static in war time, contrary to popular belief, and decisions are constantly required which bring clashes on basic philosophical issues. President Roosevelt at his press conference Tuesday showed a mood of confidence on these domestic battles, twitted the press on losing influence and made his comment on the "sixth column" in reply to a planted question. Mr. Roosevelt feels deeply in his opposition to the anti-40-hour week crusade of his opponents; has taken the unusual course for him of meeting the attack head on, with frontal counterattacks, and is prepared to carry the matter to the public by radio if he feels the issue is running against him in Congress.

But the Thurman Arnold charges set up a new cycle. Ironically it is instituted by Mr. Arnold, the Puckish bad boy of the New Deal, who has just lambasted labor himself, and who was disgustedly repudiated by Francis Biddle, his boss, on that issue at a press conference here Wednesday. It might be wise to disclose here that the secret of Mr. Arnold's personality is that he is a man in the street. His brilliant essays on the "Folklore of Capitalism," and his seeming contempt for middle-class ways, does not conceal the fact that at heart he has all the middle-class virtues and prejudices himself. He is an able man, who loves the spotlight, who never lets the technical phases of the law stand in the way of his crusades. It was folkloreist Arnold who started the new news cycle.

Business With Hitler

The essence of the Arnold exposé is that some parts of big business have found it possible to do business with Hitler, right down through the war, and apparently even after Pearl Harbor. Mr. Arnold's revelations will be found in the news columns. He gave the documents Thursday with a carefully underlined let-the-facts-speak-for-themselves air which did not prevent him from throwing in a spicy commentary or two. Mr. Arnold was in his element. He put on a good show. His air of detached nonchalance, as of one who would say, "This is an old, old story to me" was telling, and as a matter of fact seemed to be only too true in regard to his reiterated attacks on international cartels.

Well, the new Washington news cycle begins, and probably the public attention will now turn to big business for a while. This will give a redress to the distorted balance of popular concern over labor, and will probably help to restore perspective.

Mr. Arnold's charges are, if substantiated, the greatest scandal of the war to date. They will dim the controversy over half a dozen other issues in Washington. They will have repercussions in every direction. They will initiate new inquiries. It is only incidental to this situation to point out that, without any intended connection, the Arnold revelations will help Mr. Roosevelt in a number of other hotly contested discussions.

South America Speaks: Brazil

Eloquent Gestures ..... *By Roland Hall Sharp*

Watch a group of Brazilians in conversation, whether at the market place or at the Foreign Office, and you soon discover that the language of gestures plays a more colorful, intriguing part than the language of words.

Someone ought to do the subject justice in print. The most this sketch can do is to catch a few of the broader gestures and their more obvious meanings. Only a Brazilian could fathom the subtler nuances.

One of the first gestures to attract my attention was a rapid movement of both hands. They are held about waist level and slide past each other, alternately stroking the inside and outside of the other hand. The palm of one slaps the knuckles of the other, and this is kept up until the desired meaning has been "put across."

As for the meaning itself, these Brazilian gestures evidently are as versatile as Chinese pictographs. In China you are likely to have a taxi brought to the restaurant door, after you have ordered chicken, unless you preface your order with enough to make your meaning clear. The same Chinese sound means taxi and chicken. Also, each Chinese pictograph has several sounds.

The most frequent meaning of the Brazilian two-hand gesture appears to be that the subject under discussion doesn't amount to shucks, or has taken an unfavorable turn. With this gesture you toss off an opposing political argument; you inform your neighbor that the crops are bad or that the market is falling. It is the quickest way to dispose of unpleasant or dubious topics.

As performed by Brazilians, with accompanying facial expressions and tones of voice, this gesture takes on diverse and exact shades of meaning.

For super-special occasions the Brazilian reserves this one: You don't see it often, but when you do, you take a second look and then can hardly believe it. He lifts his right hand, reaches behind his neck and pinches the left ear lobe—that bottom soft portion.

This means the ultimate in approval, delight, admiration. For less demonstrative occasions, the Brazilian pinches lightly the lobe of the right ear between the thumb, behind, and the bent first finger in front.

Also, there are rhythms and dance steps that originated both abroad and in Brazil, but have fused in characteristic Brazilian folk movements. Watching Brazilians sing and dance in the streets, you recall with considerable shame how hard the going is to "promote" community singing in the United States. Brazilians sing for sheer joy of singing. They dance because it is in them to dance. They sing and dance in public without any evidence of self-consciousness or of self-display. They do it as naturally as the wind blows, or as fuchsia grow wild in profusion throughout the lake district of southern Chile.

Carnival is, of course, the focal point for this Brazilian folk music and folk rhythm. There are gestures and pirouetting that come naturally to street urchins and the wives of Cabinet Ministers when they respond to the call of Carnival. So spontaneous are the rhythms that Brazilians seem to be in perpetual motion. They are untiring and whirl into the next upbeat of the music on the exhilaration of the last.

Unfortunately the picture is marred by excesses at times, but in its best expression the sheer spontaneity of Carnival is Brazilian of the Brazilians.

Rio has an indefinable light-heartedness not found by this traveler in any other Brazilian city. It is the kind of outlook described by the Cubans as "alegre," or gifted with an inner happiness that doesn't depend on the number of pesos in pocket. Among the sun-loving and beach-loving Cariocans of Rio, their own version of being alegre enters importantly into the folklore of Braziliana.

To Change the Subject:

Sturdy Oak in Presidential Forest ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

Spring is a lovely word—even though this year its meaning for everyone must have the inherencies of new armies marching, new deprivations, new sacrifices to sustain the front of the democracies across two hemispheres and the seven seas.

But the March rain has come with its long, wild, windy flooding from the eaves, making for the odor of life and growth in the woodland where winter had lain mouldering. That rain writes its own communiqué, and if whistling cold seemed to misplace the first day of spring, the change came overnight, imperceptible, yet subtly communicating itself to every heart, however desperate a wreckage now strews the world.

At the end of this winter of our discontent, it must seem to many a more than ordinary springtime. Whenever did peoples more need its glad magic of rejuvenation, not only for grass and trees and hills and new planting, but for portent that old, unhappy things—fears, misgivings, doubts—may be cast off like winter's garments? Herein lies the jubilating hope of this new spring—confidence that better, gladder days are ahead.

Hope Turns to Far East

Especially does this hope now turn to the Far East, where hangs the darkest cloud that has obscured the American horizon since the bitterest days of the Civil War. It centers there in the leadership of Douglas MacArthur, fighting front-line general whose historic defense of the farthest American Eastern outpost has stirred the democratic world, and in the hope that the Administration will find ways and means of giving him men and supplies for the offensive to free this war theater of the Japanese invader and restore peace in that vastest of the oceans upon which the name of Pacific now sits like a misnomer.

Much depends upon these supplies and manpower, but if the wherewithal is forthcoming and the Allied Eastern supply line maintained, not only will it make for new military history, but in all probability political history as well.

The American people are not unlike other peoples in their hero-worship, and what happens to American heroes is not peculiar to the United States. Some of their idols have shown feet of clay, but it remains that every great war-leader the United States has produced has been brought to the fore for the Presidency. George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor, Ulysses S. Grant, Theodore Roosevelt—all went from the armed camp to this political height. Others, like Winfield Scott, John Charles Fremont, George Dewey and John J. Pershing, were less successful in translating their popularity into civil power.

Unprecented Authority

Today General MacArthur, in a supreme command that extends to naval as well as armed expeditionary forces in the Pacific zone, has unprecedented military authority in the Nation's Army history—and a faculty for firing the imagination of millions. No American would today admit it conceivable that he would lose, any more than he would admit that the United States could lose the war. With all the uncounted resources of the country pledged to victory, irrespective of cost, with its undisputed staying power, defeat being impossible, it would appear equally certain that the reward to the Allied generalissimo will be commensurate with his deeds.

Thus it is that another sturdy oak has been put in the Presidential forest in the figure of a true military man of the hour, of apparently highest ranking quality of leadership and recognizedly eligible for the 1944 candidacy list if the war is over before the nominating conventions two years hence.

The jubilating hope that comes with this springtime in all lands, whether those of aggression or defense, is that the war will be ended before another 24 months are torn from the calendar. As one thinks of the tragi-heroic new cantos which global conflict is writing into the simple annals of the poor of the world, one thinks of the good Spanish invocation for the granting of such hope:

Ojala!

Nazi Ties Found Strong Among Bulgar-Americans

Wide World

Bulgarians Believed Preparing for All-Out Assistance to Axis

Increasing collaboration between Bulgaria and Germany recalls demonstrations like the one held in Sofia in 1940, when Bulgarians carried flags of Axis Powers in recognition of support they received in acquiring Southern Dobrudja from Rumania. Left: King Boris of Bulgaria, shown in civilian attire, as he met Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel (right) and Hitler, on a visit to Berlin in 1941.

Even those groups in 'old country' with closest links to U. S. are hitched to Hitler's chariot—Representatives of revolutionary outfits are leaders of pro-Axis factions.

Americans at War
Twenty-fourth of Forty-eight Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bulgaria is taking a more and more active part in the war. King Boris has just been called to Berlin to receive orders and instructions from Hitler. Bulgarian soldiers are being mobilized for some spring campaign. The Germans are reported to be preparing bases in Bulgaria for an air and land drive toward the Middle East.

In other words Bulgaria seems to be moving toward an all-out effort against the United Nations. That means against America. Bulgaria has even declared war against America. One cannot but ask, how does that affect the Bulgarians in this country?

A very precise and emphatic answer may be given, namely, that the leaders of most Bulgarian groups in the United States are disloyal to America, or, at best, give it only secondary allegiance.

The Americans of Bulgarian origin may be divided into four groups. One is led by associates of Macedonian revolutionists in Bulgaria, who are among the most fanatical of all non-German supporters of Hitler. Another group is led by Bulgarian "nationalists," such as are giving Hitler full support in Sofia. A third group is socialistic and as such is apathetic toward America's war efforts. A fourth is Communistic and as such, gives America only secondary loyalty. However, because of the present alignment of world forces, this fourth group is now extremely active in supporting America's war efforts.

The main reason why so many Bulgarian leaders in America favor Hitler is that he has enabled "Bulgaria to realize its national aspirations." As the Nazi despot destroyed the map of Europe, enslaved Rumania, broke Yugoslavia to pieces, and overran Greece, he presented Bulgaria with large areas from Dobrudja in the north, Thrace in the south, Macedonia and portions of Serbia in the west. Now Bulgaria is expecting something from Turkey, also. It believes it has become the dominant Balkan state. To attain that position Bulgaria very definitely took its stand with Adolf Hitler.

Tied to Hitler's Chariot

Now Sofia is trying to accustom the people to that servile policy. It is Nazifying the nation. A very striking example of its success is a recent number of the oldest Bulgarian weekly, called "Zornitsa," which means "Morning Star." It is published in Sofia. This number was dedicated to the shattering of the Treaty of Neuilly, the very repressive agreement forced upon Bulgaria at the close of the first World War.

All Bulgarians longed for a revision of that humiliating treaty and were naturally happy to see it torn to pieces. However, the "Zornitsa" was not content to express its happiness in the "restitution of lost lands"; it went much farther and sang paeans of praise to Adolf Hitler and the "new order."

This paper is the organ of the Evangelical churches in Bulgaria, and was founded, long maintained, and long edited by Americans.

Yet now, the editor, a Bulgarian of firm convictions, gentle character and balanced judgment, writes a first page editorial in which he solemnly and piously associates God and the Nazi Army, while, splashed over the same first page, is an ardent article by the Sofia pastor, lauding Hitler's "New Order," his uniting of Europe, and his destroying of "the materialistic, plutocratic powers," meaning the democratic world.

So writes the organ of the Bulgarian Evangelicals who were so close to America and England that other Bulgarians sometimes called them "Americans." If such Bulgarians have been brought so completely under Hitler's lure, how about the weaker, crasser, more nationalistic elements? And the politicians? And tough-minded youth?

Bulgarians in America

A similar attitude dominates many Bulgarians and Macedonians in the United States. The most aggressive Bulgarian supporters of Hitlerism here are organized in what is known as the Macedonian Political Organization, whose views are expressed by the "Makedonska Tribuna," appearing weekly in Indianapolis, Indiana.

The M. P. O. (Macedonian Political Organization) may be considered a sort of American branch of the M. R. O., the notorious Macedonian Revolutionary Organization of Ivan Mihailoff in Bulgaria, which comprises the shock troops of Hitler in the Balkans.

The M. R. O. has worked and continues to work in the closest co-operation with one of the cruelest and most fanatical representatives of Hitler in all Europe, namely, Ante Pavelitch, the despot of so-called "free Croatia."

Many of the ideas of the M. R. O. now find a channel of expression in the United States in the M. P. O. and the Macedonian Tribune. Some of the persons responsible for the paper and leaders of the movement connected with it have come to America in fairly recent times from Bulgaria, where they were active in Mihailoff's movement.

Another American Bulgarian language paper, called "Naroden Glas"—(People's Voice) — manifests the same attitude as the Sofia "nationalists," who support Hitler. This is an old, respectable, well intentioned paper, which for decades has served the Bulgarians in America. But during recent months the people most responsible for it have seemed convinced that Bulgaria's future is bound up with a Hitler victory, and they have allowed it to print articles very similar to those appearing in the Government press of a state that is carrying on war against America. Naturally, it does not openly oppose America's war efforts.

In spite of this unpleasant picture, it must not be supposed that all Bulgarians and Macedonians in the United States favor the forces that are trying to destroy America. Another group, whose headquarters are in Detroit, and whose spokesman is the paper "Narodna Volya"—People's Will—very aggressively supports America's war efforts.

Their organization is called the Macedonian People's League and is extremely active in promoting all of America's defense enterprises. They are carrying on one of the most vigorous anti-Hitler crusades to be found in the United States. Their paper and pamphlets contain some excellent articles.

Communist Links

These Bulgaro-Macedonians are for co-operation with Yugoslavia, for a Balkan League that would include Bulgaria, for a General European Federation, for unconditional unity among the United Nations, for harmony among all Slav groups in the United States, and for the complete triumph of America in this war.

Unfortunately, many of the ardent, self-sacrificing, tireless workers centered about "Narodna Volya" and the "People's League" are communistically inclined. Their paper rather naively writes, "Until June 22, 1941, this was an imperialistic war."

Recently under the auspices of the People's League a well known American writer of firm convictions, high ideals and moving eloquence, Stoyan Christowe, gave an address in which he declared, "What a paradox that we Macedonians who for 50 years worshipped liberty must now receive our liberty gratis from history's greatest tyrant. . . . I believe that Macedonian freedom can flourish only in a world of normal brotherly relations. . . . You cannot be free if your neighbor is a slave."

The Bulgaro-Macedonians in America present a dramatic illustration of what happens to many immigrant groups here. Some of them are incited by agents from Sofia to favor Hitler; others by other aliens to give allegiance to Russia. One of the Macedonian clerics is actually a former associate of Macedonian revolutionists.

But in spite of all this, the Bulgaro-Macedonians of the second generation are becoming sincere and devoted Americans, and faithfully serve the country in which they were born.

They seldom read foreign-language papers, distrust foreign agitators, and identify their future as unreservedly with America's future as do Adamses in New England or Byrds in Virginia. It is only those Bulgaro-Macedonians who insist on supporting foreign movements in defense of foreign causes, hostile to America, that true American patriots should watch.

General Motors

In Factories Like This Some Bulgarians Help America

Macedonians, Bulgarians Challenged

By Stoyan Christowe

Excerpts from a speech before Americans of Bulgarian and Macedonian origin. Mr. Christowe, an American writer, was born in Macedonia, most of which in 1918 was placed under Serbian and Greek domination, after which the Macedonians were not permitted to speak their native Bulgaro-Macedonian language freely.

Hitler, the Nordic god of vindication, that Aryan righter of wrongs and prophet of the New Order, filled with pity for the poor Macedonians, forbidden to speak their language, came down from the North. He came by air, and by land. His dive-bombers swarmed over the Macedonian skies; down below through the valleys of the Vardar and the Struma rolled his armored divisions.

Behind the Germans, at a safe distance, came the Bulgarian generals, with gold braid and shining swords, with iron crosses and German eagles on their breasts.

In the squares of the villages and the towns throughout Macedonia the people gathered. They looked at the Bulgarian generals with bewildered eyes. They had never seen such Bulgarian generals before. . . .

"Heil Hitler" bellowed the Bulgarian generals.

The Macedonians were astounded. They didn't believe their ears. They never dreamed the Bulgarian language sounded like that.

"Macedonians," cried the Bulgarian generals, "You are free! We have liberated you. Speak now in your native Bulgarian language, Heil Göring!"

The people of Macedonia stood speechless in the squares. . . .

Again the generals urged them to speak. "Come," said the generals, "Wake up, speak. Viva Mussolini! Heilleluja Hitler!"

Eloquent Silence

Now that the Macedonians have been permitted to speak in their native Bulgarian, nothing is heard from them. They are permitted to use their own language but are not permitted to say what they think, what they feel. And we from this distance must speak for them. And we must speak not only for them but for our brothers in Bulgaria as well. . . .

The Bulgarian King, his ministers and his generals have no right to gamble with the interest and future well being of the Bulgarian people; they have no right to doom the Bulgarian nation to the same doom which will inevitably fall on Hitler's head. . . .

Treachery Condemned

We denounce and condemn the treachery already committed by the Bulgarian Government; and we must now give as loud a warning as our voices can carry against the perpetration of this new and greater crime; a crime not only against 200,000,000 Slav blood brothers, the Russians, toward whom the Bulgarians have every reason to be grateful—and are—but against us here, . . . against the United States, our own adopted country. . . .

As Americans of Bulgarian and Macedonian origin, it would not become us to stand by placidly and do nothing toward contributing our share in the efforts for the defense of our country and the safeguarding of the liberties which we enjoy.

Whether you look at it as an American, or as a Bulgarian, or as a Macedonian, your position in this world crisis is clear. . . .

The Conflict of Interests

We now have no choice but to fight for the destruction of despotism in the world and for the restoration of freedom and democracy in the countries which have been deprived of them. We will make whatever sacrifices are within our power so that, having made this manifest and done our utmost, we may, with good reason, expect that freedom and democracy will be accorded to our own brothers in the homeland, and that our people will not be penalized for the selfish, greedy, shortsighted policy of their leaders.

By a Staff Artist

How About It?

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1942

Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Stocks Fairly Steady; Price Shifts Narrow

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Stocks kept their balance fairly well in today's market, with spots of strength or weakness notably scarce.

Negligible price changes either way ruled at the start of the brief session and a definite trend was lacking at the close.

Minor plus signs were tacked on Youngstown Sheet, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, United Aircraft, Westinghouse, Air Reduction, Phelps Dodge, Southern Pacific, and Pennsylvania.

Declines were registered for U. S. Steel, Chrysler, du Pont, North American, Santa Fe, Standard Oil (N. J.), American Can, Kennecott and American Smelting. Numerous leaders never appeared on the ticker tape or held at Friday's levels.

The problems of war, taxes, federal controls and labor persisted as the principal conservative argument for most speculative and investment contingents, brokers said. The business picture presented little outstanding in the way of buying or selling inspiration.

Among items studied by market analysts were:

War Production Director Donald Nelson has halted allocations of copper to the Rufal Electrification Administration, thus stopping any new non-defense construction by that agency. Henceforth, it was ordered, the REA must make application for the metal the same as any private utility.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association estimated lumber production in the week ended March 21 was 1 per cent less than in the previous week and 2 per cent under the like week a year ago. Shipments were down 6 and 1 per cent, respectively, from the week before and last year and new orders fell 10 and 8 per cent below the latest week and the 1941 period.

Bonds Uneven

A few rails bonds showed fair activity and firmness in a narrow and uneven market today. Industrial and utility liens were quiet. U. S. Governments recorded minor changes and foreign loans were mixed.

Buyers paid fractionally higher prices for Southern Pacific 4½s of '69. Pere Marquette 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 and Laclede Gas 6s.

Small declines appeared in Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Commonwealth Edison 3½s.

Prices were unchanged for many of the usually active rails.

Experts Attack Federal Taxing Of State Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee was told that Treasury proposals for taxing income from state and municipal bonds would lead to abolition of the Federal system and the creation of "economic areas" governed from Washington.

Henry Epstein, solicitor general of New York State, testified the Treasury sought "concentration of all fiscal power in Washington." Taxation of the bonds would result in "unlimited subjugation" of states and cities because their borrowing power would be impaired, Mr. Epstein declared.

Carl H. Chatters, Chicago, executive director of the Municipal Finance League, warned that cities chosen for expanding military establishments must reply on borrowed money to finance additional facilities such as water works and transportation systems.

Dr. Harley F. Lutz, professor of public finance at Princeton, and Dr. Fred R. Fairchild, Yale economics professor, agreed with municipal officials that the proposed levies would result in higher interest rates on the bonds. Dr. Fairchild termed the proposals "an attack on the financial integrity of the states and municipalities."

Charles G. Oakman, Detroit City Controller, said a survey had disclosed that all except 16 per cent of Detroit's outstanding bonds were held by institutions, corporations or the city itself.

Pacific Lighting Third Largest U. S. Gas System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—With 1,027,060 gas meters in service at the end of 1941, Pacific Lighting Corporation System ranks as the third in the United States, according to its 55th annual report to stockholders covering operations for 1941. The gain in active meters for the year was 58,000, or 6 per cent, as compared with an increase of 48,000, or 5 per cent, during 1940.

The preliminary earnings statement made public in January, which is certified by independent accountants in the annual report, shows a net income of $7,727,859 for 1941, an increase of $347,800 over the previous year. Net available for dividends on the outstanding common stock was equivalent to $3.35 a share for 1941 as compared with $3.13 a share for 1940.

Fertilizer Firms Fined

WINSTON-SALEM, S. C. (AP)—Judge Johnson J. Hayes imposed fines aggregating $259,852 in Federal Court upon 102 firms and individuals in the fertilizer industry charged with price fixing and restraint of trade. The fines ranged from $9,000 in the case of the largest firms involved to a minimum of $2. No other punishment was given.

Today's sales (est.)	1,250,000
Previous day's sales	313,000
1942 volume to date	28,850,000
1941 volume to date	31,289,000

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅛	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	40	40	40	M'r 27
106¼	104	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	M'r 27
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	M'r 14
7⅛	6¼	Adams Ex (.60g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 27
20⅛	19	Adams-Millis (1)	2	19½	19½	19½	M'r 27
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	1	10¼	10	10	M'r 23
30¾	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	32⅝	31¾	32⅝	+ ⅝
2⅜	1⅝	Alaska Juneau	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 27
5⅞	3⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 26
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	4	4	4	
17	11	Alleghany pr pf	1	11	11	11	M'r 27
22¾	19⅜	Alleg Lud Stl 1½e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Allen Indust (1)	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 27
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	125	125	125	M'r 27
10⅝	10⅛	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'r 27
14¼	12⅝	Allied Mills 1¼g	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	M'r 27
6⅛	4⅞	Allied Strs (.15e)	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
81	71	Allied Str pf (5)	1	70	70	70	M'r 27
30½	25¼	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	2	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ¼
18¾	16¾	Alpha P Cem ¼e	4	16¾	16⅝	16¾	M'r 23
11½	11	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	M'r 21
18⅞	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16⅝	16½	16⅝	M'r 6
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	2	43	43	43	M'r 27
23¾	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	3	22	22	22	
48¼	30	Am Airlines 1½g	6	31⅛	31	31	
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Br Shoe(¾e)	3	5	5	5	M'r 26
33	26⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	8	28	27½	28	+ ¼
15	11¾	Am Cable &R	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 27
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	6	59	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	M'r 23
33	29¼	Am Car&Fy(1g)	2	29½	29¼	29¼	M'r 27
73⅜	68	Am C & F pf(7)	3	69	69	69	M'r 26
20½	18	Am Ch & C (⅗e)	1	18	18	18	M'r 27
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 12
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	2	71½	70	71½	M'r 26
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	2	5⅛	5	5	M'r 23
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 27
2⅞	1⅞	Am Crys S (1e)	6	17½	17½	17½	
6	4⅛	Am Encaus Til	3	¾	¾	¾	M'r 27
⅝	⅜	Am Europ (.40g)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
24½	16¼	Am & For Pow	1	11	11	11	M'r 27
28	18⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	7	19	18¾	18¾	M'r 27
2⅜	1½	A F P $7pf(.35k)	6	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	M'r 27
32	26½	Am & F P 2 pf	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3½	2⅜	Am-Haw SS ⅜e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
35½	33⅛	Am Hide & Lea	1	27½	27½	27½	
46½	37	Am H & L pf (3)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
11⅛	1⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	2	35½	35½	35½	M'r 18
2	1⅝	Am Ice	5	37½	37½	37½	M'r 27
28	25	Am Ice pf	5	1½	1½	1½	M'r 27
4	3	Am Internat'l	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 27
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	7	3	3	3	M'r 27
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	1	6¼	6	6	M'r 27
89½	83½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	84	84	84	— ¼
11¾	9⅞	Am M & Fdy .80	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
23¾	19⅛	Am Metal (¼e)	18	5⅛	5	5	M'r 25
1⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	7	20	19½	19½	M'r 27
26¼	16⅜	APL $6 pf (17⅜k)	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 27
22	13⅜	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	4	17	16⅝	16⅝	M'r 27
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	9	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5⅞	4¾	Am Saf R (⅛g)	4	11	11	11	
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 27
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	1	39¼	39	39	— ¼
147	136	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	136	136	136	
34½	29½	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	29½	29½	29½	M'r 26
20⅞	18¾	Am St Fdrs(½e)	4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
11	9¾	Am Stores (¼e)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	M'r 27
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	M'r 13
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	5	16	16	16	+ ⅛
97¼	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	18	78¾	78¾	78¾	M'r 27
21⅞	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	18⅝	19	M'r 11
134¾	114⅜	Am Tel & Tel(9)	18	115⅜	115	115⅜	+ ⅜
49¾	37¾	Am Tob (1e)	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	
50⅝	38¼	Am Tob B (1e)	2	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
143⅜	122	Am Tob pf (6)	4	124	122	122	M'r 27
27	22½	Am Type Fdrs	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	M'r 27
116½	111	Am Viscose(⅓e)	5	23⅛	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	111	111	111	M'r 27
70¼	50½	Am Water Wks	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	4⅛	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'r 24
76⅜	69¼	Am Woolen	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	M'r 27
57⅜	33¼	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	70½	70¼	70¼	M'r 27
50	43½	Am Zinc L & S	4	4¼	4	4	M'r 26
28⅝	25¼	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	3	42½	42½	42½	M'r 26
17	12⅝	Anaconda (⅓e)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
10	8¼	Anchor H (.15e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	Andes Cop (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
35	31½	A P W Paper	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	M'r 24
111⅜	100¼	Arch-D-M (1½e)	2	313⅜	313¼	313¾	M'r 27
4½	3	Armour Del pf (7)	1	110	109¼	109¼	M'r 27
67⅜	60¾	Armour Ill	4	3⅛	3	3	M'r 27
66	66	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26½	21	Arm Ill pf	1	60¼	60	60	— ¾
7¼	6	Armstrong C ¼e	4	6	6	6	M'r 26
4	3	Arnold C (⅜e)	4	23	23	23	
6¾	4¾	Artloom (.77½g)	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
77½	61⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	5⅛	5	5	M'r 26
83	73	Assd DG 1pf (6)	2	61½	61⅜	61½	M'r 27
25	20	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	70	70	70	M'r 24
39	27½	Associates (2a)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 5
70	60½	Atch T&SF (1e)	12	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	M'r 27
26	20½	Atch T&SF pf 5	3	67¾	67¼	67¼	— ¼
34	20	Atl Coast L (1g)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
45½	33	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	M'r 24
23½	18	Atl G&WI pf 5g	1	33½	33½	33½	M'r 20
108⅛	103⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104¾	104	104	M'r 25
7	6⅛	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¾
70	50	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	51	51	51	+1
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 17
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 6
4⅛	3⅛	Aviat Corp (.15g)	4	3⅜	3½	3½	
14¾	12¼	Bald Loco ct	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	5	5	5	M'r 27
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6	⅝	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 27
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18½	14⅞	Bath Ir W (⅗e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 26
19½	16⅛	Bayuk Cig (1½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 27
24⅛	22	Beat Cream (1a)	7	23¼	22¾	22¾	M'r 27
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 20
100¾	77	Beech-Nut (4a)	7	77	77	77	M'r 27
73⅛	63½	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	M'r 27
38⅞	32½	Bendix Av (1e)	1	77	77	77	M'r 27
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	2	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	+ ¼
24¼	19⅛	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
66⅞	58⅜	Beth Steel (1½e)	1	59½	59½	59½	M'r 27
121	115¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	M'r 27
22½	19½	Bigelow-S (⅓e)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 27
19¾	16½	Black & D (1.60)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'r 25
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'r 27
14½	13¼	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 27
21½	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	4	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	3	29	28½	28½	M'r 27
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	M'r 27
20⅝	18½	Borden Co (.30e)	2	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	6	23⅜	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	25	Boston & Maine	3	2	2	2	M'r 24
13½	17⅛	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'r 16
9¼	8	Brewing Cp (½e)	2	17	17	17	M'r 26
18¾	15¼	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
29½	26	Briggs Mfg (½e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
43	31	Briggs & S (3)	1	28	28	28	M'r 25
½	⅛	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	34	34	34	+ ½
9¼	7¾	Bkly & Q Trans	1	11	11	11	M'r 27
35	31½	Bkly-Man Tr	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 27
14	10⅜	Bkl Un Gas(¼e)	2	87⅛	83¾	83¾	M'r 25
89½	83½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	
8⅞	7	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
3⅜	2½	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
7⅛	6¼	Budd Mfg	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 27
23	19	Budd Wheel ⅛e	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 27
26	22¾	Bullard Co (2)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
19¼	16	Bulova Wat (2)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 27
55½	54	Burling M (1.40)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
7½	6¼	Burling pf (2¾)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Burr Ad Ma .15e	1	54½	54½	54½	M'r 27
6¼	5⅛	Bush Terminal	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	19⅜	Butler Bros .60a	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	M'r 27
3⅞	2⅝	Butler Bf pf 1½	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
8¼	6½	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	M'r 26
11⅜	10	Byers (A.M) Co	2	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	M'r 27
		Byron Jack ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'r 27
			3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	M'r 27
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	2	16½	16½	16½	M'r 24
50⅞	50¼	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb25
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	M'r 27
14¼	11⅞	Campbell W ⅛e	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
12½	10¼	Canada Dry (.60)	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 27
4⅞	3⅝	Canadian Pacific	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 27
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	1	35	35	35	M'r 27
2¼	1¾	Capital Adm A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 11
27¾	24½	Carpenter S ½e	2	24½	24½	24½	M'r 27
3	2⅛	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2½	2½	2½	M'r 19
66	61	Case (J1) (7g)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	
21¼	17	Caterpil Tr (2)	1	60½	60½	60½	— ½
8¾	6⅞	Celanese (½e)	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	
23⅜	16⅝	Celotex (1f)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Cent Foundry	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
30⅜	25	Cent RR NJ	2	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10⅜	Cent Violeta 1g	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 27
9¼	8	Century Rib M	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
18¾	15¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 11
29½	26	Cert-teed Prod	5	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅜
43	31	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	2	2	2	
		Champ P&F(1¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 18
7½	5⅞	Checker Cab	2	15½	15½	15½	M'r 25
28¾	27⅝	Ches & Ohio (3)	11	6	6	6	M'r 24
98	91½	Ches & O pf (4)	28	27¾	28	28	
4	3¼	Ches Corp	1	91½	91½	91½	M'r 27
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 26
			2	1⅛	1	1	M'r 26
5	3⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	4	3⅞	4	
2⅜	1⅜	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 27
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
4⅞	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
39⅜	36	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	2	38	38	38	M'r 27
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 27
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 25
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 25
8⅝	8⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅞	Chi Yel Cab	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 27
2¼	1⅞	Chickasha (1)	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 18
56	43⅞	Childs Co	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r 27
10¼	9	Chrysler Cp (1e)	17	58⅝	54⅝	58⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	City I & F (1.20)	1	1	1	1	M'r 27
34½	29⅛	City Stores	4	33⅛	31⅝	33⅛	
29	25	Clark Equip (⅝e	1	34	34	34	M'r 27
44	32⅝	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	M'r 26
36½	29¼	Climax M (1.20a)	1	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	M'r 17
79⅛	56½	Cluett Peab ⅝e	3	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅝
63⅛	55⅞	Coca-Cola (⅝e)	5	30½	29¼	29¼	M'r 27
13⅝	11⅜	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ⅛
103⅛	100	Colgate-P-P 1⅜	3	89	89	89	M'r 27
14¾	12	Colg-P pf (4⅜)	2	100	100	100	M'r 25
18½	14⅜	Collins & A (⅗e)	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
14¾	11¾	Colum Br A .20e	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
56	38⅝	Colum Br B .30e	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
27	24	Col G & E (.10g)	4	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	M'r 24
18⅞	16¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	37	37	37	
100	94	Columbia Pict	4	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
25	20¼	Colum P pf (2½)	2	26½	26½	26½	M'r 26
103½	100¼	Colum Carb (1e)	1	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	M'r 26
93⅜	81⅜	Comi Credit (3)	11	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	M'r 27
44⅞	27	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	97	97	97	M'r 27
72	54	Comi Inv Tr (3)	8	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	M'r 10
408⅜	325	Comi Tr cv pf(4¼)	1	100½	100⅜	100⅜	M'r 27
102½	79	Comi Solv (.55g)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
133⅛	121⅛	Com'th & South	26	¼	¼	¼	
13⅜	12⅛	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	5	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
72	54	Conde Nast .40e	4	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	M'r 20
133⅛	121⅛	Congoleum (1a)	4	14	14	14	— ⅛
97⅛	81⅛	Consol Air (1e)	9	30⅛	30⅜	30⅛	
6	4	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	M'r 23
11⅛	9⅞	Cons Cop (⅝g)	1	6	6	6	
81	64	Cons Ed (1.60)	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
		Cons Ed pf (5)	1	90	90	90	M'r 27
9	7⅛	Cons Film Ind	2	8	8	8	M'r 23
2⅛	1⅝	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 26
6⅛	5	Cons Laundries	1	8	8	8	
8¼	6¼	Consol Oil (1⅝)	4	5⅛	5	5	
5¾	4⅜	Cons RR Cuba pf	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 27
30	22	Consol'n Coal	5	53¼	51½	51½	M'r 27
94½	86	Consol'n Coal pf	5	88	88	88	M'r 27
13½	12	Con Pow pf(4⅗)	2	30½	30½	30½	M'r 27
3¼	2⅜	Container (⅛e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	M'r 18
103½	83	Cont Baking	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
27¼	23¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	83¼	83¼	84¼	— ⅛
8¼	7¼	Cont Can (⅝e)	8	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
42	33⅞	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 26
39¾	31⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	M'r 27
24	18⅝	Cont Motors .10e	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 27
19⅞	17½	Cont Oil Del ¼e	4	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
12½	9¾	Cont Steel (¼e)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'r 20
51½	45	Cop'weld S (.80)	10	10	10	10	
55¾	47	Cop'weld pf(2¾)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'r 18
3⅝	2⅞	Corn Prods (3)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅝
3⅝	2⅞	Coty Inc (⅛g)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Internat'l	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
14	12¼	Crane Co (1g)	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 26
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 26
16½	12⅜	Crown C&S ¼e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 26
41	32	Crown C pf 2¼g	2	16⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Profits Future Dim but Gloom Seen Overdone

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange Magazine said there is "little bright in the outlook" for net earnings for business after taxes are paid but questioned whether "in some cases pessimism has not been overdone."

Pointing out that for the first time in history many companies in 1941 paid out more than one half their total net income for taxes, the exchange magazine asserted:

"At the same time, net earnings after taxes still were more substantial than in any other recent year."

Earnings of 534 companies with issues of common stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange were 21.9 per cent larger, in the aggregate, than in 1940, with profits totaling $2,882,021,000, against $2,363,800,000 in the year before.

The increase, the magazine noted, did not, for the most part, represent additional cash available for still higher taxes, wages or dividends.

The magazine said:

"By industries, the largest gains in earnings last year were made by rails, an increase of 112.3 per cent; business and office equipment, 73.2; petroleum, 67.2; textile, 53.8, and aviation, 51.5 per cent.

"Although aggregate profits gained substantially over 1940 — with the increase even sharper than the gain recorded from 1939 to 1940 — improvement of income was by no means universal.

"One hundred and twenty-one, or almost one fourth, of the companies had less favorable results in 1941. These were mainly in the financial, tobacco and public utility groups, but there also was a sprinkling of companies whose profits receded in the other groups.

"One point of interest in last year's results is their wide variation from the forecasts made near the mid-year of 1941 that earnings generally would level off at only about 10 per cent above the 1940 figures.

"The earnings capacities of many listed companies were underestimated, and it appears that this has been so in other recent years, as well as in 1941."

Elec. Bond & Share System Sets Record In '41 Power Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Reporting record electric energy sales for its system companies in 1941, the Electric Bond & Share Co. revealed its production "was equal to more than one quarter of the estimated output of Germany, one half that of Japan and greater than the total output of Italy."

Power sales of the holding company's subsidiaries were 18 per cent greater than in 1940, the annual report signed by C. E. Groesbeck, Chairman, and S. W. Murphy, President, said.

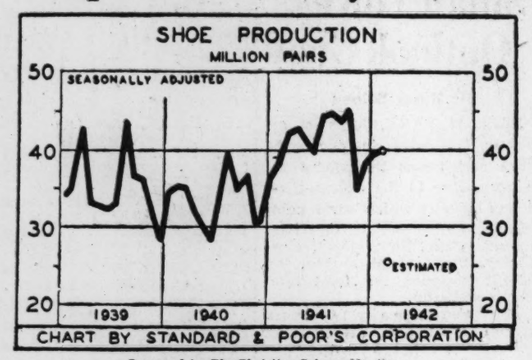
More than 21,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy were produced in this country and 2,250,000,000 additional were sold in Latin America, the report showed.

"Operating revenues of all system companies, both in the United States and in foreign countries, increased more than 9 per cent over the previous year to a total of more than $489,00,000.

"Operating expenses, excluding taxes, rose 10 per cent to nearly $214,000,000, and taxes went up 32 per cent to nearly $85,000,000,000. After all charges, the balance available for preferred and common dividends was about $75,000,000, down 2 per cent from 1940."

Net income of the parent, Electric Bond & Share, derived principally from its investments in the system companies, declined 4 per cent to $9,571,423 or 24 cents a common share, the report showed.

Decline in Civilian Shoe Output Held Likely This Year



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Production of shoes for the Government this year may well double, or even triple, that of 1941, according to Standard & Poor's Corp. However, since heavy military requirements are expected to reduce the quantity of leather available for civilian use, a moderate decline in total 1942 shoe output is indicated.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The recent recommendations of an influential group of Conservative M. P.'s to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the advisability of modifying the present system of income tax collection from manual workers, has again concentrated public attention upon a problem which has caused much dissatisfaction among a large section of the population.

The problem is how to educate the sections of the working classes who are paying income tax for the first time in the need of lending their extra earnings to the Government, and how to do away with their sense of grievance which according to many observers has hindered the national war effort.

Tax Reforms Offered

To manual workers, income tax has, until the last budget, been looked upon as a privilege of the salaried and propertied classes. The majority of the new taxpayers, therefore, find it difficult to accept the new situation with its increased earnings and a lower tax-free income level, as well as the "penalty" of income tax deduction at the source. At the same time there are some justifiable grievances from the workers' point of view, which have led to the following suggested reforms:

1. Income tax should be levied upon the workers' current rather than his past earnings. To many workmen, especially those in seasonal occupations, it is a real hardship to have to pay income tax on relatively good earnings at a time when earnings are low.

2. Income tax assessment should be simplified upon a weekly basis, so that the worker may calculate his net weekly wages "packet," and get rid of the feeling of bewilderment caused by the present system.

3. Employment of married women should be encouraged by the abolition of joint income tax assessment for married workers. There have been instances where married women have given up their wartime employment as "too expensive" after the payment of income tax, travel costs, meals, necessary help in the home, etc. With the Ministry of Labor appealing constantly for women workers, it is essential that the large group of available married women should feel it worth their while to undertake work of national importance.

"Nest-Egg" Cards

A scheme is being submitted for the issue of tax-cards, similar to health insurance cards, which will also show the worker, "in black and white" the amount compusorily saved by him for the post-war period. This should help to convince him of the benefit to himself—a "nest egg" in case unemployment may stare him in the face again.

The question of overtime is a vexed one. Many good workmen have a sense of irritation at the "penalization" of extra work, and there has been some loose talk about refusing to work extra time for the Government. A greater incentive to production would probably be a lower scale of income tax on overtime earnings, or the waiving of the tax altogether. But any such change would entail great administrative difficulties.

A scheme suggested to the T. U. C. (Trades Union Congress) by the Inland Revenue Staff Federation makes a real attempt to meet most of the workers' grievances. It recommends that the present basis of taxation should be put aside for manual workers, in favor of tax deduction on the actual weekly earnings.

To do this, the more complicated yearly income-tax returns should be scrapped, and only domestic allowances should be taken into consideration. By way of compensation, these allowances should be about 10 shillings more than the present rate.

One striking innovation in this scheme is that the married woman worker is to be assessed on the same rate as that of the single man or woman.

As a further amelioration for the manual worker, it is proposed that the first £3 taxable weekly income should be taxed at five shilling in the pound, and the rest at 10 shillings. An agreed percentage of the total tax deduction should be credited to the worker as post-war savings deposits.

Difficult Problems

It is fully realized that a scheme such as that sketched above entails many difficulties, not least among which is the date of changeover. It would involve much extra work, not only for the Inland Revenue authorities but also for employers who, it has been said, have not all proved themselves equal to coping with the present system of tax collection. There may also be resentment among the lower-paid clerical workers at the preferential treatment of manual workers, and some attempt to change the label of the job, which would imply income tax alleviation, may also be necessary.

The manual worker has been more clamant in his criticism, but the so-called professional classes have been hardest hit by the last budget, because of their heavy commitments, house-purchase, insurance, education of children, etc.

To take one example, a professional man, with a wife and one child, earning £1,000 a year, pays more than one third of this amount in income tax. His rental or mortgage payment comes to £100-£200 a year in one of the less fashionable suburbs, and school fees for one child are rarely less than £130 a year. He is left, after adding another £100 for insurances and for pension provision with a net income barely adequate to meet the essential living costs of the family.

In most cases a drastic cut has had to be carried out in the standard of living. It says much for the adaptability and willingness to sacrifice of the middle classes that this has been done in many cases without any positive disturbance of the national war effort.

Enlightenment by their Trade Union officials and works managers in need for a willing sharing of the national burden, should help to produce the same readiness to sacrifice in the national interest on the part of the great mass of manual workers also. This is essential if the financial structure of this country is to continue to bear the heavy strain of war expenditure.

The manual workers, who are among the most whole-hearted supporters of the war, must be brought to realize that the extension of income-tax was devised not simply to obtain more money, but also to ensure that the increased wages being earned during the war are not immediately spent in a depleted market, thus leading to increased prices and inflation.

Gen'l Theaters Equipment

NEW YORK—Consolidated net profit of General Theaters Equipment Corporation for 1941, after all charges and federal taxes, amounted to $1,318,418, compared with $849,930 in 1940, according to the annual report. The 1941 earnings were equivalent to $2.24 a share on 586,087 shares of capital stock outstanding at the year end compared with $1.45 per share earned in the preceding year.

Curtis Publishing Dividend

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Curtis Publishing Company has declared a contingent dividend of 10.186 cents a share on its prior preferred stock, payable April 28 to shareholders of record as of April 9. The regular $3 dividend on the shares already has been paid.

Merchandise Company Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Earnings for 1941 of certain companies in the merchandising field, as compiled by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc., are as follow:

	Net Income 1940	Net Income 1941	Per Share Common 1941
American Stores Co.	$989,602	$2,160,429	$1.66
B G Foods, Inc.	87,249	32,173‡	.80‡
Barker Brothers Corp.	496,714	589,227	2.34
Best & Co.*	1,111,598‡	1,055,435‡‡	3.49‡‡
Butler Brothers	1,068,073	2,479,906	1.85
Chicago Mail Order Co.†	313,305	400,402	1.17
Childs Co.	809,139‡	119,491‡	1.17‡
Colonial Stores, Inc.†	678,788	611,279	1.92
Cushman Sons, Inc.	301,729	276,099	(***)
Daniels & Fisher Stores Co	211,466	264,944	6.62
Dixie-Homes Stores†	368,822	361,724	1.05
Dominion Stores, Ltd.	100,819¶	170,067¶	.61¶
Douglas (W. L.) Shoe Co.‡	201,283	340,016	2.79
Edison Bros. Stores Inc	1,041,223	1,306,680	3.15
Ely & Walker Dry Goods‡	653,747	1,004,816	3.76
Fanny Farmer Candy Shops	976,982	1,172,835	3.26
First Nation Stores**	1,870,128**	2,068,239**	2.52**
Fishman (M. H.) Co., Inc.	173,640	217,697	1.34
Fuller Brush Co.	441,332	812,870	2.35
Hale Bros. Stores, Inc.	388,154	552,909	2.46
Hunts, Ltd.†	18,723‡¶	120¶	
Irving (John) Shoe Corp*	21,482	164,941	1.65
Katz Drug Co.	209,910	316,220	.76
Kaufmann Dept. Stores, Inc	1,418,779	1,230,687	1.85
Kresge (S. S.) Co.	10,070,389	9,448,123	1.72
Kress (S. H.) & Co.	5,339,160	5,123,211	1.97
Kroger Groc. & Bak. Co†	4,867,128	4,970,102	2.49
Lane Bryant, Inc.††	188,240††	323,358††	2.34††
Leath & Co	168,176	237,373	1.30
Lee (H. D.) Mercantile Co.	266,016	396,463	2.06
Lerner Stores Corp.‡	1,416,806	1,832,133	3.47
Mandel Brothers, Inc.*	269,128	304,183	1.49
Magnin (I.) & Co., Inc.	436,278	430,198	1.40
Mangel Stores Corp.	135,683	342,940	1.48
Marshall Field & Co.	5,892,941	4,885,942	1.95
McCrory Stores Corp.	2,232,811	2,522,894	2.24
Melville Shoe Corp.	3,210,961	3,924,278	2.64
Murphy (G. C.) Co	3,363,535	3,660,529	7.30
National Tea Co.	346,391	425,152	.56
Neisner Brothers, Inc.	443,693	940,448	4.15
Nunn Bush Shoe Co.†‡	262,173	256,973	1.12
Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.	1,069,108	1,109,516	2.26
Reliable Stores Corp.	688,791	759,416	2.06
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.§	470,021	1,281,065	3.65
Richman Bros. Co.	1,761,578	1,887,234	2.96
Rose's 5, 10 & 25c Stores	334,928	353,154	.43
Safeway Stores, Inc.	4,786,652	5,036,060‡‡	4.91‡‡
Shattuck (Frank G.) Co	297,854	882,022	.77
Simpson's Ltd.†	927,530¶	1,027,242¶	.53¶
Spencer Shoe Corp.§	128,723‡	258,480	.97
Spiegel, Inc.	1,791,446	1,805,767	.91
Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc.	514,274	449,467	1.22
Sun Ray Drug Co.*	232,389	347,145	2.27
Thompson (John R.) Co.‡	24,646	76,727	.24
Trunz, Inc.††	138,746	77,603	.83
United Cigar-Whelan Stores	120,945	400,636	.01
Waldorf System, Inc.	554,366	509,866	1.20
Western Auto Supply Co.	2,918,578	3,200,716	4.28
Woolworth (F. W.) Co	34,104,816	36,114,372	2.69

*Years ended Jan. 31, 1941 and 1942. †Years ended approx. Dec. 31, 1940 and 1941. **Not computed. ‡Deficit. ¶Canadian currency. §Years ended Nov. 31, 1940 and 1941. **Nine months ended Dec. 27, 1941. ††Six months ended Nov. 30, 1940 and 1941. ‡‡Years ended Oct. 31, 1940 and 1941. ¶¶53 weeks ended Jan. 4, 1941 and 52 weeks ended Jan. 3, 1942. §§Preliminary.

Banks Seen Continuing As Gov't Financer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—On March 11 leading banks throughout the nation reported $31,034,000,000 loans and investments—an all-time high. But the record established by these credits is not the thing that is holding the interest of students of banking. What is attracting the keenest interest is the fact that $19,623,000,000 of these earning assets are listed as investments—only $11,411,000,000 as loans.

A banker calls attention to the fact that on Oct. 29, 1930, these leading banks reported $16,764,000,000 loans or $5,353,000,000 more than now reported, while investment holdings Oct. 29, 1930, stood at $6,731,000,000 against present holdings of $19,623,000,000. Investment holdings have nearly tripled while loans have shriveled by around one third of the 1930 total.

Trend Seen Continuing

And not only has the trend of bank assets been away from loans and into investments but that trend is almost sure to continue for "the duration" at least. To make the point clear, leading banks now hold $13,215,000,000 direct government obligations which compares with $10,519,000,000 on the corresponding date a year ago. Total increase in all investment holdings during this period was only $2,568,000,000. Reduction in securities, other than government obligations, was $128,000,000.

In spite of higher taxes, the United States Treasury will be compelled to issue bonds at an increasing rate in the next year or two—maybe much longer. The Treasury is committed to a cheap money policy—that is, low interest rates on bonds.

These low rates may make it necessary for banks to carry the greater part of the burden of financing the war. It is not likely that small savers can be induced to buy in enormous totals, bonds paying, say 2 per cent annually. Banks can be induced, or pressured, into buying them; probably insurance companies can also be counted on.

Staggering Total Likely

It therefore follows that if the Federal Government increases its total debt $100,000,000,000 to fight the present war—there are plenty of informed people who predict an even greater increase—banks and insurance companies will probably take a staggering total.

It might not be too far wrong to assume that if the Federal Government spends, say $50,000,000,000 in the next 12 months, leading banks throughout the country—not all banks, but LEADING banks—may hold in excess of $20,000,000,000 of Government bonds, and possibly a total of $25,000,000,000 in all investment holdings. Now compare that total with investments of $3,275,000,000 owned by these banks Jan. 7, 1921. And also compare the loans of $13,303,000,000 held by these banks the first week in 1921 with the present and the prospective volume.

The banking business not only has largely shifted from loans to investments; it has done more than that; it has substituted government debt for commercial loans, and it must continue as "government financer."

Since there is no parallel in all history to the present revolutionary trend there is no way to forecast from experience.

Gives Good Report

Langbourne M. Williams, Jr.

Freeport Sulphur Shipments Largest In History in 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—The Freeport Sulphur Co. during 1941 shipped the largest tonnage of sulphur in its history and, through a subsidiary, the largest tonnage of manganese, Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., president, reported.

Net income for 1941 was $3,149,030, equal to $3.95 a common share, compared with $3,033,472 or $3.81 a share in 1940.

Mr. Williams said that although the company had been called on for a record tonnage of sulphur, "production was increased to keep virtually abreast of increasing shipments." The manganese subsidiary, Cuban-American Manganese Corp., expanded its plant by one third and encouraged small-scale Cuban miners and as a result was able to ship 190,000 tons of ore to the United States, about 40 per cent more than ever before. Manganese is an important alloying metal used in high grade steels.

In addition, Mr. Williams said, Freeport Sulphur acquired an interest in Nicaro Nickel Co., which owns in Cuba deposits of ore containing that necessary metal, and is undertaking construction of a plant in this country to recover nickel from the Cuban ore. The $20,000,000 project will be Government-financed.

WPB Limits Output Of Steel Windows

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board imposed strict priority control on the output of steel windows in an order intended, the board said, to "eliminate the manufacture of residential type windows" and permit manufacture of only industrial-type solid section windows.

Effective immediately, manufacturers are permitted to make metal windows only to fill orders during the high military preference rating of A-2 or better, or windows on which work already has started.

Distributors may not sell or deliver metal windows except on orders having at least an A-10 rating.

The order is expected to conserve about half the 150,000 tons of metal which were used in 1941 to produce an estimated six to seven million windows.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Bush Term Bldgs pf	75c		Apr. 20	Apr. 15
Gen Stl Cast pf	$1.50		May 15	April 15
Vulcan Corp $4.50 cum pf	$1.12½		Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Extra				
Air Reduction	25c		Apr. 15	Apr. 4
Bathurst P&P Ltd	25c		June 1	May 15
Triumph Expl	2½c		May 1	Apr. 10
Irregular				
Ala Fuel & Iron Co	10c		Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Am Air Filter	37½c		Apr. 6	Mar. 25
Axe-Hough Fd Ine	10c		Apr. 17	Mar. 31
Do. B	20c		Apr. 17	Mar. 31
Butler Bros	15c		June 1	May 6
Commodity Corp	11c		Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Consldtd R Co	$1.50		Mar. 30	Mar. 23
Fund Inv Inc	20c		Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Huttig Sash & Door Co	25c		Mar. 30	Mar. 26
Md. Dry Dock	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Midw Piping & S	15c		Apr. 15	Apr. 8
Pasauhau Sugar	15c		Apr. 6	Mar. 25
Putnam (George) Fund of Boston	15c		Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Sonoco Prod Co	10c		Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Union Stock Yards Co of Omaha, Ltd	87½c		Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Initial				
Panhandle E P Line $.60 pf	$1.40	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Resumed				
Crocker-Wh Elec	15c		Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Lamson & Sessions	10c		Apr. 25	Apr. 14
Russeks Fifth Ave, Inc.	25c		Apr. 15	Apr. 3
Reduced				
Phila Elec Co	30c		May 1	Apr. 10
Udylite Corp	5c		May 1	Apr. 15
Weinberger Drug Strs, Inc	12½c		Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Regular				
Air Reduction	25c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 4
Am Air Filer pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 6	Mar. 25
Amer Saf Razor	25c		May 15	Apr. 21
Anaconda Wire & Cable,	50c		Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Baker (JT) Chem Co 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Bathurst Pow & Sugar Co, Ltd, A	25c	Q	June 1	May 15
Brit Col Tel Co 6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Do 6 3d pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 18
Brookline Trust Co (Mass.)	$3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Butler Bros pf	37½c	Q	May 6	June 1
Ca Silk Prod A	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Calif Elec Pow pf	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Coml Trust Co (Jersey City)	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Coon (W B) Co	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 11
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 11
Corn Prod Ref	75c	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 2
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 2
CreameryPekMfg	37½c		Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Dixie Home Strs	15c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 6
Dow Chem Co	75c		May 15	May 1
Do pf	$1.25	Q	May 15	May 1
Proedtert G & M	20c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do $1.20 pf	30c		May 1	Apr. 15
Fulton National Bank (Atlanta)	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Gen Mills	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Gimbel Bros pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 10
Gordon & Belyea, Ltd, 6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Hershey Choc	75c	Q	May 15	Apr. 25
Do conv pf $4	$1	Q	May 15	Apr. 25
Huttig Sash and Door Co. 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 26
Int Bronze Pwdrs, Ltd, Do 6 cum pfc pf	37½c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Int Mach Tool Cp	40c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Lane Bryant, 7pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Macwhyte Co,	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
McCallCorp	35c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Morrell (J) & Co	50c		Apr. 25	Apr. 4
Neisner Bros Inc 4¾ cv pf	$1.18¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Nor & W RR adj pf	$1	Q	May 19	Apr. 30
N Y Tele Co	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 31
Panhandle E P L Do. pf B	$1.50	Q	Apr. 11	Mar. 26
Pyle-National Co	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Reading Co	25c	Q	May 14	Apr. 16
R Isl Elec Prot	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Roos Bros Inc $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Royal Type	$1		Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
San Diego G&El	22½c		Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do 5 pf	25c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Sonoco Pr 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Stl Co of Can Ltd	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 7
Superheater Co	25c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 4
Tri Explosives	5c	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Twin States G & El pr ln	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
United Stockyards Corp cv pf	17½c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Vul Cp $3 cv pr pf	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Westvaco Chlor Pr Cp $4.50 cum pf	$1.12½	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Wash Title Ins	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Do. A	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
West Pa El 7 pf	$1.75	Q	May 15	Apr. 15
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	Apr. 17

Dividend Meetings

A list of companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, as compiled by Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, March 30

Union Oil Co. of California (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Tuesday, March 31

Link-Belt Co. (6½% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).

Wednesday, April 1

American Viscose Corp. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

Atlas Powder Co. (5% Pfd.) (3 p. m.).

Jantzen Knitting Mills (5% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).

Pacific Lighting Corp. (Com.) (1:45 p. m.).

Thursday, April 2

Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. (6% Pfd. "A" & 5% Pfd.) (11:15 a. m.).

Friday, April 3

Sharp & Dohme, Inc. ($3.50 Pref. "A") (2:15 p. m.).

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 26, compared with March 26, 1941 (shown in parentheses): receipts $93,764,579 ($16,189,165); expenditures $126,962,747 ($44,173,588); net balance $3,607,524,818 ($2,306,683,933); working balance included $2,846,819,527 ($1,562,033,134); customs receipts for month $27,076,705 ($33,603,205); receipts fiscal year (July 1) $6,780,834,387 ($6,399,119,036); expenditures fiscal year $19,744,833,148 ($8,864,848,959); excess of expenditures $10,984,997,861 ($3,265,729,923); gross debt $62,242,061,122 ($44,613,869,478); increase over previous day $18,163,392; gold assets $22,684,902,381 ($22,358,534,310).

Retail Sales 16 to 22 P. C. Over '41 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The pre-Easter buying surge carried retail sales during the past week to a new peak since the Christmas rush, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

A survey showed seasonal interest at its height, giving variety, speciality, department and shoe stores wider-than-average sales increases.

In addition, the trade review said, "lay-away" purchasing in apparel and other lines pushed volume upward. The general average increase was estimated at 16 to 22 per cent over the comparable 1941 period.

Regional gains over 1941 were 14 to 19 per cent in the Northwest despite bad weather, 16 to 25 per cent in the New England, 15 to 21 per cent in the East, 19 to 26 per cent in the Middle West, 14 to 24 per cent in the South, 16 to 25 per cent in the Southwest and 15 to 20 per cent on the Pacific Coast.

Anticipatory purchasing of men's clothing to beat style restrictions accounted for a heavy turnover in that line, the review said, adding that in some sections retailers were reported planning to ration men's furnishings to eliminate multiple buying.

Wholesale volume reflected the retail sales rise, aided by the upswing in reordering and increased bookings of some lines of summer and fall merchandise.

Wholesalers reported filling orders in some instances had become difficult because of fabric scarcities. At the same time advance buying of staple items moderated under the restraint of rationing, the sold-up condition of manufacturers and the problem of financing further inventory expansion.

May Convert Big Trailer Trucks To Oil Tankers

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Huge trailer trucks which formerly hauled new automobiles may be converted into highway oil tankers, Wirt Franklin, Production Director for District 2 of the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator, said.

Mr. Franklin said it may be possible to mount tanks on the trucks. He said their use was being studied by a distribution committee as one means of freeing additional tank cars to carry petroleum products to the East Coast.

Mr. Franklin, here for the spring meeting of the mid-continent division of the American Petroleum Institute, said greater use of trucks for short hauls already was giving some relief in the East Coast transportation situation.

He announced a plan for exchange, loan and sale of products among oil companies to avoid inefficient use of transportation facilities.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Yr. Ago
Wheat			
May	1.25⅛	1.25⅝	.91⅜
July	1.27¼	1.27⅝	.90⅛
September	1.29	1.29⅝	.91⅝
Corn			
May	.87¾	.87⅝	.68⅜
July	.89⅞	.89⅞	.68¾
September	.92⅛	.91⅝	.68¾
Oats			
May	.55	.54⅞	.37⅜
July	.54⅜	.54⅜	.35⅛
September		.55¼	.34⅛
Soybeans			
May, Old	1.86⅛	1.85⅞	1.11⅝
New		1.87⅜	
July, Old	1.88¼	1.88¾	1.10
New		1.89¾	
October		1.82⅝	
Rye			
May	.78⅛	.78⅛	.45⅝
July	.81⅛	.81¼	.47⅛
September	.83¾	.83¾	.49
Lard			
May	12.82	12.82	8.00
July	12.82	12.82	8.30
September	12.82	12.82	8.37
Wool			
Grease			
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May				103.5b	103.5
July				103.5b	103.5
October				103.5b	103.5
December				103.5b	103.5
Tops					
May	137.0	137.0	135.2	134.3b	132.7
July	136.5	137.0	136.0	135.5b	132.7
October	137.0	137.1	136.2	136.0b	132.7
December	137.0	137.0	137.0	136.0b	132.7
b—Bid.					

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	19.33	19.40	19.30	19.40	19.28
July	19.44	19.54	19.42	19.54	19.40
October	19.59	19.65	19.55	19.65	19.55
December	19.61	19.67	19.58	19.66	19.58
March	19.72	19.77	19.71	19.75	19.67

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May				13.98b	13.98
July	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98b	13.98
b—Bid.					

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	8.66	8.66	8.66	8.66b	8.66
July	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.71b	8.71

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	....	....	....	6.43b	6.43

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*March	32.90	32.90	32.90	32.90	32.40
Eggs					
†Oct.	32.35	32.35	32.25	32.45	32.30
‡March	30.30	30.50	30.30	30.40	30.25
‡April	30.25	30.50	30.25	30.50	30.15
Potatoes					
Nov.	2.57	2.61	2.57	2.61	2.57

b-Bid. a-Asked. *S. s. †R. s. ‡ S. p. f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Aviation Corp. Net 17c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Aviation Corp. reported for the quarter ended Feb. 28 net profit of $1,002,844, equal to 17 cents a share on 5,782,322 shares against $198,093 or 4 cents a share on 4,336,667 shares in the February quarter of 1941. The company's equity in net consolidated, comprising Vultee Aircraft, Inc., New York Shipbuilding Corp and Auburn Central Manufacturing Corp. for the February quarter, was equal to 21 cents a share.

National Enameling & Stamping

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The National Enameling & Stamping Co. reported net profit in 1941 of $530,256, compared with $220,104 in the preceding year. The 1941 net was equal to $4.53 a share.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
United States Government Bonds			
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)			
Treasury			
Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
23s 48-46	107.29	107.29	107.29
New York City Bonds			
18 3s h0	103¼	103¼	103¼
Corporation Bonds			
Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
3 Abitibi P&P5s53 st	61	61	61
18 Am & For P 5s 2030	66¼	66¼	66¼
4 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
107 Am T&T 3s 56	107	106¾	107
14 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106½	106½
6 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅝	108½	108½
26 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80½	80½	80½
5 AC Line 4½s 64	64¼	64¼	64¼
8 AC Line 5s 45	98½	98⅜	98½
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	36	36	36
2 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	31	31	31
5 Al Gu & W I 5s 59	96	96	96
8 B&O 5 fr A	37¾	37½	37½
2 B&O 95 st C	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 B&O 2000 st D	37	37	37
9 B&O 96 st F	37½	37½	37½
31 B&O cv 66 st	41	40¾	40¾
1 B&O 4s 48	61¾	61¼	61¾
8 B&OPLE&WV24s 51 st	54⅝	54½	54⅝
2 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	57	57	57
5 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2 Bost&Me 4½s 70	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
6 Buf R&P 57 st	40¼	40	40
3 Bush T Build 5s 60	80	79¼	80
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	106	106	106
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Can Pac 4s perp	68½	68½	68½
8 Chi & E Ill inc 97	33	32¾	32¾
1 Chi I&L 5s 68	9¾	9¾	9¾
186 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17¼	16⅞	17
10 CMSP&P 5s 5s 2000	2	2¼	2¼

Industry Asks 'Status Quo' for Existing Labor Agreements

End to Closed Shop Pacts Is Urged by NAM

WASHINGTON (AP)—The head of the National Association of Manufacturers proposed that existing closed shop agreements be permitted to continue but that new ones be forbidden for the duration of the war.

"This would permit labor unions to retain in general the position they may have won prior to our entry into the war," President William P. Witherow of the N. A. M. told the House Naval Committee in declaring that "continuation of this controversy would prove to be one of the most serious obstacles to all-out production."

Defines Closed Shop

Defining the closed shop as one which would "make possession of a union card the sole qualification for work regardless of individual competence or skill in war production industries," he testified that "the trademarks of the closed shop in many instances have been restrictions in efficiency and slow-downs.

"Management is not seeking to nullify any existing organizational advantages which labor may have achieved," he explained in saying that he believed it would be fair to let existing agreements continue.

Mr. Witherow was less certain about proposals to abolish the 40-hour week standard for the duration, testifying that "in some sections it would speed production; in others it might easily tend to slow it down."

However, he said of the 40-hour week statute that it was "impossible to reconcile the spirit of a law designed to discourage utilization of man power for more than 40 hours each week with a nationwide demand for all-out production."

Simultaneously, he maintained that excess profits taxes would prove far more efficient in recapturing war profits than a percentage limitation.

The NAM head declared that the airplane industry "has stepped up industry 50 per cent and that by early fall, the tremendous output rate of 50,000 planes requested by the President will have been reached."

"Management," he said, "is doing all it can but it's preparing to do more and more. It's not perfect, but it has done a good job by any standard and I'll match it with any job done by any other group in the country."

Steel Production

"Censorship," he declared, "will not permit much in the way of sustaining figures, but let me start with steel." "This is essentially a steel war, and it is, therefore, encouraging to know that the alliend nations can produce more than twice as much as all Axis and Axis-dominated countries. Last week the steel industry operated at 99 per cent of capacity; by the end of 1942, it will be producing at the rate of 92,000,000 tons of steel a year."

He reported that production in the tool industry would reach $1,250,000,000 this year—five times that of 1939—and that the automobile industry now has $9,500,000,000 in war orders, about three times the annual value of their peace time production.

"These combined facts," he said, "all that I can safely give, should comfort sincere Americans who, alarmed at well publicized examples of industrial recalcitrants, become doubtful that anything worthwhile is being done."

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Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
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Paying Service on Bigger Debt Easier as U. S. Income Rises

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

On Thursday of this week, a bill sailed through a final Congressional channel headed for the President's desk raising the public debt limit to $125 billion. The size of this figure, while awesome compared with those of previous decades, is interesting chiefly for its implications. What portion of the national income can be successfully diverted to the payment of bond interest; how will the increasing debt affect tax problems; must the debt burden be liquidated within the next hundred years or ever; will the interest rate be managed so that the debt burden is no heavier at $150 billion or more than at the present limit?

No presumption is made that the answer to these questions are to be found by posing them. Some comment on the possibilities, however, may indicate the present drift. It is to be noted that the authorities have changed their viewpoint somewhat as to what proportion of wartime spending must be paid for by borrowing. Last year, the Treasury proposed a division by which taxation would pay for two thirds and borrowing by one third. As the size of the war effort loomed ever larger, it was evident that this goal should be modified and the division now seems to be fifty-fifty. It is not certain that this represents the ultimate in taxing and borrowing ratio. As the nation discovers it must cut normal expenditures to the bone, and experiences the "blood, sweat and tears" of protracted conflict, all-out harnessing to the war chariot will mean the plunging of an ever larger tax dipper into the income stream.

Taxes vs. Borrowing

Despite a tax program which can reduce the American standard of living to the 1932-33 level, borrowing may exceed taxation due to the immensity of the war effort. Assuming that the national debt reaches the limit of $125 billion by the end of next year, a development altogether likely at the present rate of spending, the Administration will have no alternative but to raise the limit again. Why not take off the ceiling then, since Congress must rubber-stamp the expenditures which the fight for the nation's life necessitates? Because it is better that a periodic review be made of the debt burden, so that both legislators and the public be reminded that debts must be faced, if not paid, and brakes on spending be applied wherever brakes properly can be used.

There is, of course, a practical limit on taxation, but a limit on government borrowing is as yet not visualized. The theoretical limits to borrowing, however, may be said to be fixed by the tax burden which can be laid upon income producers. So long as a government is able to reduce interest rates in proportion to the increase in national debt, the tax burden does not become onerous. A debt of $200 billion at 2 per cent is no more burdensome than one of $100 billion at 4 per cent. The difficulty arises in carrying such a program to a point where a dwindling interest return becomes a hardship to people who save and invest in the better class of securities.

There is naturally a close relation between the return on government bonds and the going market rate for other high-grade obligations. It is undeniable that a low-money rate policy discriminates against savers in favor of borrowers, and the greatest borrowers are the Government, the states and the municipalities. Hence it could be said that as the latter actually represents the people at large, so are the people benefited by such low rates. The truth in the statement, however, is modified by the extent to which there are more borrowers than savers. If the bulk of the national debt were owned by the same persons that pay the taxes, the problem now faced would be non-existent.

Low Rate as Deterrent

It should not be forgotten that most people receive income from investments, through the medium of life insurance policies or savings accounts or through rents, which in essence, could be termed interest. It would hardly be argued, therefore, that to save the Government money, the interest rate be lowered progressively toward zero. This would be merely equivalent to turning banks, insurance and fiduciary institutions into depositaries who would charge fees for mere safe-keeping. There would be at least two adverse effects of such a policy. One is that it deters investment and retards the use of venture money, so needed for a dynamic economy based on individual initiative. The other is that it would enfeeble the ability of large segments of the population to spend as usual because of vanishing returns on their investments.

Borrowers as a rule are not likely to demand low interest rates to the detriment of a fair return on investment so long as industrial activity is high and price levels firm or rising. National income, then, is an important factor determining the incidence of the debt burden. As price levels go up—and they have been doing just that in the last two years or more—the nation's money income has expanded, making it easier to service the debt. The President, in his 1942 budget message, said that annual interest payments will be $2,500,000,000 when Federal debt reached $110,000,000,000. Economists do not see this as a serious burden, since national income is estimated to be well in excess of $100,000,000,000 this year and higher next.

Another factor which can act as a barrier to an ever-mounting debt is political. The debt may become so large that it might create a demand for repudiation, pace the way for a capital levy or suggest debasement of the currency in order to liquidate it. This has happened in Europe but does not loom as a possibility in America, at least so long as the democratic procedure holds. If actual repudiation could take place, it would suggest such a change in the thinking of the people as to indicate an overturn of the present political and economic structure.

Limit on Taxation

The practical limit on taxation mentioned earlier is a tax burden that would impair the ability of industry to continue to produce the needed goods and to keep its functioning intact after the emergency is over. Business can be taxed severely and survive, but the tax levy must leave enough money in the system so that old machinery may be replaced, new buildings take the place of old and a reserve put aside for research, changes in markets, and contingencies. It is better in balancing taxation against borrowing if such a course enables business to maintain a stride that would make for full employment after the war. This is still a profit and loss economy, subscribed to by government leaders, and it is illogical to believe that the system will be undermined by draining away that portion of its financial life blood necessary to maintaining free enterprise.

The outlook today, to judge by the decline in excess bank reserves, should be for a steady or even some firming of money rates. Gold imports have shrunk to a trickle, reserve percentages have been increased by the Federal Reserve, commercial loans have expanded due to war and money in circulation has arisen substantially. If government moves are not able to bar inflation, higher interest rates would seem to be a logical concomitant.

Banks will still lend to good borrowers whose purchasing power is thus augmented. If this induces a rising price level despite rationing, the better profits will create a willingness to pay more for loans. Such a trend, however, may be slow and lack strength until the coming of peace throws off repressive influences.

The country can pay the service of a much expanded debt if the leaders can devise a postwar economy which will employ most, if not all, of the nation's man power. Then out of bigger dollar national income it can pay readily a higher per capita tax to cover long-term debt. This debt may never be paid off, but it can be refunded ad infinitum. It is the unproductiveness of the debt that is to be feared more than the size.

WPB Has Total 395 Dollar-a-Year Men On Working Rolls

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has 395 dollar-a-year men on its rolls—considerably more than the number on February 10 when Director Donald M. Nelson ordered division heads to "terminate the appointments" of those failing to measure up to his newly prescribed qualifications.

Twenty-two have left WPB since that time, said Sidney J. Weinberg, Mr. Nelson's assistant, who was directed to conduct the checkup. The reduction was more than offset, however, by the addition of new jobs in connection with 24 industrial branches established this month.

Mr. Weinberg said that "some of the 22 had left because they failed to meet the Nelson qualifications," but he declined to state the exact number who fell in that class.

There were about 250 dollar-a-year men working in the former Office of Production Management last November.

In addition to the dollar-a-year men now on the roll, 140 persons are serving on a "without compensation," or so-called "W. O. C." basis. Five W. O. C.'s have departed since Feb. 10, Mr. Weinberg said. The W. O. C.'s are economic or industrial experts hired for special tasks, serving for 30-day periods, subject to reappointment.

Mr. Nelson declared it was impossible for some experts to sever their business connections because of heavy financial obligations, but in ordering the checkup, he ruled that no dollar-a-year man could hold a position if an equally qualified person could be found on a regular Government salary basis, and none could make decisions affecting his own company.

WPB Freezes Oil Stocks Of Unit Heating Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board said it had issued telegraphic orders freezing all stocks of unit heaters, unit ventilators, convectors and blast heating coils in the hands of manufacturers.

The equipment is used for heating industrial plants, and WPB said distribution of available supplies by the Government was necessitated because of shortages of materials used in manufacture of the equipment.

The telegraphic orders prohibit shipments except on specific WPB approval.

Standard Oil Head Answers Arnold Charge

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—William S. Farish, President of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), declared in a prepared statement last night that synthetic butyl rubber samples developed by the company and the German firm of I. G. Farbenindustrie were submitted to the United States Government and private American concerns in 1939, but ruled to be "of doubtful quality."

The statement came on the heels of the charge of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold before the Truman Committee in Washington that Standard Oil had given the butyl rubber process to the German firm.

Mr. Farish declared "without foundation" another charge by Mr. Arnold that Standard had hindered and delayed production of synthetic rubber in the United States.

Commenting on testimony that the company "gave to the Nazis but not to the American and British Governments information on butyl rubber," Mr. Farish declared that Butyl "was the outgrowth of research conducted, first co-operatively and then separately by the German I. G. company and Standard." The two companies, he said were trying to find a way to vulcanize a rubber-like production called vistanex whoch had originated with I. G.

True Rubber Process

Standard discovered, he said, that by adding a minute percentage of another ingredient and changing the process, there could be produced "a true rubber, capable of being vulcanized."

The raw materials for this product, which was called butyl, were cheap, but it was difficult to make, and its qualities were bad, he added.

In 1938, soon after Standard had discovered the product, it was reported to I. G. "in the normal way, pursuant to the research arrangement" between the two companies in the field of synthetic rubber production from oil.

"The allegation that the I. G. was at that time withholding technical information from Standard on German synthetic rubber, and therefore, Standard should not have lived up to its commitments is untrue," Mr. Farish said. "I. G. at the same time was supplying Standard with much-desired information on the production of raw materials for Buna rubber from oil. The only thing I. G. was withholding was the detail of their government-sponsored program of producing Buna rubber from coal in Germany.

"While the butyl rubber was recognized from the beginning to have commercial possibilities, it was obviously of no value to Germany's self-sufficiency program, because the main raw material for its manufacture, isobutylene, which comes from oil refining, is not available in Germany in the necessary large quantities.

"If it were available, the first use for it would be to make 100 octane gasoline, which the Germans were never able to make on a large scale for lack of the same type of raw materials," he said.

"The same situation applied to Italy."

Mr. Farish said that disclosure of its findings on butyl to I. G. in 1938 was "entirely consistent with the relationship of the parties, and could not possiby have had any political or military implications of any kind."

Exchange Discontinued

"All exchange of information was discontinued in January, 1940," he said.

The Standard Oil president then told of the submission of butyl to the United States Government.

"As to the allegation that Standard refused to disclose the product to the American Government, the facts are that in January, 1939, when only a few persons even considered the desirability of looking at the rubber problem in America from a military standpoint, Standard recognized the potentialities of butyl rubber in this connection, and brought it to the attention of the Army and Navy Munitions Board," Mr. Farish asserted.

"We supplied samples produced in our laboratory to the Government and to several private companies at its suggestion," he added.

"The report on these samples by these companies was to the effect that the product had promise but it was still of doubtful quality," he declared.

Mr. Farish said butyl was cheaper than buna rubber, another synthetic, but at the present time is rated as inferior to buna. This, he explained, means that butyl is not suitable for most defense purposes, although the company hopes it will play an "increasingly large role in the present emergency in supplying passenger cars with tires."

Mr. Farish added that he will appear before the Truman Committee next Tuesday, at which time he will "undertake to give the company's position in full."

Barber Asphalt to Close Plant

PERTH AMBOY, N. J. (AP)—The Barber Asphalt Corporation, one of the nation's largest manufacturers of roofing supplies and asphalt material, closed down its refinery because war conditions had cut off supplies. Frank Seamans, President, said the suspension would continue indefinitely. The roofing plant is expected to be closed on April 6. The plant at one time employed 750, but that has been shaved recently to about 500 production workers.

New CBS Officials

Above: Edward Klauber, who has retired as a Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System to assume the newly formed office of Chairman of the Executive Committee. Below: Paul W. Kesten, a Vice-President, named Vice-President and General Manager.

Wholesale Prices Edge Forward To New High Since '28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Commodity prices in primary markets edged fractionally higher during the week ended March 21, owing largely to advances in quotations for grains and livestock, the United States Department of Labor reported. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of nearly 900 price series rose 0.1 per cent to the highest point since the autumn of 1928. At 97.2 per cent of the 1926 level the index shows a gain of 0.7 per cent over the corresponding week of February and an increase of 19 per cent over a year ago.

The index for the farm products group advanced 0.8 per cent; miscellaneous commodities, 0.3 per cent; and hides and leather products and building materials, 0.2 per cent. With lower quotations for fruits and vegetables and for pork, food prices declined 0.3 per cent on the average during the week.

Marked increases in prices for livestock, except hogs, together with higher quotations for most grains and for cotton and tobacco brought average prices for farm products in primary markets to the highest level since October, 1929. In the past month, farm product prices have risen 1.2 per cent and are nearly 43 per cent higher than at this time last year.

(1926=100)	Mar. 21 1942	Mar. 14 1942	P C Changes to Mar 21, 42 from Mar. 14 1942	Mar. 22 1941
All commod'ties	97.2	97.1	+ 0.1	+19.1
Farm products	103.1	102.3	+ 0.8	+42.6
Foods	95.5	95.8	— 0.3	+26.3
Hides & leather	116.6	116.4	+ 0.2	+12.9
Textile products	95.9	95.9		+22.6
Fuel & light mtls	78.2	78.2		+ 7.9
Metal & products	103.7	103.7		+ 6.0
Bldg materials	110.4	110.2	+ 0.2	+11.0
Chem & allied	97.1	97.1		+21.4
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+14.5
Misc commod	89.7	89.4	+ 0.3	+15.7
Raw materials	97.6	97.4	+ 0.2	+29.1
Semimnfd atcls	92.2	92.1	+ 0.1	+10.3
Manufact prods	97.9	97.9		+15.9
Com other than farm products	95.9	95.9		+14.6
Com other than farm and foods	95.3	95.2	+ 0.1	+12.0

OPA Official Says Inflation Is Gaining

WASHINGTON (AP)—Despite efforts of many retailers to hold prices down, "we are losing the battle against inflation," Dexter M. Keezer, Assistant OPA Administrator, declared.

"Prices are going up all along the line and at a dangerously accelerated pace," Mr. Keezer told the National Conference of Business Paper Editors.

"While there have been cases of profiteering, it is not fair to blame the retailer indiscriminately," he asserted. "The records indicate that, as a whole, retailers have exercised considerable restraint in raising their prices. They, along with the rest of us, are caught by forces which are exercising a tremendous upward pressure on prices. Often they have resisted this pressure and thus foregone profits they might have had."

He said the "pressure" confronting business was indicated by the fact that supplies available for civilians were being reduced about 1 per cent a month to meet military demands, while buying power including wages, salaries and profits, is increasing about 3½ per cent a month.

Babson Says Small Towns' Outlook Good

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—I am greatly interested in our small cities and towns throughout the country. Due to the decentralization of industry which is now going on and to other factors, they have a great future. Now, with tire rationing, they should immediately benefit provided the local merchants wake up.

More and more city people are looking for small good farms. Even the suburbanites are moving "further out." The motives are: A desire to "get away from it all," a wish to live more simply, to cut expenses and to bring up the children in a healthier environment. Certainly, our children and grandchildren miss much in wholesome training which many of us oldsters received from doing the simple chores which farm life provides.

I get many letters from readers asking advice about buying a farm. It's okay if you can afford it! But there is no living in it unless you are willing to do a hard day's work. However, this distinct migration from city to rural localities has considerable economic significance.

Bid Prices Up

Many city people who purchase farm properties will bid prices up and get royally stuck. Furthermore, they are apt to think the first cost is the last. They will miss the modern conveniences of their former homes and, in the majority of instances, put far more into their farm than they will ever be able to take out. They will find mortgage money hard to get—not because local banks do not want to lend, but because the average "going farm" is spoiled by too many improvements. If a bank is obliged to foreclose, it usually finds the property useless for the practical working farmer and must wait its chance to resell to another "city hick."

This country is so full of enterprise and inventive genius that when one industry or process goes out of business, two or more rise to take its place. Washington thought that slapping down on tires would conserve gasoline. It will to some extent, but we won't go without transportation. Already one of my friends has announced a new process for making tires that uses only 2 per cent of rubber. I cannot imagine this small amount of crude or reprocessed rubber being refused to him.

My prediction is that plenty of new tires of some kind will come on the market later and be available to everyone. If for no other reason, they will come because they are needed by our 48,000 small cities and towns which are without other means of transportation.

In Boston, apartments are now being opened in office buildings in the heart of the financial and insurance district. For families without children, there is a growing tendency to live as close to the job as possible. This is nothing new to farm and country folks. But this latter group have acquired the bad habit of shopping out of town. This bids fair to change.

Storekeepers Benefit

While we may soon have plenty of tires, their quality will be poor and their cost will be high. Hence, country people will have to conserve their tires even more than city residents, who at least gain the benefits of smooth pavements for driving. No longer will rural residents drive to the large centers to trade. Instead, they will again patronize the nearest store where they used to buy before they went "high hat." I am certainly bullish on the little local general store. It should take on a new lease of life and again be the center of activity in its community.

I hope that the owners of such stores will stock up, brush up, and wake up! They have an opportunity now to give such good service as will enable them to hold their trade after World War II is over!

New Lines Necessary

The switch from domestic to armament production with resulting production cuts, priorities and rationing is taking many popular lines of retail goods from store shelves. A lengthy list could be given of some of these items if space permitted. Among them, however, are refrigerators, washers, ironers, typewriters, radios; certain farm machinery, sewing machines, electrical appliances, stoves and other heating equipment, wiring devices, cooking and other household appliances. Coffee, cocoa, chocolate, tea, vanilla, spices, soap, paint, nylon stockings, rubber goods, wool clothing, and many other standard stock items are fast disappearing.

Just as the small manufacturer has had to hustle, and in most cases successfully, for war contracts to replace former production, so the small-town merchant must now hustle for substitutes to kep his shelves, display cases, and windows filled.

However, he can get attractive and satisfying goods even though some lines may necessarily be given up. This means changes in store appearances and layouts. In time, many items will no longer come attractively packed ready for wrapping.

All this, however, is but a challenge to the ability of the local merchant to get along. On the whole, he is good at solving his problems as he has had to in recent years of neglect by his townspeople. Now, however, these same people will find their best friends and supply houses in their local stores. I'll guarantee that if your local merchant can't get for you what you should have no one can!

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

DO YOU HAVE A DESIRE to earn good profits by personal effort—either for yourself or in connection with some group objective? Sell books of collection stickers, a service in demand by business and professional men everywhere. Car not necessary. Write RAY E. ANDREW, Inc. Gay Building Madison, Wisconsin

GENEALOGY

Let me PROVE YOUR ANCESTRY Florence MacLea Zarbe—Genealogist 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass. Member New England Historic Genealogical Society.

ROOMS AND BOARD

HUNTER HOUSE—Garden, sun porch, badminton, ping pong; food that pleases. 687 So. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles. FE. 2388.

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ADVERTISING BOOK MATCHES offer liberal commissions—full, spare time. Experience unnecessary. Factory direct. Low Prices; High Quality; Quick Deliveries; Powerful Patriotic Display; Repeats. All business firms prospects. Free Kit. Instructions. American Match & Printing Co., Dept. 328M, 4822 South Trumbull Avenue, Chicago.

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
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REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
689 Mass. Ave. Cambridge, Kir. 2345 **GILES** Mass.

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 Rooms
LARGE RECEPTION HALLS; ELEVATOR; restricted tenancy; $35-$75. SUPT., KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

I BROOKLINE, MASS. near Coolidge Corner—Nicely furnished 5-room apt., with porch; very reasonable; about May 1st. Tel. Asp. 6729.

BROOKLINE—8 rooms, 2 baths, janitor service. Telephone Asp. 5416 (Mass.).

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 3-4 Rooms
Wood Fireplaces; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $55-$75. Call GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE—Very desirable conv. located apt. in remodeled house, 2 large rms., kitchen and bath, fireplace, direct entrance; $55; includes gas, elec., heat and refrigeration. Call Eliot 1919 evenings or weekends. (Mass.)

SOMERVILLE, MASS.
Attractive, newly renovated corner suite in modern elevator apartment house; living room, dining room, 2 chambers, kitchen with new inlaid linoleum, $65; convenient to transportation; connnecting garage. HARRY A. GILBERT, Inc., 370 Broadway, Somerset 8054.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—2-room unfurn suite; available Apr. 15; business woman pref; heat, light, continuous hot wate; furn. electric plate for simple cooking only; 1 min to transportation; references required. Tel. PAR. 0790.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLINE, MASS., 35 Addington Road—widow will share nicely fur. home with business woman; attractive location; ref. Beacon 4373.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 608 West 113th St.—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; highest class neighborhood. Apply premises, 3A8.

FOR LEASE

A New Modern Hotel in a small wide-awake city in Georgia; 25 rooms completely equipped located on Federal and State highway; only Christian Scientists need apply. L. R. HETRICK, 321 Healey Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD HOUSE
for rent at Wellfleet, Mass.; 150 years old, modernized; beautifully furnished, 4 bedrooms, large living room, dining room, kitchen and bath with tub and shower; 2-car garage, acre of ground; located on main highway; complete information with photo. Apply E. C. YOUNG, 6 Emerson St., Brookline, Mass. Ph. Beacon 4339.

SUMMER RENTALS

HOLDERNESS, N. H.—For summer season, 12-room house, spacious grounds; also 6-room cottage, located on west shore Squam Lake. Apply MRS. N. PARISEAU.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; atten. if desired. Hollis L. I. Ho. 3-9484.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long 1090.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1374.

TO RENT—Summer cottage, adults only, $250; also rooms with board year round—country. Please send replies: MRS. WM. W. HOARE, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Entrance Hemenway St. —1 or 2 persons; transients; nr. The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken. 1436.

BOSTON, 265 Com. Ave.—Newly decorated, attractive rooms; single or double; private bath; sunny; 1st floor for professional.

BOSTON, 272 Mass. Ave., Suite 2—Comfortable room, business woman or transients. KEN. 5931. A. B. PIKE.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator; comfortable furnished room with running water. Circle 9267.

BOSTON—ATTRACTICE CLEAN room, morning sun; comfortable bed. 342 Massachusetts Avenue, Suite 3.

BROOKLINE, 1691 Beacon St.—2 attrac. unfurn. rooms, together or separate, one with fireplace and porch in lady's newly remodeled apartment; kitchen privileges. ASP. 8167.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Comfortable room in private home, between Commonwealth and Coolidge Corner; continuous hot water. Call Long. 3881.

FENWAY CLUB
ROOMS EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN
A refined and economical residence with complete housekeeping facilities. Conveniently located for Annual Meeting of The Christian Science Mother Church. Reservations are now being made. Please apply to resident manager, MRS. KIRKLAND, 1126 Boylston St. KEN. 1902.

FURNISHED room, priv. bath, sep. entrance, in well located apt.; Commonwealth Ave. bet. Berkeley and Clarendon. Call Com. 4443 or Box F-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 15 West 67th St.—Sunny room with bath; breakfast if desired; in lady's charming duplex apartment; business woman preferred; good transportation; moderate. (Apt. 5 Main West). Tel. BU 7-0100.

N. Y. C., 137 W. 88th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable location; quiet, every convenience, all transportations, near park, church. CO. 5-9365.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 2-B—Attractively furnished studio type; sunny, private apt.; excellent location; business person.

N. Y. C., 196 W. 73rd (3-A)—Beautiful, outside double; large kitchenette; ideal location; refined environment; business people; evenings-Sundays.

N. Y. C., 70th (3025 Broadway) (3-F)—Attractive, outside, single, adjoining bath; double; quiet; elev.; refinement; refs. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 56th St.—Large, attractive room, separate entrance; lady share lady's 3½ rooms; homelike. CO. 5-2618.

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown — Nicely furnished room, private adult family, gentleman; nr. cars, buses; $3.00 weekly. 6409 Woodstock St.

SUNNY room, private apt. el.; St. Stephen St.; reasonable; business person preferred. Box C-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Comfortably furnished room, within easy access to train and trolley; parking space; gentleman preferred; references exchanged. Tel. Par. 6134-R.

Local Classified

(Continued)

ROOMS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Christian Scientist, young business woman, requires quiet room in home of Christian Scientists. Write Box 75, 1293 National Press Building.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 1400

WANTED—Return load from Missouri or en route.
WM. McDONALD & CO.
79 Dartmouth Street, Boston Com. 3389

HELP WANTED

BOY or girl for messenger work, knowledge of stenography helpful. Apply PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, One, Norway St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AMBITIOUS SCHOOLBOY to learn upholstery work after school. BURBANK & CO., 400 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. Call Kenmore 1251.

DRAFTSMEN and ENGINEERS
E. B. BADGER & SONS COMPANY needs draftsmen in their Boston office, experienced in electrical transmission and distribution, piping layout, steel plate construction, pressure vessel design, and structural steel and reinforced concrete. A very large amount of essential work insuring top production for an indefinite period makes these positions very attractive. Remuneration is on the basis of a 40-hour week with time and one half for a generous amount of overtime. Apply to William M. Rose, Personnel Mgr., E. B. Badger & Sons Co., 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE REPAIRER—must have license to drive truck. BURBANK & CO., 400 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. Call Kenmore 1251.

MAN to manage insurance department of real estate and insurance office. H. Matz & Co., Inc., 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA. 4-8004.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEAT young woman for domestic work—fond of children; plain cooking; suburban home. Box F-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, sleep out, three adults; $80. KASSON, 2516 Webb Avenue (Bronx), N. Y. C. Tel. Sedgwick 3-3499.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED
High-grade man having genuine selling ability to represent long-established door and window company. If you have personal contacts with architects, contractors, or builders this will prove an opportunity for high earnings on drawing account and commission basis. Write for private interview. All replies will be treated confidentially. Box F-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LONG-established organization entering new field not affected by priorities has opening for a capable woman; previous experience not essential; liberal advanced commission-bonus; permanent and with attractive future. Westmorland Silver Div., 3rd Fl., 378 Stuart St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER attendant, elderly lady or couple; English woman, middle aged, cultured, capable, experienced, reliable. Box F-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIAMI, FLA.—Experienced woman hotel or apartment house manager desires position locally. Room 1008, Exchange Hotel. Tel. 2181.

RESPONSIBLE woman, part-time work, light duties, reading aloud, caring for children, shopping. Phone Com. 9173 evenings (Boston).

SERVICES RENDERED — Christian Scientist nurse-companion; care of children; tutoring by day or hour. MU. 1-1093, or write Box S-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN bookkeeper, capable, exp. mfg., other lines, desires responsible position anywhere; some stenography. Box C-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES

EARLY Victorian black walnut library table, beautifully carved; value $200; will sacrifice. Call Stadium 0135.

HAND HOOKED RUGS cleaned, repaired, also a nice assortment for sale—some antiques. Clara's Rug Shop, 163 Warren St. HIG. 1829.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

GUARANTEED CAR REPAIRS BUDGET PAYMENT
Specializing on Lincoln, Mercury and Ford
HOOVER MOTORS, Park Square, Boston

AUTOMOBILE WANTED

DISABLED veteran wants a used car from a private party; cash. Box C-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEAUTY SERVICE

FOR appt. EASTER beauty work call BLU. 1320, skilled operators. ROBERTS, 1648 Blue Hill Avenue, Mattapan.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

CAMERAS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. 24-Hour New Developing and Printing Service. RALPH HARRIS CO. 47 Bromfield Street, Boston. Lib. 7142. Mail orders filled promptly.

JEWELERS—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St. Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 2912

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-5600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

JAMES J. DILLEY, piano tuning, regulating, repairing, formerly tuner for Minneapolis Symphony. 219 Gunlock Ave., Tampa, Fla. H28-061.

SIDNEY S. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0788

PIANOS WANTED

PIANIST (classical); good home; will accommodate in preference to storage quality Steinway or Mason-Hamlin piano. Asp. 4792, Boston.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON HAN 4138

SEWING

COMFORTERS recovered, ready for fall; reasonable, beautiful. GREENLEAF, 134 Crescent, Tel. Pl. 6-4597, Plainfield, N. J.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed, mail messages forwarded. $2.50 mo. MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

TEXTILE MENDING

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE
Save that Damaged Garment.
26 Little Building, Boston Mail Orders

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6861, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

Install
IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 5th Avenue South 7-7117

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

Lovemans Candy
brings
Easter Joy
LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2018½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

For Easter Happiness
Shop at
GRANTS
Birmingham, Ala.

SAVAGE'S
BAKERY
TRY OUR 100% WHOLE WHEAT BREAD
DELIVERY SERVICE
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave.
PHONE 7-9181

ELECTRIK MAID
Bake Shop
Breads, Cakes, Pies—Delicatessen
Delicious Food Served
7 A. M. till 9 P. M.
1014 S. 20th 7-5821 — 2801 Cahaba Rd. 2-1184

PREMIER PRINTING COMPANY
S. B. Klippelt, President
Jno. S. Westley, Vice-President
Printers, Publishers, Bookbinders
912-914 FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH
Telephone 7-1962

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

Eat at
MORRISON'S
Good food at reasonable prices and excellent service

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

1942 STYLES
in Outdoor Furniture Now on Display
We invite you to come in and look it over.
Frank Tennille Furniture Co.

Al Levy's
"The Show Place of Montgomery"
3 COURT SQUARE

Send Flowers for Easter
PATTERSON'S ROSEMONT GARDENS
300 South Perry Street

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

We invite you to visit our store before buying your
EASTER OUTFIT
Lawrence's Cash Store

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court Street C-4548

More than 61 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

Florida

CORAL GABLES

THE STORE OF UNUSUAL GIFTS
EASTER CARDS
RYTEX PERSONAL STATIONERY
EATON'S PERSONAL STATIONERY
Stone's Stationery and Gift Shop

DAYTONA BEACH

EASTER LILIES
Potted and Cut
Also a lovely assortment of other plants and cut flowers.
CUSTER and CLARK
Ridgewood at Third St., H. H. Phone 164

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Telephone 155
401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

Joe's Shoe Service
140 Volusia Avenue—806 Main Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

VIVIAN HAT SHOPPE
228 South Beach Street
Bertha Willin Stewart Phone 1285

FORT LAUDERDALE

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Individual Hair Styling
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

FORT MYERS

The Lee County Bank
"The Bank of Friendly Service"
Fort Myers, Florida
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

MILLER'S GIFT SHOP
Easter Cards — Perfumes — New Bags — Spring "Hankies" — Costume Jewelry for your Easter Gift.
1019 FIRST STREET

BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc.
Everything for your Lawn and Garden
Our Service is Free
Phone 400 1305 McGregor Blvd.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 8-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 E. Laura Phone 5-6002

JACKSONVILLE BEACH

Complete Home Furnishings
LOUIE BADGER FURNITURE CO.
122 North First Street Tel. 9-299

THE SURF SHOP
Beach Wear for Men and Women
Harry Dickinson, 126 North First St.

FLORIDA

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32448 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1942 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

PALM BEACH

EVELYN CURTIS
Imported and Domestic Wools
Instructions given in war relief knitting
Specializing in Individual Designing of Knitwear
7 VIA PARIGI

SARASOTA

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
Heinz 57 Varieties and many other Monitor advertised products.
Pineapple Ave., Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Wraggie Sport Clothes
AT FIVE POINTS

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Gifts
Artists in Floral Arrangements
Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 MAIN STREET

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
452 West 11th Street Phone 2885

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
STETSON HATS, ARROW SHIRTS
338 MAIN STREET

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 8727

HARMON'S
"Clothes for Men Who Care"
WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hoyt's
STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction
SCHUTZ Inc.
330 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"42 Years in St. Petersburg"

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.
Beckwith-Range
Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Make It a Joyous Easter with Flowers from
POWELL'S INC. - Florist -
412 TAMPA STREET
Phone 2524 Tampa, Florida

WEST PALM BEACH

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . are most popular
KERMANS
327 Clematis • West Palm Beach
Palm Beach • County Road and Sunset Avenue

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — *May's* — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery — Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

THE HAMMOND *Electric* ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1399 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

"We Top 'em all"
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Chafage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

COLUMBUS

BOOKS
Greeting Cards
Stationery, Kodaks
Office Supplies
WHITE'S BOOK STORE
14 12th STREET

CUMBAA'S
18 TWELFTH ST. PHONE 2885
Exclusive Repairers and Dyers of Shoes
Easter Greetings
"DECIDEDLY THE BEST"

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goldman's Ready-to-Wear
Fashions that endure. Tailored and dressy. Styled to fit better and look better.
GOLDMAN'S
572 Cherry Street Macon, Ga.

FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Macon's Most Modern
Phones 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

For your Government plant a victory garden
FERTILIZER BULBS
SEEDS PLANTS
GARDEN TOOLS
KARSTEN & DENSON CO.
Phone 6411 519 Third St.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Road's
"Just a Little Way"
1603 S. Blvd.
707 Providence Road
1414 E. Morehead St.
"Cash and Carry Prices"
City's Finest and Freshest Selection of Fruits and Vegetables.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE
(Continued)

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2155

PURE PEP — Thalson
Bill Hunt's Super Service
"Pure Oil Products"
TIRES—GAS
OIL—BATTERIES
Accessories, Lubrication, Car Washing, Polishing, Road Service
S. Tryon and Morehead Streets
Tels. 9028 and 8511

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
We Specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Sörmans
Stureplan Stockholm
High-Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate
Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depôt and sole sale Royal Copenhagen China Work

A. B. LINUS GUSTAFSSON
Groceries
St. Paulsgatan 31. Tel. 41 41 43

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18 Tel. 50 74 13

FRUITS and GROCERIES
PERCY F. LUCK & Co. LTD. R.A.B.
Stores in all parts of Stockholm and its suburbs

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

SCHUHGESCHÄFT
Straumann
RATHAUSGASSE 17 AARAU
SHOES

BASEL

CARPETS and RUGS
MATZINGER
Steinenberg 5
TEL. 2.78.44

JONAS A. G.
Das führende Schuhhaus
BASEL
Speciality of High Class Footwear
H. GUNTHER, Manager

Maler-Geschäft
F. BOLLIGER-FAUST
Unterer Heuberg 12 Tel. 2.59.82
(Painter)

Droguerie Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(Groceries)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte
Bestecke-Optik
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

Dress and Costume Fabrics
Ladies' Coatings
Au Bon Marché
Berne—Spitalgasse 3/7

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69 Kramgasse 69
vis-à-vis Cinéma Capitol
Advice given on Cooking, Recipes, etc.

Viktoria Schölldorf
Couture
Telephon 2.27.89 Kramgasse 59
Dressmaking

INTERLAKEN

RAEUBER & CO.'S
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and branches throughout Bernese Oberland

LAUSANNE

EPICERIE — PRIMEURS
ANNEN-BAUMANN
Avenue de Cour 73. Tel. 2.51.22
GROCER and GREENGROCER
Goods Delivered

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALL

E. Grünenfelder
beim Bröderbrunnen
Corsets
Lingerie Fine

Wolk
(Flower Shop)

ZURICH

Albrecht Schlapfer
ESTABLISHED 1890
Linthescherplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service
36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

West St. Durban Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472, West St.

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
341, West Street Telephone 21981

For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES
Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21381

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 & 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Willingly Given
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321 Residence 22933

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Cafe
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
CLEGHORN AND HARRIS LTD.
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3rd FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE A.....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

PHONE 22-3952
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Army's Curfew Rule Obeyed Completely by 'Little Tokyo'

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, March 28—Inhabitants of "Little Tokyo" had many things to ponder last night as they underwent a semi-blackout at 8 p. m. and remained curfew-bound within their homes, obeying a "stay put" order the like of which has not been applied in recent American history.

All day long again the merchants of the nation's largest Japanese quarter, operating behind windows blazoned with "evacuation sale" announcements in Japanese and English, busily sold their wares at bargain prices.

At five minutes before 8 o'clock last night there were a few scurrying Japanese yet to be seen on North First Street, the hub of the Japanese quarter. But at 8 o'clock sharp all had vanished; stores were darkened, and even the windows of the living quarters on second and third floors were dark or had shades tightly drawn.

"Little Tokyo" took the Army's command literally. It said: "All . . . shall be within their place of residence between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.," and they were.

Day Travel Restricted

For the remainder of the time any Japanese, either alien or citizen, remains within the military zones prescribed by Lieut.-Gen. John L. DeWitt recently, they must obey this curfew law or face the penalty of internment for the duration. Further, during the daylight hours, they must travel only between their place of residence and their work or place of business.

In the upstairs and back areaway living quarters in Little Tokyo, and in some more modern and commodious dwelling places in other sections of the city, members of the Japanese colony had to ponder:

1. The curfew order itself, which brings the war home to Japanese and white population alike more emphatically than even a submarine shelling and a shrapnel shower had done.

Dispute Over Wages

2. The order of General DeWitt that all Japanese who have not voluntarily moved from the military zones by this Sunday night, March 29, must thereafter remain in such zones until evacuated by the Army.

3. Growing reports of agricultural labor shortages in Montana and other Western States which may result in a relaxation of the harsh rules laid down by some of the State Governors' recently with relation to the evacuees.

4. A sort of a political Badminton game between Washington, D. C., and the West Coast, with the wage figure to be paid evacuees for services rendered serving as the shuttlecock.

5. The fact that young Japanese returning from Manzanar, the first big induction camp up near Mt. Whitney, have brought back word to their fellows that "it's going to be all right."

No soldiers enforced the curfew order imposed on the Japanese by Army mandate. At least, during the early part of the evening there were no soldiers in sight in Little Tokyo. Police patrol cars and motorcycle officers have been on duty in the area regularly since December. Perhaps there were a few more last night.

Chop Suey Houses Open

A few Chinese and Filipinos roamed the quarter. Chinese chop uey houses were brilliantly lighted, right next door, in some cases, to Japanese sukiyaki restaurants that were tightly closed and dark.

Huge offices of the Wartime Civil Control Administration which combines several Federal agencies aiding in the evacuation work, were overrun all day yesterday with city and farm Japanese, young and old, all seeking transportation permits that will let them move out of the military zones before the Sunday night deadline. These obviously prefer freedom of action in the not too friendly West to the alternative of Army custody and care.

Agents of sugar companies operating in Utah and Idaho were signing Japanese for work in the beet fields in those States, it was known, despite the fact that word has come from both States that Japanese evacuees would not be welcome.

Newspapers, a veterans' organization, some public officials, and many individuals have voiced criticism of the plan announced at Manzanar to pay working evacuees from $50 to $94 a month. These rates, it is pointed out, are higher than the pay of soldiers who are risking all to serve the nation. The response from those who will supervise the work of the Japanese is that there are four in the average evacuated family, and each must pay $15 a month for subsistance. At this rate, with only one worker in the family, the average family could owe the Government money after several months of labor.

Holding Fast to Land

The evacuee property department is hurriedly closing the affairs of hundreds of Japanese who will be leaving soon. There have been losses to Japanese, say the administrators, but losses also, in many cases, to other citizens with whom the Japanese had contracts. The Japanese are holding fast to their real estate, say the administrators, and expect to return to their owned homes and farms after the war.

Those dealing most closely with the evacuees see in the enforced migration an opportunity for the Japanese to disprove the suspicion that hangs so heavily upon them now to prove their claims that they are eager to serve this nation and the cause of democracy.

Two Japanese-American young men, members of the United States Army, in uniform and on leave, walked through Little Tokyo last night after the curfew hour had come and darkened it. If their inner thoughts could have been known, they would add an important page to the tragic story of their people's exodus.

Smuts Sees Crash of Axis

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, March 28 (AP)—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister and Defense Minister of South Africa, predicted today the war would end in a "colossal crash" of the Axis and its fall would present an unequaled opportunity "for rebuilding this world of ours on fairer lines."

The South African leader said the Axis could not possibly win the war; could not even bring about a stalemate. He spoke at the awarding of the honorary degree of Doctor of Law to Queen Wilhelmina by Witwatersrand University.

"Already, in spite of harrowing ups and downs, we begin to discern in dim outline the outcome of this vast struggle," he said.

"After 2½ years of unexampled victories, Germany has made no progress in the Battle of Britain. The Battle of Russia, announced as a final blow, has passed its climax and the German advance has been halted and flung back.

"In the Battle of the Mediterranean and Middle East, Italy has been knocked out and our chances of beating Germany also are fair, especially if the Russian Front continues to hold.

"In the Battle of the Pacific, Japan has for the moment a clear run but she cannot possibly stay the course for long against the gathering might of America. Her Pacific advance will melt away like the morning mist."

Lawless Action

LOS ANGELES, March 28 (AP)—United States Attorney William Fleet Palmer reported vigilantes had taken violent and lawless action against a traveling Japanese family just over the California border in Arizona.

A group forced the Japanese from their truck, which contained a 50-gallon drum of gasoline, and set it afire, he said.

"We will not tolerate outlaw conduct of this kind," he told newsmen yesterday. "These people must be treated decently.

"Anyone considering taking the law into his own hands should remember that many American soldiers and civilians are held by the Japanese Army and may be subjected to torture in retaliation for any mistreatment of Japanese here."

Clash of State and Federal Laws Puts Iroquois in Unfair Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—If the confusion of jurisdiction over the Iroquois or Six Nations Indians, between the State of New York and the Federal Government, which has existed for a long time, were once and for all clarified, these Indians would not be making headlines as potential draft evaders. So says Philip A. Cowen, Research Associate of the University of the State of New York, who has gone to the root of the matter.

According to Dr. Cowen, the specific date of the beginning of this confusion probably cannot be given. It is due to a number of circumstances. After the adoption of the Constitution in 1787 some states ceded parts of their lands to the Federal Government, whereby the latter obtained jurisdiction over the Indians residing on such land.

The State of New York ceded none of its lands, though, and, furthermore, the State made a treaty (Canandaigua) in 1795 which recognized the Six Nations or Iroquois as an independent nation. This treaty has never been voided by the Federal Government. By an amendment to the Constitution, however, the Federal Government obtains the right of regulating commerce with Indians, so that there arises a dual responsibility. To make matters more complex, in 1856 a state law was passed in New York giving the Commissioner of Education the responsibility of providing schools for Indians. Other laws to cover different services have since been passed.

"And," emphasized Dr. Cowen, "this uncertainty of jurisdiction over the Indians in this State should be cleared up as soon as possible."

Workers for these Iroquois, when trying to do anything about this state of affairs, find themselves up against a stone wall of legal verbosity, while Indians themselves don't know whether as citizens they must obey the draft laws or whether as members of the League of the Long House they should enlist as allies of the United States. In fact, their tribal council is on the point of making a formal declaration of war against the Axis powers.

Drive for Russian Relief Starts April 11 and Will Run to May 20

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—A "Spring Offensive" campaign for funds for medical and humanitarian relief work in Russia, beginning with a city-wide conference at the Commodore Hotel on April 11 and ending with a Madison Square Garden rally on May 20, was announced by Russian War Relief, Inc., of 535 Fifth Avenue, today.

Under the slogan "For Victory This Year, Help Russia This Spring," invitations have been dispatched to more than 5,000 civic, fraternal and religious organizations, professional and trade union associations, churches and committees. Stressing the rôle of the Russian Army in disrupting the Nazi plan of advance, the announcement said:

"Before the snows of another winter, the fate of the civilized world may be decided. Every storm signal points to the deadliest all-out assault ever experienced. Now that Russia holds the initiative, a priceless opportunity confronts the people of America—an opportunity to shorten the duration of the war and insure success for the United Nations.

"Within the span of a few months, Russian War Relief has purchased, assembled and shipped large quantities of medical and surgical supplies, clothing and foods. We must do more and do it now."

Bishop Francis J. McConnell will be Conference Chairman, assisted by Edward C. Carter, President of the Board of Russian War Relief; Jan Masaryk, son of the one-time President of Czechoslovakia, and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, negro leader. Lord Marley will speak at the afternoon session.

The conference will be followed by a six-week campaign, with a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on April 14 in honor of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mme. Ivy Litvinoff, wife of the Russian Ambassador.

Buffalo Workers Sharing Rides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 28—Nearly 1,000 employees are sharing rides, and approximately 500 automobiles are having a rest, as a result of the voluntary ride-sharing program now being used by employees of the Bell Aircraft Corporation. A Bell executive estimated that the program is saving 22,470 miles in transportation a week.

"It is estimated that there is a saving of $212 in gasoline and $16.50 in oil weekly," he said. "The mileage saved also represents the life of a tire and in three weeks adds up to more than the average life of an automobile. On an annual basis, this saving in mileage would exceed $25,000."

The method used is to divide the city into 84 districts. Workers wanting to ride or to share their automobiles with others fill out cards which are filed with the timekeeper. Workers wanting rides may obtain the name of an employee living near by who has space in his car he is willing to share. Necessary monetary agreements are then made between the riders and drivers.

Need of Negro Child Care Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28 — The Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children here spent $318,438, or $15,621 over income, to aid 598 indigent Negro children during 1941, the annual report of the organizations revealed today.

The report stressed the need for community co-operation to wipe out the basic conditions which produced the recent so-called "crime wave" in Harlem, the groups declaring that the fundamental causes were lack of job training, lack of opportunity for employment and adequate wages, slum homes, high mortality rates and inadequate recreational outlets.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, in a statement in the report, declared that negro child care represented "one of the most acute areas of need in our entire system of welfare services" and urged support of the Colored Orphan Asylum."

Editor of Standard Joins British Army

LONDON, March 28 (CP)—Mr. Frank Owen, editor of the Evening Standard, Lord Beaverbrook's evening newspaper, has entered the Army as a private.

The only hint given by the Standard that Mr. Owen would be absent for some time was a bracketed note to an article he had written about battle school drill which concluded: "This series is suspended. There is plenty more to say."

Guard to Culture Exceeds World War

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 28 (AP)—The "steady flame of culture" is being guarded more carefully during the present world war than in any previous war, according to Charles A. Thomson, head of the division of cultural relations, United States Department of State.

Mr. Thomson, in an address prepared for delivery today to the opening session of the Music Educators National Conference, declared the Government's cultural program would find its fullest usefulness in the postwar world.

Microfilming of books in the library of Congress and careful preservation of stained glass in English cathedral windows are among instances he gave of the attempt to hand on the torch of culture to future generations.

He mentioned the endeavors of the American Library Association and President Avila Camacho of Mexico.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Home Movies

By Irving Bacchus

Thousands of American hobbyists cast gleams of interest at amateur movie making, but have never investigated its possibilities.

Here's a pastime that quick-freezes interesting moments, only to release them for your great pleasure again and again. No other hobby can re-create sparkling memories with such fidelity to reality.

"Is movie making expensive?"

The answer is no. The price of movie cameras starts at $30. Projectors cost approximately $50. Using movie film of good quality, you can make from 15 to 25 scenes for about $2. This price includes all processing. You can shoot a roll in color for less than $4.

A flourishing clan promoting amateur movie making is the Amateur Cinema League, which was founded by Hiram Percy Maxim, of silencer fame. Estimates on the total number of enthusiasts run upwards of 100,000 and include many famous personages.

Currently the amateur movie makers are emphasizing in their pictures the American way of life which we are defending. They are also practicing the restraint so necessary by camera owners in wartime. A. C. L. Consultant James W. Moore says that "no doubt many competent amateur filmers have found their skill of value to the army in signal corps photography."

The Chicago Cinema Club is cooperating in the defense effort by offering 17 amateur travel films to clubs and institutions in that section for special showings to raise U. S. O. and Red Cross funds.

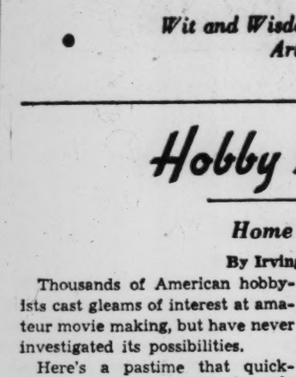
Amateur filmers are spurred to better production each year by several awards, one of which is the Maxim prize of $100. The 1941 winner was Leo Hefferman of New York, whose 1,350 feet of colored movies, music and sound effects were shot in Canada and produced under the title, "Hail, Columbia."

Some idea of the importance attached to work of movie amateurs may be gained by Movie Director Frank Capra's recognition of the 1940 Maxim film, which he obtained and screened for 250 members and guests of the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences, "The Will and the Way," a 15-minute film in natural color, was produced by a Texan.

World's largest amateur movie club is the Detroit Society of Cinemaphotographers, which boasts 400 members. A number of youthful movie makers are banded together in the Amateur Movie Producers of America.

Movie making is an outstanding hobby and serves excellently as an adjunct to club activities or to your own diversion. If you need aid in taking up movie making as a hobby send self-addressed stamped envelope to Hobby Nobbing, The Christian Science Monitor.

Don't Let This Happen



Minicam Photography

"Paw, kin I go to the movies?"

Current Events Test

Answers

1. The Andaman Islands, located in the Bay of Bengal, give the Japanese a point from which to attack British supply lines in the Indian Ocean.

2. In a recent interview Hershey stated that registrants in their 30's, and even in their 20's, would not be drafted at once if they have dependents. But, he added, "the day is coming when we'll have to do something."

3. Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, made this comment when he charged that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey "absolutely stifled" independent synthetic rubber production in the U. S. while facilitating German production through a cartel patent pool with the Hitler-dominated German I. G. Farben Dye Trust.

4. Sweden, according to neutral sources, is preparing for a possible invasion by German troops now concentrated on the Baltic coast.

5. The names were linked when Henry Ford offered Lindbergh a job in the rapidly growing Willow Run bomber plant.

6. Marcus Island; 990 miles southeast of Tokyo.

7. Yes; financing of war contracts for small business through guaranteed loans has been authorized by President Roosevelt.

8. General Douglas MacArthur included these remarks in a speech at a Parliament House banquet in Canberra.

9. Dr. E. J. Abbott, OCD official, estimated it would take eight to 10 of the new sirens to warn a city the size of Washington.

10. A London source says that one-quarter of 4,000,000 tons of shipping has been lost by the Japanese.

'Odds and Ends'

The art of drawing was practiced at least 50,000 years ago.

It is illegal in Cuba to refuse to accept United States currency.

Bicycles were first used for military purposes by the British Army in 1887.

Forests of pine and spruce cover more than half the area of Sweden.

The Panama Canal was opened for navigation in August, 1914.

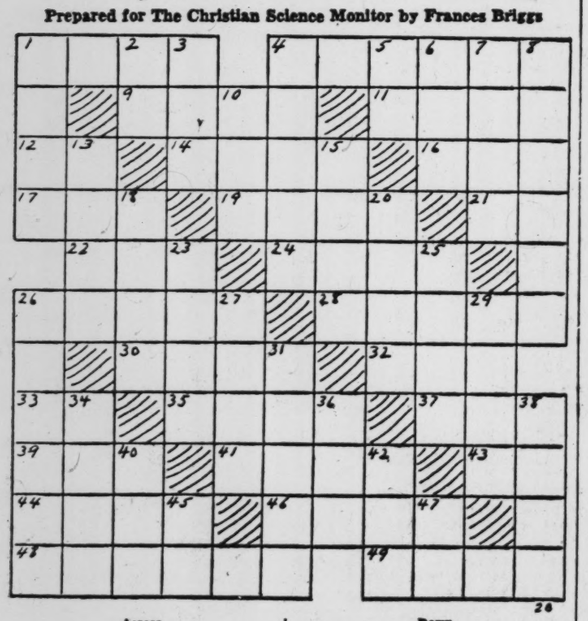
There are six Philadelphias in the United States.

Mobile Shower Baths

Trailer-mounted shower bath units, which pump and heat water for eight shower-bath heads, have been developed for the Army.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Craig Wood is associated with what sport?
4—Who succeeded Taft as President of United States?
9—What opera by Verdi was first performed in Cairo?
11—What is smallest Greek letter?
12—French article.
14—Short informal letter is what?
16—To pinch.
17—Mother of a quadruped is called what?
19—From what mountain did Moses see land of Canaan?
21—What were initials of Lanier, American poet?
22—What is the watery, circulating juice of a plant?
24—Anarchists are what?
26—What bird has very long legs?
28—Fine lady of Mother Goose rhyme has what on her fingers?
30—What is a river nymph?
32—What is a variety of domestic pigeon?
33—Lord Provost (abbr.)
35—What is a handsome manager of eastern Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru?
37—Pass in a mountain ridge is what?
39—What is a solemn promise or pledge?
41—What constitutes about 2.6 per cent of sea water?
43—Toward.
44—Dash.
46—What is plan or main story of a literary composition?
48—To whom is Mary Pickford married?
49—Bedouins live in what?

Down

1—What was discovered on John A. Sutter's estate?
2—Musical note.
3—Would a pisba have paws, fins, or ears (sing.)?
4—The koolaman used by Australian aborigines holds what?
5—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
6—What was relationship of Absalom to King David?
7—Who invented safety device for elevators?
8—What Italian city is situated on bay of same name?
10—To put on.
13—If you were in Los Angeles, in what direction would you travel to reach Pomona?
15—Who was eponymous ancestor of Hebrews?
18—Sinclair Lewis wrote novel about what street?
20—Who gave one eye to drink of fountain of wisdom?
22—Would you sail, wear, or play a naker?
25—Who is a joiner in "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
26—Who is one-legged buccaneer in "Treasure Island"?
27—Oxfords are also called what?
29—What is a small insect?
31—Breaks suddenly in two.
34—What game is divided into periods of 7½ or 8 minutes each?
36—What State is south of Wisconsin (abbr.)?
38—Robert Frost is what?
40—What do you call one filled with sport and humor?
42—Small child is what?
45—What is symbol for neon?
47—Topographical engineer (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Jensen in Chicago Daily New

Getting Back to Earth

Answers, London

It's my evening off. I'm going to treat myself to the pictures."

Daily Quotation

ENDEAVOR to be patient in bearing with the defects and infirmities of others, whatsoever they be; for thou hast also many failings which must be borne with by others. If thou canst not make thyself such an one as thou wouldest, how canst thou expect to have another in all things to thy liking?—THOMAS À KEMPIS

Reamer Keller

"It's going to be a terrible comedown for me to wear a buck private's uniform."

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. Why are the Andaman Islands, recently occupied by the Japanese, believed to be important to the plans of the invaders?

2. What does Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Service Director, have to say about draft registrants who have dependents?

3. What action has been termed "a dramatic illustration of the viciousness of an industrial practice that restricts production in order to dominate the market?"

4. What European country is reported to be mobilizing its army for possible invasion by Nazi troops?

5. In what manner were the names of Henry Ford and Charles Lindbergh recently linked?

6. What is the nearest point to the Japanese mainland yet to be raided by U. S. naval forces?

7. Are small firms working on war contracts to be aided financially by the Government?

8. Under what circumstances and by whom was the following statement made: "I have come as a soldier in a great crusade of personal liberty as opposed to perpetual slavery"?

9. "The loudest air raid siren in the world" was tested last Wednesday in Washington, D. C. How many of them will be required to give the city adequate warning?

10. What portion of Japanese shipping has been lost in the war?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

In Lighter Vein

A New Machine, Please

Macpherson took his gramophone back to the shop.

Said the assistant: "It is most unusual to have a machine returned after a year's use. What's wrong with it?"

"The needle's broken," explained Macpherson.—Tit-Bits.

The Disguise

"Jack, dear," said the bride, "let us try and make the other people think we've been married a long time."

"All right, honey," came the reply, "but do you think you can carry both suitcases?"

Next Witness!

The court trial was proceeding very smoothly until the lawyer attempted to bring out the important points of a conversation that Pat had had with the defendant.

"Now, then," said the lawyer encouragingly," please tell the jury what you and the defendant talked about."

"That I'll do," replied Pat. "We talked about ten minutes."

"No, no!" interrupted the lawyer, "I mean what did you and the defendant talk over?"

"Oh, that!" replied Pat calmly, "Sure, and we talked over the tillphone, sir."

Our War Effort

Let's be perfectly frank. Neither management nor labor in plants working on war orders, nor management and labor together in those plants, could survive the public wrath should that wrath be turned against them, nor could we here on the War Production Board. **Donald M. Nelson**

* * *

Americans of all races and creeds must join in eradicating the menace of un-American propaganda which is springing up in every corner of the country, like fires kindled by incendiary bombs.

Prof. James H. Sheldon

A Verse for Today . . .

And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the bow shall be seen in the cloud.

GEN. 9:14

Nature Study

Dundee, Ill.

A woman sat in her car idly watching a robin tugging to get a fat worm out of the earth. Suddenly her eye was attracted by a purple grackle standing near by. "Ah," surmised she, "the grackle will soon snatch the worm from the robin."

As if in confirmation of her thought, the robin extracted the worm from its home, and the purple grackle proceeded to eat it. Strangely, the robin did not resist nor fight for the worm but started to find another.

Soon a second worm was discovered. And then to her amazement, the woman saw the robin hold the worm while the purple grackle hobbled over to get it. For the grackle was a young bird and had but one leg! The robin was feeding it!

Snow Helps Farmers

Snow is more than just snow to the United States forest service. By checking not only its depth but also its varying water content each spring, rangers are able to tell farmers in California's great central valley how much water they will have for irrigation. — Associated Press.

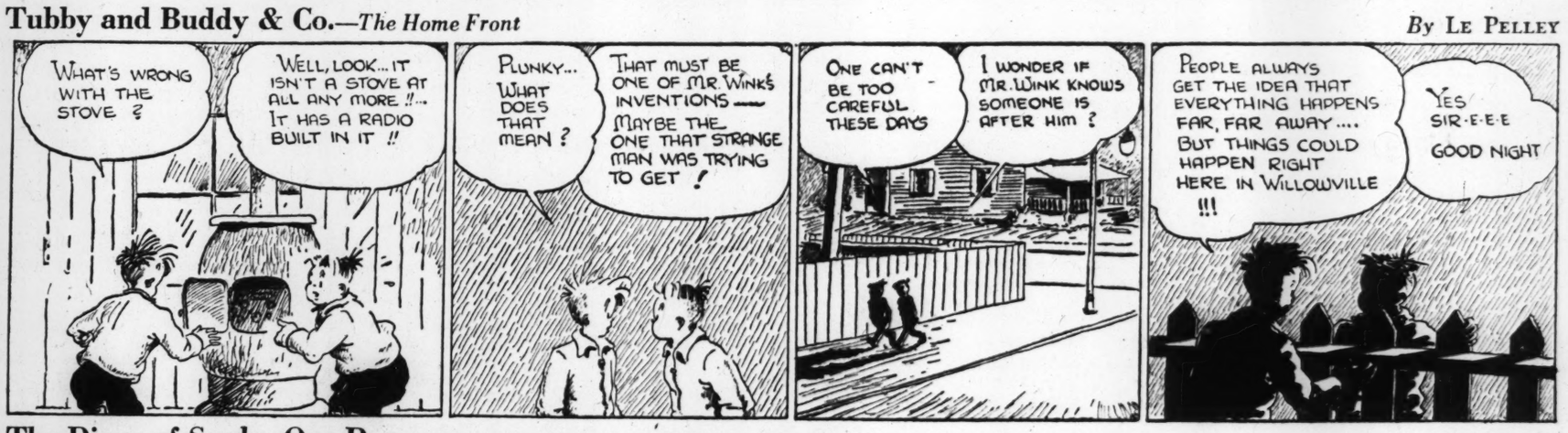
Wide World

Mule Deer

This is one of the Wyoming mule deer bucks soon to be released in the eastern Kentucky mountains.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Home Front*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE STOVE ?
WELL, LOOK... IT ISN'T A STOVE AT ALL ANY MORE !!... IT HAS A RADIO BUILT IN IT !!
PLUNKY... WHAT DOES THAT MEAN ?
THAT MUST BE ONE OF MR. WINK'S INVENTIONS — MAYBE THE ONE THAT STRANGE MAN WAS TRYING TO GET !
ONE CAN'T BE TOO CAREFUL THESE DAYS
I WONDER IF MR. WINK KNOWS SOMEONE IS AFTER HIM ?
PEOPLE ALWAYS GET THE IDEA THAT EVERYTHING HAPPENS FAR, FAR AWAY.... BUT THINGS COULD HAPPEN RIGHT HERE IN WILLOWVILLE !!!
YES SIR·E·E·E GOOD NIGHT

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There Should Be Something Like That Down Here*

By RODGERS

This A.M. Mrs. Simpson went out in the back yard and picked enough oranges for breakfast=
While for lunch the Boss gathered up an armful of coconuts !
And his father caught our supper right from the beach in front of our cottage!
"Shucks!" I thought to myself-
"It seems queer to me there isn't a dog-biscuit bush or a bone-growing tree somewhere around here!"
Rodger
SNIFF

The Adventures of Waddles—*Dates Elsewhere*

By THE HAGERS

"SHIPMATE," SAID BILL, "HERE — HAVE A DATE." A CALENDAR DROPPED ON MY PLATE.
"THE MONTH OF MARCH IS ALMOST GONE, SO, FRIENDS," I QUACKED, "WE MUST MARCH ON."
"MY FARM," MATILDA SAID, "NEEDS ME." "MY SHIP," SAID BILL, "I'LL TAKE TO SEA."
OUR CARTOON MOVIE STARS BOTH LAUGHED. "YOU CAUGHT US," JACK CRIED, "IN THE DRAFT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

On the Individual Front

The basic Axis offensive is its assault on the democratic-Christian ideal of the infinite value of the individual. The most effective counter-offensive is practice and proof of that ideal. Millions of men and women in the free nations are daily assailed by a sense of frustration, by the claim that in a maelstrom of mechanization the individual doesn't count. Yet everyone to whom comes that suggestion of helplessness, "What can I do?" is really encountering opportunity. One individual discovered this when he started to set down the things he could do.

His list—to which readers can add—holds ideas that may be helpful to all of us who must fight on the home front:

1. I can think. I can know the truth. I can pray, filling my own thought with the inspiration and assurance which come from realizing that our Father, all-powerful and ever-loving, governs man and the universe. With prayer I can help not only myself but all who need divine guidance and protection.

I can establish clearly in my own thought the essential issues in the present world struggle. I can inform myself on the history and workings of democracy. I can refresh my appreciation of liberty, justice, tolerance.

I can enlarge my mental horizons to become a loyal, intelligent citizen of the world community, emphasizing brotherhood and humane values, studying peace plans and thinking toward a better world order.

I can maintain a positive attitude, looking forward, not back, cleaving straight toward the larger good, casting aside personal or partisan interests and prejudices, subordinating all lesser considerations.

2. I can talk and write. Wherever there is discussion of today's issues, in the office or shop, on the street or at home, I can state quietly but firmly my faith in democracy and my reasons. I can correct mistakes, refuse to grumble, halt rumors, expose Axis propaganda and disarm snipers at our Allies.

I can write to friends, newspapers and officials, urging unity, sacrifice, efficiency. Wherever the defeatists or appeasolationists attack, I can help, with courage and reason and good humor, to hold a sector of the opinion front. I can support the war effort with constructive criticism, avoiding any word that feeds doubt or disunity.

I can correspond with men in service, giving them cheerful support and encouragement.

3. I can act. I can give time, effort and money to every duty of citizenship, paying taxes, buying defense bonds, voting, and enlisting good candidates.

I can put more cheerfulness and efficiency into my job, filling the gaps left by enlistments, preventing waste and delay. I can save rubber, tin, paper and other scarce materials, and cheerfully refrain from hoarding.

I can give time and money to war relief and civilian defense work.

I can help to keep alive civic, religious and educational groups in which individuals unite to perform some of democracy's most vital functions.

In short, one American has found that he can hold the personal front, can operate effectively that individualism which makes democracy dynamic. He sees the importance of expressing the independence and co-operation, the initiative and voluntary discipline, liberty and self-control, the reason, tolerance, justice, kindness, courage, and self-sacrifice which make self-government work. His program, generally followed, will prove the value of the individual and the vitality of our democratic-Christian civilization, challenged today by totalitarian barbarism.

An Uncomprehending "Cop"

Michael Curry of the Bronx is a policeman who saw his duty and did it.

"I'll get Jimmy Lyons [Bronx Borough President] after you, and have you transferred," stormed a motorist whom Patrolman Curry stopped for making an improper turning signal. Paying his $14 fine, the driver admitted he had only heard of Mr. Lyons.

A threat of this sort might be calculated to make a policeman think twice, especially Officer Curry who gave a New York Police Commissioner's chauffeur a summons some years ago and found himself "exiled" to the Bronx within the week. But then, most "cops" never learn—thank goodness!

British Review Press Freedom

In totalitarian countries the press is permitted to function on the same basis as the individual. That is, it exists only for the purposes of the State.

In democratic countries, however, freedom of the press is a matter of concern for everybody. It is included in the Four Freedoms as freedom of speech and expression. Censorship in wartime, of course, there must be, to withold information from the enemy, but with this provision it is most desirable that free expression of opinion shall go on. "Opinion in good men" wrote Milton, "is but knowledge in the making."

In a recent debate in the British House of Commons, it was contended that the Churchill Government's threat to suppress a certain offending newssheet involved an encroachment on liberty of the press which if true would be a matter of grave concern to all sections of society. Herbert Morrison, in a spirited answer to the charge, drew a vivid picture of how a Fascist organization might use the free press of a democracy as a means of conducting its own propaganda.

"It would support the war twice as vigorously as other people," he said, "and then paint a picture of a House of Commons rotten and corrupt and a Government and Army chiefs who were the same, thus steadily undermining public confidence, spreading the belief that defeat was inevitable, that the whole thing was a muddle and confusion, that it was therefore needless to go on spilling blood." In this sort of thing he declared the government saw a menace to the whole structure of national morale which could not be tolerated in a time of great emergency.

This view of the situation is evidently endorsed both by Parliament and the British press. It is now conceded that a Government must have powers to invoke the machinery of suppression in certain circumstances. But it is also realized that it is better, in so far as possible, that free opinion be self-disciplined rather than coerced.

Japan and Australia

Will Australia become for Japan what Russia threatens to be for Hitler?

Japan, after four years of unprofitable campaigning in China belatedly took a leaf from Hitler's book, started in on her small neighbors, and even more swiftly imitated his lists of conquests. Today, like Hitler, with all small neighbors under the heel, she is forced again to attempt the conquest of another huge country, this time an entire continent. What will be her fate here?

The Soviets had three important factors working on their side—vast spaces, vast manpower, and a rigorous climate—with one great disadvantage, the ease with which their country could be penetrated by Hitler's panzers. Australia's chief disadvantage lies in her comparative lack of manpower. Her advantages consist of natural barriers to invasion. These, added to the troops, planes, ships, and supplies from the United States and the indomitable will of her own pioneer people, may well make that continent as unconquerable as China and Russia.

Australia, nearly as large as the United States, is two-fifths desert, while much of the remainder is composed of high plateaus and mountains. Fertile lands, industries, and inhabitants are principally in the southeast—New South Wales and Victoria—with a broad fertile belt stretching from Cairns in Queensland south to Melbourne. This is separated from the coast by mountains and the coast in the northeast is protected by the Great Barrier Reef, whose only openings are mined.

The coast line of Australia is 12,210 miles long, yet it has only a few good harbors, mostly on the southeast. Much of the coast is protected by towering cliffs and thus could be invaded successfully perhaps only by paratroops—always a desperate venture. Japan's success thus far has required land, sea, and air forces together, a combination which could succeed in only a few places in Australia. The southeastern shoreline is readily approachable but this region is 2,000 miles farther from Japanese bases, and the sea route in Allied hands. A landing in the north at Port Darwin would be difficult with its strong defenses, and would provide a poor means of reaching the richer sections of the continent.

Another vitally important factor is that the Japanese have not had the opportunities to make blueprints of this island continent that have been theirs in the smaller islands of the Pacific, including Hawaii and Singapore. Japan's fishing boats have been excluded from Australia's waters. There can be little doubt that much of Japan's success thus far has been dependent upon intimate knowledge of the terrain. Moreover, as Hitler found to be the case in Russia, there are no fifth columnists in Australia.

Our Readers Say—

Work Laws and Minors

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You recently published an article: "Wartime Charter Is Drawn Up by Child Care Experts." I wish sometime you'd print a piece on how these "experts" become possessed of that titular qualification. They've got such laws passed that when a young fellow gets through school and wants to go to work, he isn't permitted to, but instead must be supported by working taxpayers.

Here's a specific example: Bud Prince, of West Salisbury, N. H., was graduated from the Franklin (N. H.) High School last June. He had taken a course in mechanics, and after graduation he went to work in the Concord Belt shop. Then he went to Hartford, Conn., to attend a mechanics school, from there he went to Springfield, Vt., where he could get a four-weeks course free, with a job afterwards. The plant was doing defense work. They got a new machine for him, and he went to work.

Bud is a big fellow, but he was only 17 years old (last October), which awful fact somehow was discovered, and the superintendent had to fire him. He didn't have another man in the shop who knew how to run that machine, and he said he never hated to do anything so in his life—but if he had kept on employing this capable young man who was able and willing to earn his living and help his country, he'd have had inspectors and bureaucrats on his neck.

How do they expect such stuff is going to make the youth into good citizens?

Great Bend, Pa. ROBERT E. PIKE

[Editor's Note: Officials of the United States Children's Bureau in February announced a policy by which children down to the age of 14 would be permitted, if needed, to help in agricultural work. The aim of the Child Welfare League has been to prevent child labor anywhere below the age of 14, in manufacturing and mining under 16, and in hazardous occupations under 18. This is the standard in many State laws. Such cases as the one cited suggest the desirability of reasonable exemptions under these laws.]

Praise for World Viewpoint

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like you to know how much I value The Christian Science Monitor and its policy of presenting the news.

I have been reading this paper for about eighteen years and have always found it good. Since September, 1939, it has been doubly valuable from a news' information point of view. The reports from inside the occupied and Axis countries enable one to understand much that would have otherwise seemed unintelligible from reports in the local press.

I am writing now mainly because of its value from a world-news viewpoint, but in doing so, I do not forget that the other sections of the paper are perhaps equally valued (particularly, perhaps, Tubby)!

Ceylon W. R. HARBUTT

$18.75

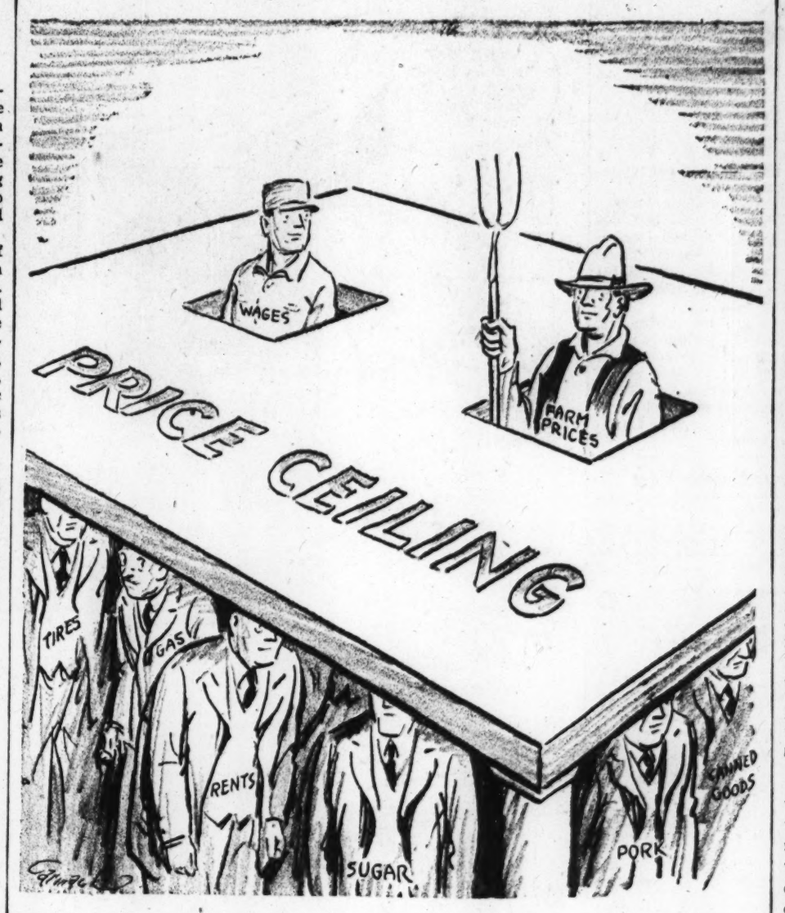
To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Whenever possible, we put $18.75 into a Defense Bond. Bank advertisements say one of these will buy an army field telephone set. We hope labor leaders will improve their brand of patriotism so there will be something left for the army besides conversation.

San Francisco F. D. W.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Plug Those Holes!



Australia's Example in Breadth of View

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Australians have done a great thing. They deserve well of mankind, and not only of us Americans. Certainly they have paid us a high compliment in paying a rare one to General MacArthur.

History is dusty with examples proving how and why small nations distrust large ones. But what example is Australia following? Here is a nation asking one that is much more populous for its most aggressive general—freely entrusting to him all that it holds dearest, the honor of its flag, the safety of its home soil, the lives and liberties of its people. Greater faith no nation can have in another than this. And never before has any free people shown so sublime a faith in us.

We speak the same language? That heightens, not lessens, the significance of this invitation. True, a common language tends to unite people—if they are Germans, Italians, Poles, Russians. But the English-speaking world is peculiar. Within it one finds many who are more prejudiced against uniting with those who speak English than with those who don't.

Australia asked for MacArthur at a time when the civil war that began in 1775 was being continued on both sides of the British-American ocean in a gallant whispering campaign, with Pearl Harbor, Singapore, India and other places arming each with new arguments for not trusting the other.

Australia acted at a time when a still older civil war—one that began a thousand years ago between two islands off the coast of Europe—was continuing to spread even worse suspicion and division among those who are exposed to the quarrelsome propensities of the world's freest language. Eire is a little nation, too. It is threatened by Axis invasion no less than is Australia. Its conquest could be far more dangerous to the whole cause of human freedom.

The Irish have closer ties with us than Australians have, and much more reason to trust us. It was in America that Eamon de Valera raised the $6,000,000 Irish Republican loan which made possible Eire's independence—to cite but one item. Yet has Eire exhibited any disposition to entrust the defense of its land and liberty to MacArthur, or to any American army, air or naval officer?

What a sensation it would be for all the world, how it would astound the Nazis and confound them in their schemes to outflank our Atlantic Maginot Line by suddenly invading Eire, how it would inspire all the free and oppressed peoples everywhere on earth with new faith and courage—if the people of Eire showed the faith in us that the Australians do.

Australia deserves the best of us, I repeat, it deserves well of all mankind. For when posterity tells of the barbaric superstitions from which this World Revolutionary War freed the human species, it will say that the Australians slew one of the worst, the pernicious practice of selecting commanders on a basis not of individual merit but of national pride, staking everything on the accident of where the man happened to have been born.

Posterity will relate that for generations free men stupidly suffered inexperienced or incompetent generalship—with all the risk and loss of liberty and life this involved—rather than entrust to a foreigner the supreme command over them on their home soil, even though they knew he was superior in military merit, and was not only an ally but personally devoted to their own principles. Posterity will say that the Australians had the courage, vision and common sense to set in 1942 a new example which gradually broke down everywhere this nationalistic prejudice to which mankind had sacrificed so many lives and liberties.

That is, posterity will say this if we Americans now show in turn our own common sense, vision and courage, and justify the faith the Australians have shown in us. Who says Americans can't, or won't?

Washington CLARENCE K. STREIT

North . . South . . East . . West

Next November's Elections

By Frank L. Perrin

There remains to every operative democracy the reassurance that the machinery provided for and by its people never ceases to grind, even if ever so slowly. Conditions within the realm in which democratic institutions function are never static. It cannot be denied, of course, that as a result of this constant ebb and flow, these ceaseless and ever-moving reflections of the desires, the fears, the prejudices of free peoples, it is impossible to avoid serious mistakes. It is in the freedom and opportunity to correct even grievous errors of judgment that peoples thus governed find emancipation from the tyranny of despotism.

Even the most ardent champion of democratic ideals and practices could not undertake to justify or defend all the experiments attempted in the hope long indulged by the people of the United States that the perfect formula of government might be discovered and adopted in solving recurring sectional economic problems. Deplorable mistakes have been made, some of them to be repeated time and time again as fancied or actual emergencies have excited partisan, class, or regional prejudices. But in the past, as we scan the record since the emergence of what we accept as the two-party system of selection and division of legislative and administrative authority, it is agreed that confirmed party loyalties have seldom weighed decisively in the balance when the general welfare demanded a right, a reasonable, and a patriotic decision.

* * *

These three considerations, from present indications, are to become the determining factors which will influence the decisions of a majority of the voters, both men and women, in the United States next November. The issues are not indissolubly confused, despite the willingness, and even the determination, to make the contrary appear. Considering them in their inverse order, it is a foregone conclusion that no friend or foe, critic or appraiser of Americans, native or adopted, will doubt or challenge their confirmed and enduring patriotism. So let it be agreed, as indeed it must be, even in these months before November, that whatever political changes, reverses, or advances are decided upon, they will be dictated by motives definitely and purely patriotic.

Next in this inverse order is the quality of reasonableness. Reassurance is not so promptly felt. We are not always, despite our protests of political and regional fairmindedness, more than superficially regardful of the problems of our somewhat remote neighbors. It is true, of course, that the war in which we are all now engaged has leveled many of these troublesome and useless line fences. As a result, generously speaking, we are all working to accomplish that which is most desired by all the people. In this more general concert and unison of effort we find the formula for reasonableness and genuine neighborliness which should shape and govern, persuade, and convince us in normal times and under normal conditions.

* * *

The confirmed party leader or party follower, in the desire to reach a right conclusion, finds himself confused, if not persuaded, by his concepts of reasonableness and patriotism. He has too long subscribed to the precept, "My party, right or wrong, my party!" It is he who will find the greatest difficulty in honestly reaching a right decision. But fortunately it is not to him, though his name may be legion, that the country will look for the answer. It is he, and his fellows, who have convinced their less stubborn brothers and sisters everywhere that the greatest good for all is not to be realized merely by perpetuating the dictatorial power of those who have, because of a mistaken sense of loyalty, failed to rally to a universal demand for unselfish and united action in time of danger.

Despite the progress made in recent months in adjusting and adapting the productive resources of the country, including skilled and unskilled labor and unemployed capital to approximately full production of the materials necessary to the successful waging of offensive warfare, the representatives of the people have hardly given a satisfactory account of their stewardship. Members of both houses of Congress, individually and collectively, are aware of the strict examination which they will be compelled to undergo in the open forum where the silent ballot box records the verdict to be rendered.

There is the gratifying realization that the people of many of the States have discovered their own ability and power to select, both as executives and legislators, those who are responsive to the demand for better government. The processes applied locally and regionally can as effectively be applied nationally. November will bring the opportunity to return, at least measurably, to truly representative government.

The Wide Horizon

Wings for Chewing Gum

By Sidney A. Clark

Chewing gum has taken wings to fly to its American public. Recently I flew to the jungle habitat of chicle and then flew back *with it*. I was, in fact, seated on baled blocks of it, for this was distinctly a gum plane and the passengers were purely incidental. The seats were removed when there was cargo to be stowed.

Almost all of the world's limited supply of this commodity comes from the jungles of Petén in northern Guatemala. The gum, in its original state, is raw chicle and dictionaries insist on saying that this is the sap of the *sapodilla* tree but one never hears that name in the Petén. The chief region of origin calls the tree *chicosapote—sapote* being the fruit of the *chico*. Millions of *chicosapotes* grow in the steamy and all but impenetrable swampland of this jungle area and they are humble folk of the forest, quite ignorant of their dignity and importance.

Formerly the chicle was brought out by human shoulders, by mule back, by river boat, and many days elapsed before it reached its ocean port, usually Belize in British Honduras, but in this modern age it flies in Ford trimotor planes operated by *Aerovias de Guatemala*, whose home field is in Guatemala City. The planes are the dray horses of the air, strong, slow, plodding fellows hardly able to move along aerial highways faster than 150 miles an hour, but they demand little attention and are quite content to do their chores in return for the daily ration of gas and oil.

* * *

If you examine a map of Guatemala you will see in the northern part a curious rectangular section labeled El Petén. A river named Usumacinta, fabulous in the history of the ancient Mayas (Louis J. Halle, Jr., recently wrote a fascinating book about it entitled "River of Ruins"), meanders down to the Gulf of Mexico and near the headwaters of this river are various small splashes of blue which are the Petén lakes.

On an island in the largest lake, and completely filling every inch of the island, is the town of Flores, capital of the Petén and capital of chewing gum. Before the first planes came to Flores it was a lost town, reached most tediously from Belize. It is still undiscovered except by chicle traders and archaeologists and President Ubico of Guatemala, who comes at unexpected moments on his famous "honesty tours." Though it can be reached in a mere two hours from Guatemala City, I was something of a freak of tourism in undertaking to visit the place avowedly for pleasure. "What pleasure?" queried a tourist in the capital, honestly beguiled when I spoke of my intention, but he was thinking in terms of creature comforts.

The cloud ceiling was extremely low and our pilot had barely room to fly below it and above the tree tops. A hundred times it seemed to me that we actually brushed the forest foliage but anyway we held our course and our winged Lizzie finally settled to earth in a pasture beside Lake Petén. At the edge of the pasture were the chicle sheds with the names of Wrigley and of the Chicle Development Company (Beechnut) much in evidence. In the sheds were hundreds of the chicle blocks, weighing twenty-one pounds apiece, recently brought in from the forests where the sap of the *chicosapote* had been drawn and boiled down in huge kettles. They were awaiting the planes on which they had "reservations."

* * *

While my Pegasus-of-Work was being loaded my pilot took me to an improvised wharf and there we engaged a boatman and his boat, which was merely a tree hollowed out and provided with an outboard motor. Standing up—since the motored tree offered no seats—we crossed the lake to Flores and stepped ashore on that island, a compactly built cone of habitations rising to its peak in a most romantic little plaza. Flores, which has 2,500 citizens and no cars, is clean, like every town in Ubico's Guatemala, however far removed from all eyes but those of the dictator President. It was originally a Spanish prison colony, which fact accounts for its odd location. Changing times brought obsolescence and threatened complete disaster to the town but Flores has been saved by gum.

Says the British-edited and London-published "South American Handbook," which deals also with Central America for good measure, "Guatemala has an effective monopoly of the chicle gum *extensively used for chewing in North America*." The italics are mine, a tribute to the editor who manfully resisted the temptation to use them.

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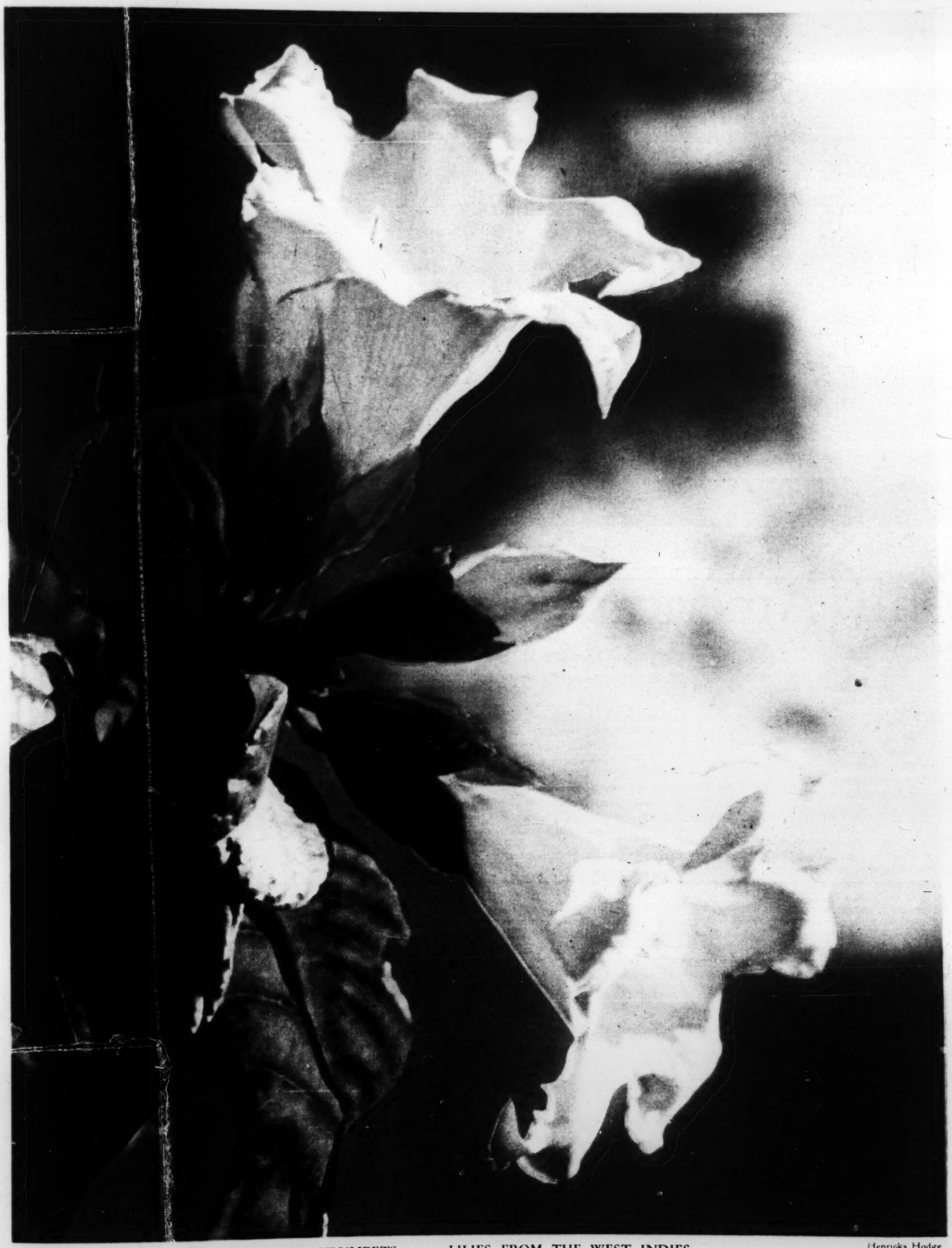
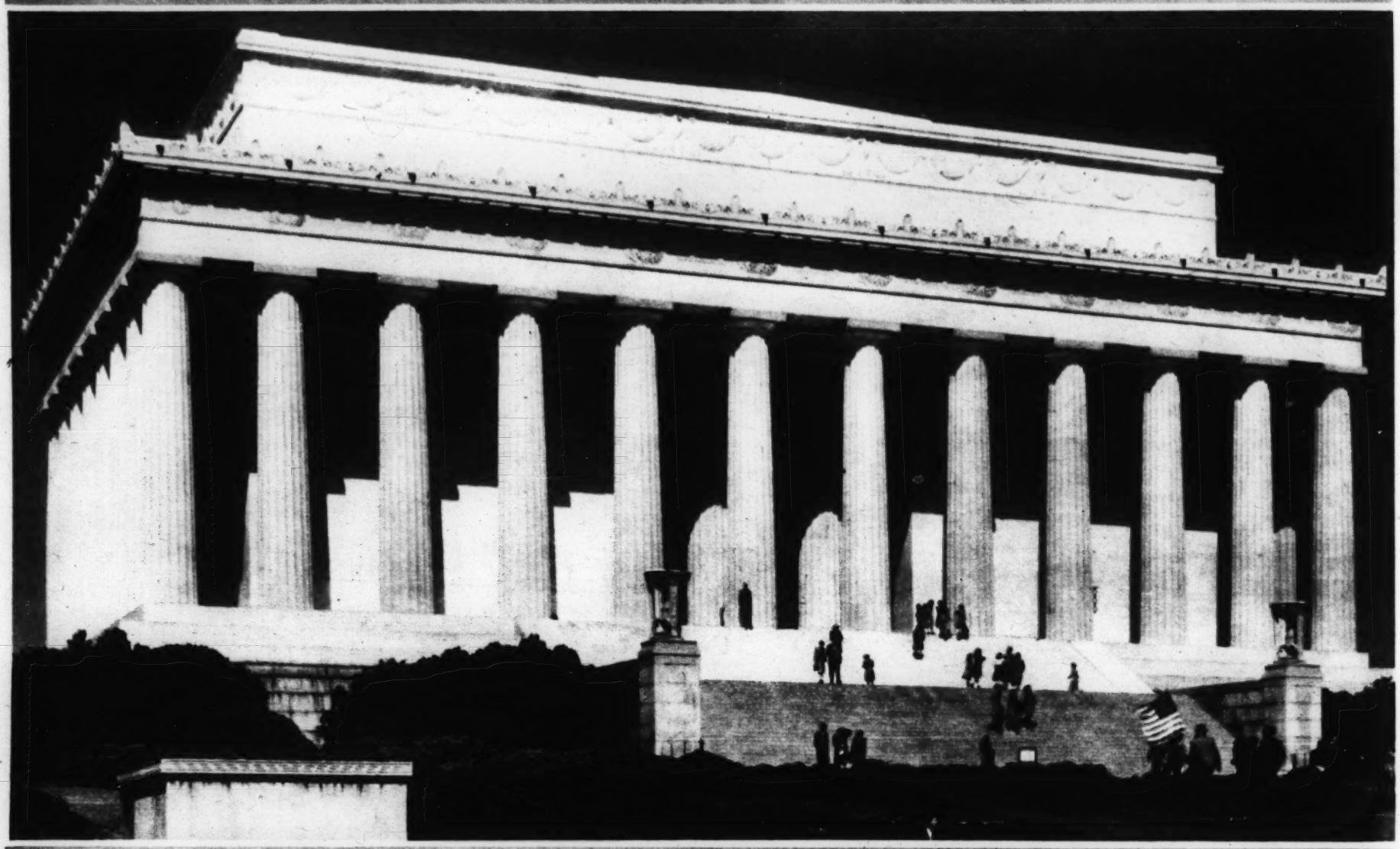


EASTER TRUMPETS • LILIES FROM THE WEST INDIES Hendricks Hodge

"ONLY AMERICANS CAN SAVE AMERICA" . . . *By R. H. Markham* . . . Page Two

"WE SHALL NOBLY SAVE, OR MEANLY LOSE THE LAST BEST HOPE OF EARTH"
—From Abraham Lincoln's Second Annual Message to Congress 1862



HUNDREDS VISIT DAILY THE INSPIRING AND BEAUTIFUL LINCOLN MEMORIAL AT WASHINGTON Walter L. Greene

"Only Americans Can Save America . . ."

By R. H. Markham

NOT LONG AGO I attended a small church in the outskirts of eastern Tennessee. The eloquent young preacher painted a terrifying picture of approaching doom. His audience, naturally, was serious. A pretty little girl, with a blue ribbon tied to a tuft of brown hair, turned around in her seat occasionally to smile at me. But the others were in no smiling mood.

The preacher told them that if they didn't believe what he believed, they would be swept into the immanent cataclysm. They all said, "Amen"; they did believe. After the service, the pastor and some of the congregation urged me, also, to accept their belief. Wistfully and lovingly they invited me to come under their umbrella and escape the approaching "blitz."

I was moved by their earnestness and even more deeply moved by this reminder that America has offered an opportunity to all religious groups to worship in untrammeled freedom. Almost every state in our Union has a beautiful story to tell of people who came to serve God in peace. That is the glory of Utah, the pride of Iowa, the distinction of Pennsylvania, a source of New England's fame.

This extraordinary freedom, toward which men and women struggled through millenniums, has been due to the American state. In a neighboring country, proportionately as rich as ours, there has never been freedom, because it has a different kind of state. In most states during most ages most people have not enjoyed the inestimable boon of religious freedom.

Now our state is in grave danger, and as this writer travels about America he finds not a few religious leaders refusing to help preserve it. Joseph Fort Newton, an American clergyman of the first rank, has reported in an interview, given in England, that "most American ministers of the (a very large) denomination are pacifists" and against participation in the war. Hundreds of church leaders glory in this attitude.

I have just attended a meeting of European Americans and heard them demand what amounted to racial autonomy in the United States. Their home land suffered long from oppression, so they came here with bitterness in their hearts. They prospered and multiplied beyond all expectations. America gave them a home, which their native land could not have approached. And most are highly grateful, mingling unreservedly with the new American nation. Others, however, have ganged up and insist on forming a separate group in this land. They oppose every common effort, offer obstruction to the conduct of the war, and incite our many racial groups to do the same, thus threatening to rend America into a dozen wretched pieces.

Very recently in Kentucky I saw a quite miserable log cabin, where 133 years ago a son was born into an ignorant, poverty-stricken farm family. His lot seemed no more promising than that of tens of millions of babies born that same year in the peasant huts of Turkey, Russia, and China. But, in time, he became President of a mighty state, his statue in Washington is now visited by multitudes, and the balloting of hearts, which is the truest of all suffrages, has chosen him as the embodiment of the highest political ideals of all forward-looking peoples.

Abraham Lincoln won this unique place not by force, nor deceit, nor demagogic promises of Utopias, but because he helped plain people make and preserve a good state. All things considered, his United States is the most promising great political organization in history. And it holds its political offices open to all men. Yet at this critical moment, some of our politicians, who have benefited most and should be most responsible, are helping tear the state to pieces. Much of the confusion and self-frustration in America at present is due to crass partisan politics. Some of our partisans are as soldiers in mutiny, who, scorning all discipline, tear down their barracks to get wood with which to cook a banquet.

It is a solemn fact that, if Hitler should seize Washington as he did Vienna, and should turn our Capitol into a museum, he could make a vast exhibit from articles and pictures in our current press and entitle it, "American partisan politicians who helped Hitler take their country."

In Detroit I visited the home of a Hungarian laborer. He had been a miner, then a steel worker, and is now a mechanician in a tool-making plant. All four of his children have finished high school. He lives in a house as convenient and attractive in most respects as the dwellings of many lawyers and professors. His brother is still practically a serf in an area of Hungary where one Count owns 30 villages. America has given this settler and 10,000,000 of his fellows of many nationalities benefits almost undreamed of five decades ago.

Yet in a score of places I have seen workers practically scorn America and its war efforts, in order to gain selfish union advantages. It was as though they were dynamiting their own homes.

I was a guest in a large furniture factory in North Carolina. The owner, an affable, hard-working man of excellent character, who had worked his way up from almost nothing, and who was now making very large profits, was incensed at the demands of labor. He could think of little else. He almost rejoiced in America's terrible reverses, because he thought they would arouse a wave of emotion, enabling Congress to vote away labor gains. That such an act would be very disastrous to the America that enabled him to win wealth and power, he hardly took into consideration.

In a West Virginia Y. W. C. A. conference, I met a young business woman of Bulgarian origin. She seemed to me an honor and adornment to this country. Her grandmother had never worn shoes or a hat nor dwelt in anything but a dirt-floor hut. This granddaughter is a charming lady with attractive clothes, a secure position and good prospects. The more this writer travels about, the more deeply he is convinced that no other country or state has ever approached America in its kindness to women. Their situation here is unique in history, yet on many sides I find women agitating against America's war efforts. They serve as shock troops in many of the most seditious movements. No one suffers more than women in the totalitarian countries, yet few people in America are rendering more fanatical service to our dictator enemies than some women.

"They can't silence me," shouted an editor in a Missouri town. "I've got my rights, and'll speak out. Whose country do you think this is, anyhow? Rosenfeld's? I'll show 'im!" I'd never noticed that Mr. Roosevelt had tried to stop him, nor Mr. Biddle either.

This fiery little man was right. He has rights. All his life he has enjoyed a press freedom such as never existed before in any great state over any long period of time except in England. That is an ineradicable mark of the American state. But many editors are using that freedom to pound America to pieces. A thundering chorus of their irresponsible and destructive hammer blows threatens to chip away, piece by piece, the fundament on which America's presses rest. It is plain that America's enemies have no more efficient helpers anywhere in the world than some American editors.

Once on a trip to Europe, one of my fellow travelers was an alert, ambitious, young college instructor. I asked him where he was going and he said "Russia."

(Continued on page 15)

The Filipino Needs His Bolo

By Walter Robb

JAPAN COMMANDS the Filipino to surrender his bolo. Something of what this tool means to the Filipino will show how little chance Japan has of getting it away from him. The Philippine peasant, farmer or craftsman, can no more live without his bolo than he could live without eating. Everything he wins from the earth is won with his bolo; all he makes he makes with his bolo, first preparing the materials with the same indispensable tool.

As I write, the tray at my side rests on an Igorot ironwood stool whose base and top are 14-inch discs an inch and a half thick. Out of the base rise three formalized figures, carriers with arms aloft holding up the top. There is considerable expression in the countenances of these nude mountaineers; they are fairly alive with it. This stool is an example of primitive Igorot art. It is a single piece of ironwood, a section out of a log of it. The log was cut, and this piece cut from it, and the stool made and carved in the manner just explained, with a bolo.

But the Filipino does not, of course, call it a bolo. That is a Spanish word in the Philippines. Among the Filipino words for bolo are *gulok* and *balusong*. The bolo that is primarily a tool is a gulok, and one that is essentially a weapon is a balusong; but they sometimes serve their different purposes interchangeably.

Osong (Generoso), who was our gardener for some years at Manila, would watch the house of evenings if we were to be away. But before settling down to his guard duties, Osong always went home to bathe and change his clothes, and to fetch his balusong, a blade two feet long, very sharp, with a business-like point and a good ebony handle—something of which Osong was very proud, also a thorough master. He came from Pangasinan. His province has been overrun by Japanese. I have no doubt he has accounted for more than one of these invaders with his balusong, but in watching our house of nights no thief ever gave him opportunity to use it. We never wished him to take the duty so seriously, but toward every duty that was his attitude.

* * *

Filipino peasants speak in the rich imagery of English letters of Shakespearean period in England, in their own vernacular. If we were home not later than 9 o'clock, Osong would leave his balusong under the kitchen table and go home himself, either without a weapon or with only his gulok, his work-bolo. If the hour were late, he always took along his balusong.

But his speech was not so common as to refer to one of God's precious hours as either early or late. Rather it referred to moods of the night, or attitudes of time. *Cung magaan lang ang wika*, he once explained to us, as when the evening is light (meaning light of weight, a mere perceptible burden on the earth!). The police might mark him as a suspicious character, or someone bent perhaps on a deadly errand, were he to go along the street with his balusong swaggering at his hip. But, said he, *cung malalim ang babi*, meaning, when the night is deep, the decent citizen will not be questioned by the police for having means of self-protection with him.

Or sometimes of the early evening he would say, *batang babi lang*, meaning the night in babyhood—the infancy of darkness; and of midnight he might say, *punong gabi*, meaning the full of the night—night overrunning with darkness. I do not recall any American soldier who ever had as comrade one of these Filipino peasants, living in such evident consonance with nature, and failed to develop a real respect for him, as well as friendship. It is not hard, either, to picture in the mind's eye how the flanks of MacArthur's forces on Bataan Peninsula are nocturnally defended, and even by day, in part at least. Filipino troops dispose themselves all along those wooded cliffs, ready to let any infiltrating Japanese taste their balusongs.

Balusong and gulok alike are made by village smiths skilled in tempering steel. A village smithy is crude, since it, too, must be contrived with the gulok: even the log for the bellows is hollowed out for the piston with the gulok, and a smooth inner surface attained. The anvil is any piece of heavy steel, affixed to a block of log—the part perhaps not needed for the bellows. The gulok also makes the firebox, and fashions the bamboo that connects it with the bellows. The raw material for the knives to be turned out, even the fine krises, campilans and barongs of the Mohammedans, often finely etched, is old springs or rusty files.

So how can the Japanese possibly get the Filipinos' faithful blades away from them? The smithies will be set up in the wilderness, and not fewer blades, but more, will come off their anvils.

The gulok is commonly about 12 to 15 inches long, a shorter and grosser instrument than the balusong; you might say it is a bilbao, compared to a toledo; and it is fashioned for work, being at its wider part two inches or more from back to edge. While every village can turn out both guloks and balusongs, some have a certain fame for them, and the peasants go there and trade market produce for them.

When a peasant goes logging in the mountains, you see him riding off on a buffalo, other buffalo driven ahead. He may have with him a bag of rice, grazing will suffice his buffalo. His clothing is an undershirt and red muslin knee trousers. He is barefoot, but wears a large woven pandan hat. In the cord that serves him as belt is thrust his one tool, his gulok. Once he selects the tree he will cut, this gulok serves him to fell it; also to trim it and convert the branches into firewood.

From round the tree and up its trunk, the gulok cuts away the creeping growth, queened over by rattans. Some of these rattans are made into a cable with which the tree, now a log, will be hauled off to the village by the buffalo hitched tandem-fashion. This cable is got out by the gulok, with which the peasant now makes tugs for the buffalo, and singletrees and yokes—selecting suitable tough branches for all. If the rattan tugs are twisted, the gulok, thrust in the loop, serves for that.

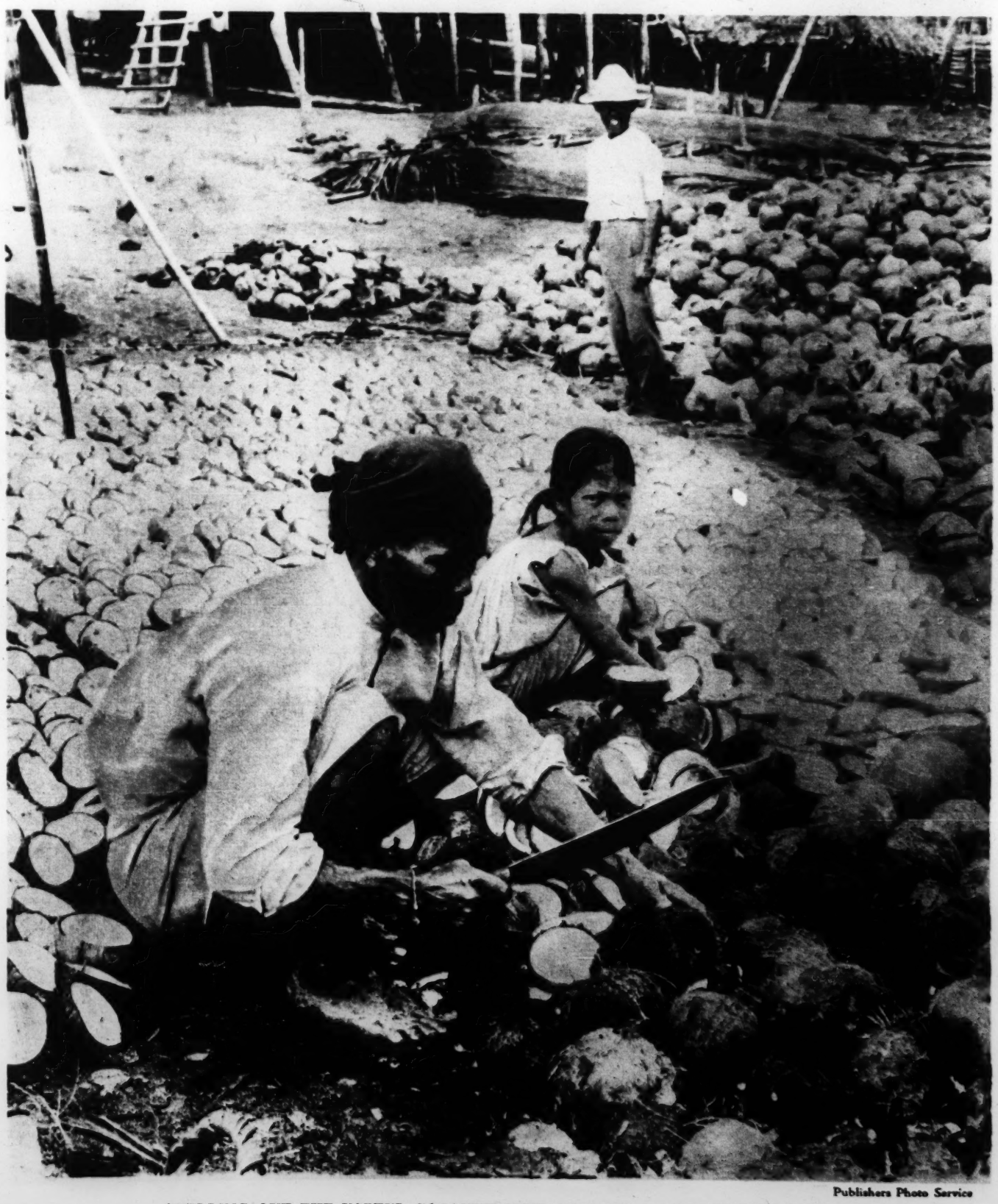
Now the outfit is ready for the homeward pull, but first the log will probably have been squared—again with the ubiquitous gulok. This is, of course, no day's work, but the patient work of several days; so for company's sake and a happier passing of the time in the mountains, perhaps with some snares and traps set for game, Filipinos go logging in groups. The logs are hardwoods; no wonder the Filipino peasants build their cottages of lighter materials. If they had proper axes, saws, and planes, they would build readily enough with lumber.

* * *

Now suppose it time to plow. Likely enough, before he can start plowing, the peasant must make himself a plow. This he does with his gulok, buying only the point (there is no share) and moldboard and affixing them to the wooden frame with rattan. This is all done with the gulok, too, the defter task being the selecting, cleaning, and scraping of the rattan. Now our Filipino farmer is ready to start plowing, and mending the dikes round his paddy fields. In the dry season, when he hauled in his logs, he broke down places in these dikes to let the logs over; he did this with his gulok, and with it will do the repairing.

The smith will make his harrow. That is an iron affair; the gulok will not serve for it. But the gulok will fit the stubs in the sockets where the tugs of the buffalo are tied; or do the Japanese expect the Filipinos to go toolless to their fields, and work as slaves do? Not even masters of

(Continued on page 13)



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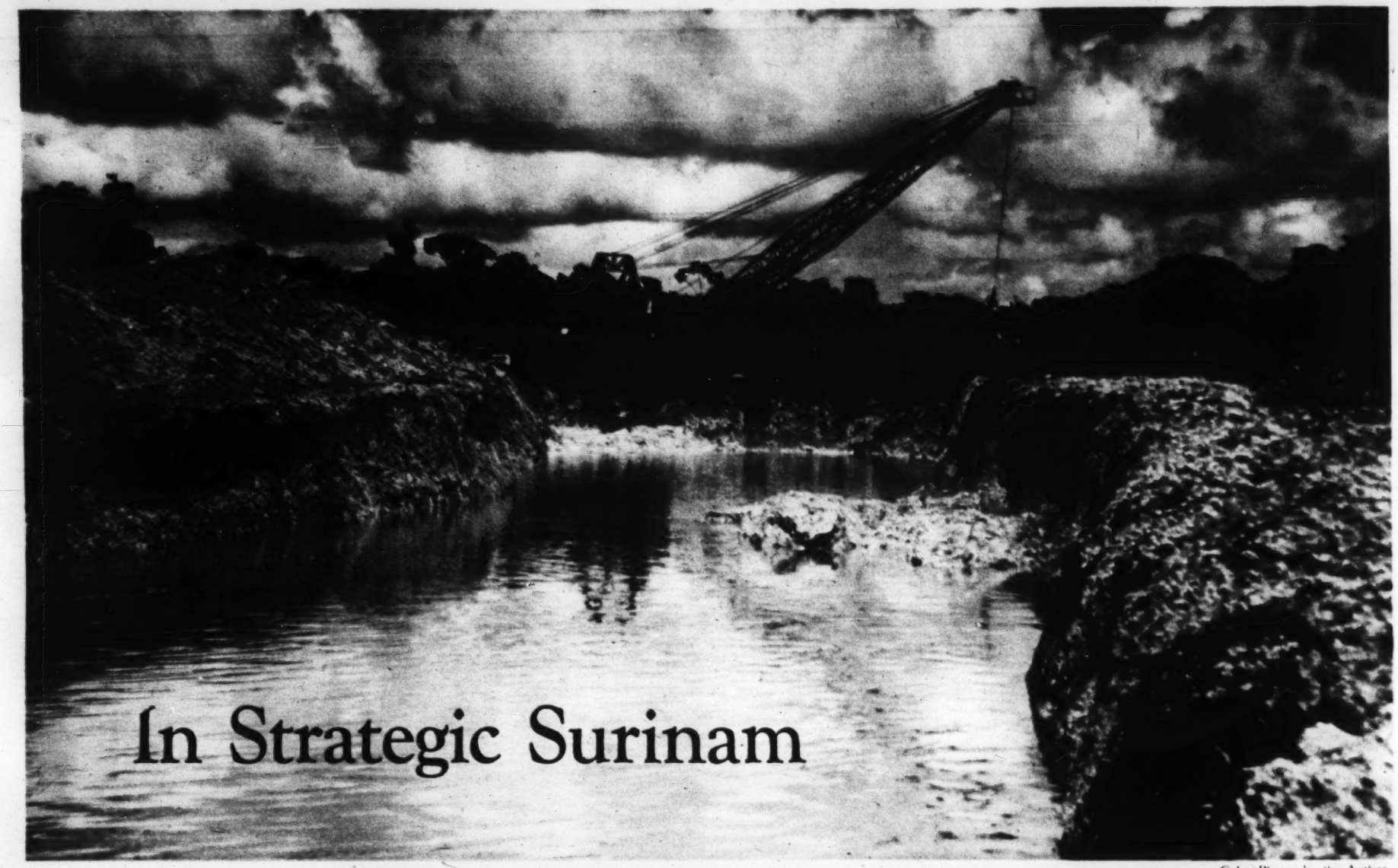
SHELLING OUT THE USEFUL COCONUT WITH THE AID OF THE TRUSTY BOLO

The External Husks of the Nuts Yield Fiber for Making Cordage, Brushes, and Matting; While the Nut Itself Yields Copra and Oil



In Strategic Surinam

BAUXITE MINING IS NOW THE DOMINANT SOURCE OF PROSPERITY FOR SURINAM
With Such Dredges as That Pictured Above, the Ore From Which Aluminum Is Extracted Is Made Ready for Shipment to the United States

Color Photos by the Author

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARAMARIBO, SURINAM

SURINAM, beside the broad, tawny river, reverberates with the roaring of American warplanes on patrol over bauxite mines that go into the making of four out of every five planes built in the United States.

What manner of place is Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, this indispensable storehouse of ocher and gray and vermilion ore to be converted into aluminum wings?

Wandering down one of the shell-and-sand roads that lift a tree-shaded way between two canals, each crossed by a bridge for every house, you hear a plaintive melody of the Orient. The tempo of Sumatra beats in Surinam.

Nearing the thatched hut, you make out the instrument being played. It is similar to a xylophone. In rhythms native to the East, the unseen musician transports himself and his hearers away from America to Asia. What may be his thoughts as war sweeps his ancestral homeland, only he knows, but the Oriental need not draw on contemporary events for the poignant nostalgia of his music.

The Javanese family under the low palm roof of an open porch is preparing the noonday meal. Coals glow in a round iron hearth. Inside the house, the music rises and falls, pitched to the high, subtle scales of an Oriental diaphony that interposes several tones between the broader note scale of the West.

Even pausing to listen beneath the cool shade of great spreading trees, with their roots knotted above ground, brings a friendly greeting and an invitation to enter, all without a language in common. Similar courtesy had been shown me years ago in China, yes, and in Japan among the country people.

My arrival in the house in no way affected the musician, who played on as though responding to some primordial influence. He sat cross-legged on the wooden floor before his instrument. It consisted of one crude row of metal bars. Carved wooden ornaments turned upward, cradle like, at each end.

The elder of the house picked up a leather-headed stick and struck a resounding blow on a sheet of metal suspended in mid-air by four thongs. There was another, smaller, gong of the same type, and a smaller xylophone.

All up and down the canals of Surinam, similar but diverse scenes were being enacted in this amazingly cosmopolitan colony.

The Dutch in their colonial policy believe in living and let live. Each element of the populace in Surinam goes on with its native customs and costumes. There are church edifices for any religious community that cares to erect one. Streets of Paramaribo resemble those of Singapore in the color and variety of their human elements. But the colony is distinctively Dutch, although few white faces are seen on its streets. Governing and building, the Dutch with their relatively few families have set the colonial tone and erected the structure. Within it the races of the Orient, of Africa, of Europe, and the Americas add their distinctive contributions.

Some idea of the colony's rich past is indicated by the fact that the present Governor's palace was begun in 1609.

The city radiates from a square of greensward that opens on the river. Old brick steps lead down to the water, where Governors landed long before modern docks had been constructed. Wherever bricks are seen in the colony, you may know you are looking on the ancient days.

Starting from those old brick steps at the river, you enter the square and there ahead of you is the Governor's palace, white and balconied with many porches, a refined and comfortable edifice, backed by a park of tall palms that is open to the public.

On the same square fronts the white-pillared building where the Staats, or Parliament, meets, with 15 members. With brick walls and white woodwork, surmounted by a colonial tower, this building and others near it are strongly reminiscent of colonial North America.

Great tropical trees set the stage for this city of white wooden houses and streets just off white with their paving of crushed shell and sand. There are no streetcars to break the illusion of colonial times, no honking busses. There are not many automobiles. Bicycles often pass, ridden by erect ladies in fine dresses. On a Sunday, in the cool of early evening, whole families go out for a ride. Baby sits in a chair fastened to the bicycle between daddy's knees. Junior has a chair over the rear wheel of mother's bike.

The main thoroughfares have been laid on natural ridges of shell and sand that rise above the damper lowlands. As in Holland, so here, the Dutch have a region almost level with the sea, and below sea level in parts at high tide. For the tide reaches into these rivers and far inland, affecting the loading of bauxite boats.

In the early morning, British Indian women, their arms heavy with silver bracelets and their heads draped with the light, graceful folds of their native costumes, come out to regulate the flow of water past their houses. Men, and sometimes women, pull on the chains that are geared to lift canal gates. During the night flood the canals fill, then the waters are released into the river at low tide. A governmental control system keeps the canals as they should be.

Everywhere in the colony are evidences of the craftsmanship of Dutch engineers, who know all about waterways and dikes. In the colony's booming and turbulent past, slave labor dug many of these canals through the stiff muck. Now the descendants of those black slaves live as freemen in town, or roam the jungle as Bush Negroes.

Stand for a moment on any street corner, preferably near the market, and sooner or later will pass these colorful and varied peoples:

Dutch businessmen in their white suits, as personally immaculate as they try to keep this town, despite its Oriental elements with a long tradition of squalor to overcome.

Policemen riding bicycles, erect in white uniforms, or, in the rain, wearing dark blue capes. They are also immaculate, their brass buttons shining.

American soldiers and officers of the garrison, here on invitation by Queen Wilhelmina's Government in London.

Dutch sailors in their white and blue uniforms.

Dutch soldiers or marines in tropical green, with characteristic field hat turned up at the brim.

Javanese, fitting into this setting so naturally that, when you see them alone, you have to think twice to recall you are in the Americas. They wear their native clothes, men and women, with heads

(Continued on page 14)

DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSES LINE PARAMARIBO'S TROPICAL STREETS
Javanese and British Indians Are to Be Encountered in Large Numbers

Schools for Sailors

By Harlan Trott

RIGHT NOW it seems appropriate to say a word about our merchant seamen. You know, the fellows who man the freighters that are bridging submarine-infested seas with supplies for democracy's embattled outposts.

A great deal is said about the ships first and last but not so much about the men. In a way, this is not surprising. Garbed in their inconspicuous cloth caps, and dungarees faded from scrubbing in sea water and strong soap, our merchant mariners are an unassuming lot. About the only time a landsman ever thinks of them is when a handful comes ashore from a torpedoed ship and they line up on the pier and smile when the photographer says smile, and stick up so many gnarled fingers to show how many times they have had a ship sunk from under them, or hold their fingers aloft in a V. After that, they traipse off to the sailors' home to wait for another ship. Nowadays they don't have long to wait.

With close to 1,500 ships slated for launching before the end of next year, the U. S. Maritime Commission has been working out a program for training men to take the ships to sea as fast as the builders can bring them back from their sea trials.

* * *

This means that before the end of 1943 we must train some 60,000 seamen in all ratings—deck, engine room, and galley—and 15,000 officers to serve the new ships. It means multiplying our merchant marine personnel one and a half times in the next two years.

Can it be done? It is being done. When the order came from the White House recently to turn the training service over to the Coast Guard and let them carry on from there, the Commission had in operation shore training stations for apprentice seamen at Hoffmans Island and Swinburne Island, New York; St. Petersburg, Fla., and Port Hueneme, Calif. Special schools for radio operators, cooks, and stewards are running at Gallups Island in Boston, and schools for prospective officers at Fort Trumbull in New London, Conn., and Government Island, Alameda, Calif. The Commission's officer training system operates cadet schools in New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

The Commission has assembled an imposing training fleet. There are 18 ships altogether, the auxiliary schooner Vema, formerly a millionaire's three-masted plaything; the full-rigged Joseph Conrad, a tiny jewel of a ship that once circumnavigated the globe; the square-rigged Tusitala, a romantic sort of old-time deep-water sail trader which bears the name admiring South Sea Islanders bestowed on Robert Louis Stevenson—Tusitala—Teller of Sea Tales.

The Government took two old Shipping Board freighters and remodeled them from keel to truck. The American Seaman and the American Sailor are the two best training ships afloat. One of the emergency type 10,000-ton Liberty freighters is being redesigned and taken over as a schoolship and christened American Mariner.

* * *

One day a while back Mrs. Jessie Ball du Pont told the Maritime Commission, "Here, you can have my Nenemosha if she's any use to you." And no strings attached. The Commission was glad to get Mrs. du Pont's speedy, 115-foot, Diesel-driven dream.

Not long afterward, former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies threw in his yacht for the good of the cause. This made quite a splash, as Mr. Davies' yacht is the biggest square-rigged ship that ever weighed anchor merely for the pursuit of pleasure. A four-masted bark, the Sea Cloud generates terrific sail drive aloft. Auxiliary motors add to her handiness. And the scope and comfort of her commodious cabin arrangements make her a natural sail trainer. But pity the poor young Coast Guard skipper who occupies the cabin abdicated by the one-time breakfast food magnate! The blue and purple ships of Tarshish pale beside the Babylonian grandeur in which the captain of this new school is condemned to live.

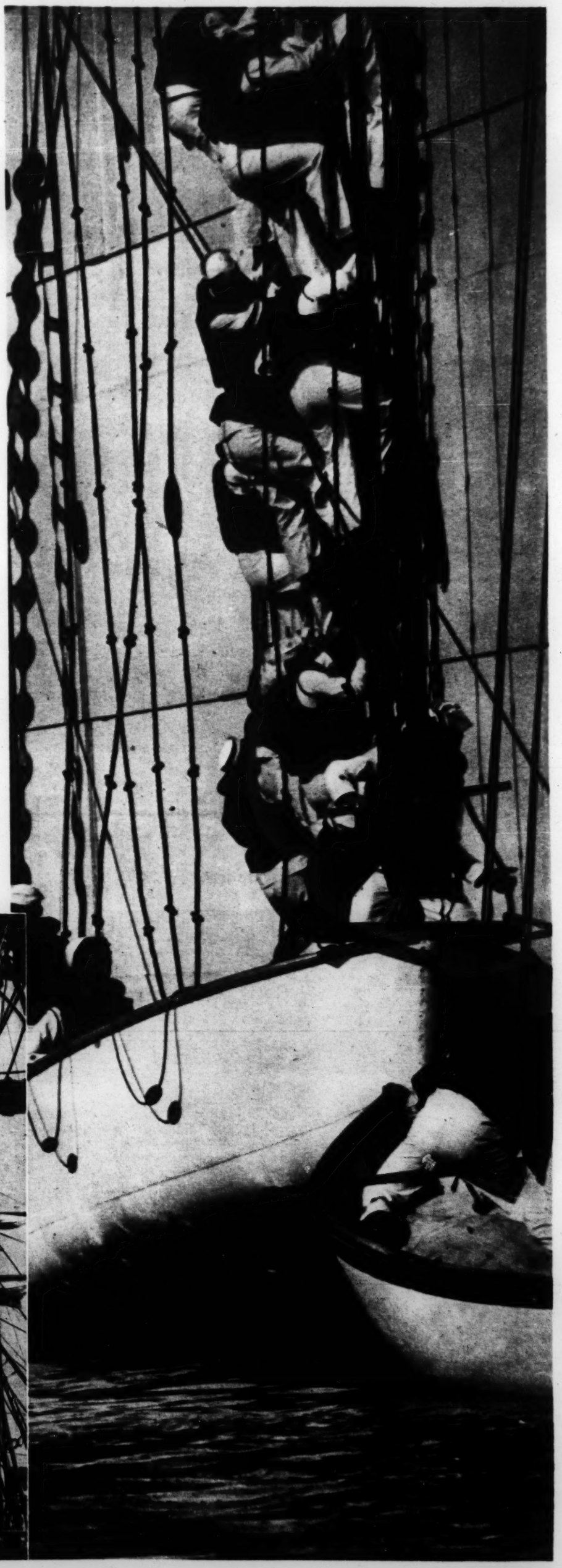
The long arm of the Government has reached out to stop those salty overnight runs between Boston and New York by taking the Eastern Steamship Line's elegant, sponson-sided sisters Boston and New York for the training fleet. The Alleghany and Berkshire of the Merchants & Miners Boston-Norfolk line and the Savannah Line steamer City of Chattanooga are also listed as trainers for the duration.

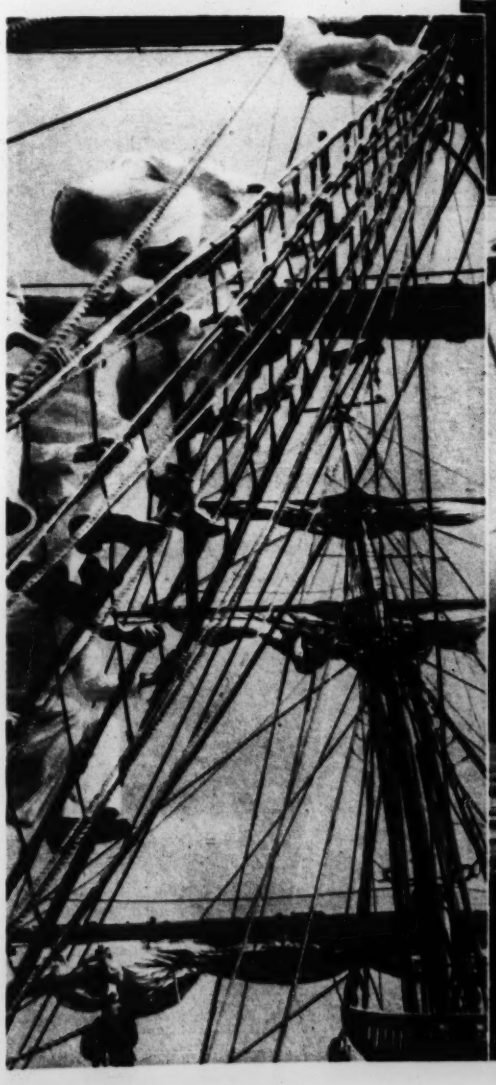
The sea schooling program has been going with forced draft under all boilers since the President's last message calling for a 50 per cent shipbuilding expansion. At New London, buildings were started to double Fort Trumbull's seaman-officer training capacity within 90 days. The Pacific coast officer school has just requisitioned the Delta Queen, a new station ship, to boost the school's capacity from 200 to 400. Hoffmans Island is erecting barracks to increase accommodations for apprentice seamen to 1,300.

Down east, at Castine, the Maine Maritime Academy has started training junior sea officers. The Commission has promised to lend them a training ship in time for the Academy's first summer practice cruise. This enterprise adds to the output of officers being trained in state nautical schools in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and California.

Pools for seamen qualified by the Government training schools and ready to board ships are maintained at the Seamen's Church Institute in South Street, New York, and in New Orleans and San Francisco. No competitive examinations are necessary for admission to Government sea training schools.

In spite of everything our enemies are doing to sink American ships, Coast Guard headquarters are being flooded with applications for enrollment. Such red-blooded zeal bespeaks the determination of sea-minded young Americans to man the new ships, even at the risk of getting their feet wet.

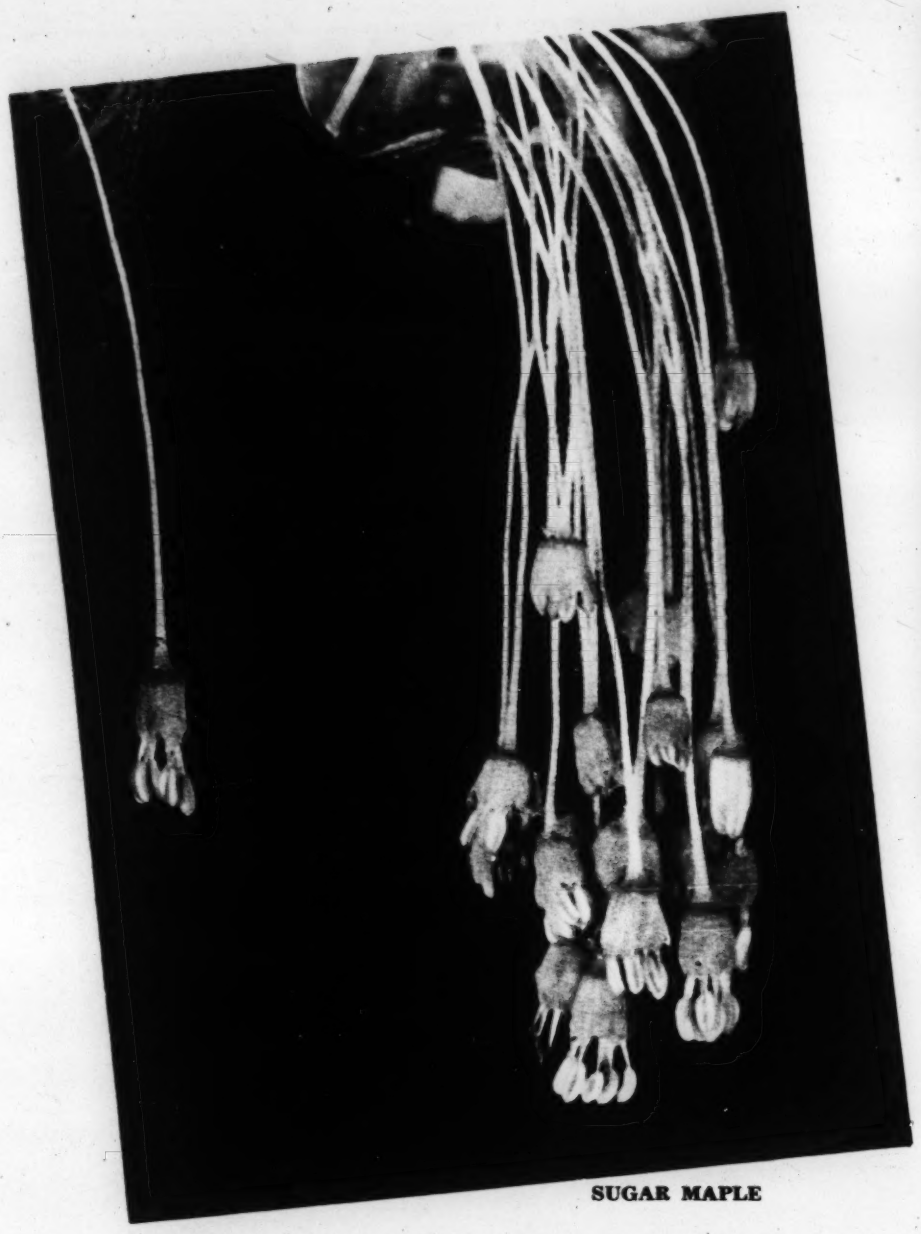




Wide World

THE MAKING OF A SAILOR

"Abandon Ship" Drill, As Practiced by Cadets Aboard the New York State Nautical Schoolship Empire State; and a Ratline View as the Men "Lay Aloft."



SUGAR MAPLE

Bursting Buds

By Henricks Hodge

SPICE BUSH

SPRING IS IN THE AIR, bringing with it bursting buds and here and there a blossom. There is no need to get into the woods or fields to see the first spring blooms, for on every street, of city or town, are trees; and tree blossoms, bursting their scaly winter coats, are really the earliest and commonest of flowers.

Few people realize that trees have flowers; fewer still have ever had a close look at such a blossom. The reason for such unfamiliarity is obvious; tree blooms are tiny, insignificant, and so frequently out of reach that they may be easily passed by. Besides, showy petals are often lacking, for many a tree is dependent on the wind rather than on insects for pollination.

Let us bend down a few branches and take a close look at some common tree flowers: (1) Among the earliest of comers is the red or swamp maple, whose densely crowded red to yellow flowers precede the leaves. Tiny petals are present but are hidden by the long stamens. (2) The much-planted sugar or rock maple, whose yellow-green pendant flowers lack petals entirely, comes midway in the blossom parade. (3) The sycamore maple presents still another type of flower cluster. (4) Tardiest, but the largest flowered of all the maples, is the beautiful Norway.

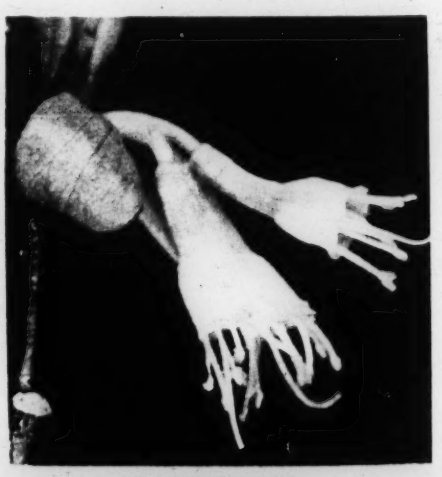
Elm flowers appear early and, like those of the red maple, are borne in close, little bundles, which soon fall, littering sidewalk and street with floral debris. Birches and willows sport catkins.

Leatherwood, or wicopy, a shrub that grows in rich and moist woods, has yellow bells. The tough, rope-like bark was often used by the Indians for thongs. Early March finds the spicebush flaunting its honey-yellow flower clusters in many a damp New England woodland.

The spicebush's country cousin is aromatic sassafras. Greenish-yellow flowers precede the more familiar mitten-shaped leaves. "Slow pokes" are the oaks whose pendulous, green catkins appear last on the spring flowering schedule of trees. Of all native tree flowers these are perhaps the least familiar.

NORWAY MAPLE

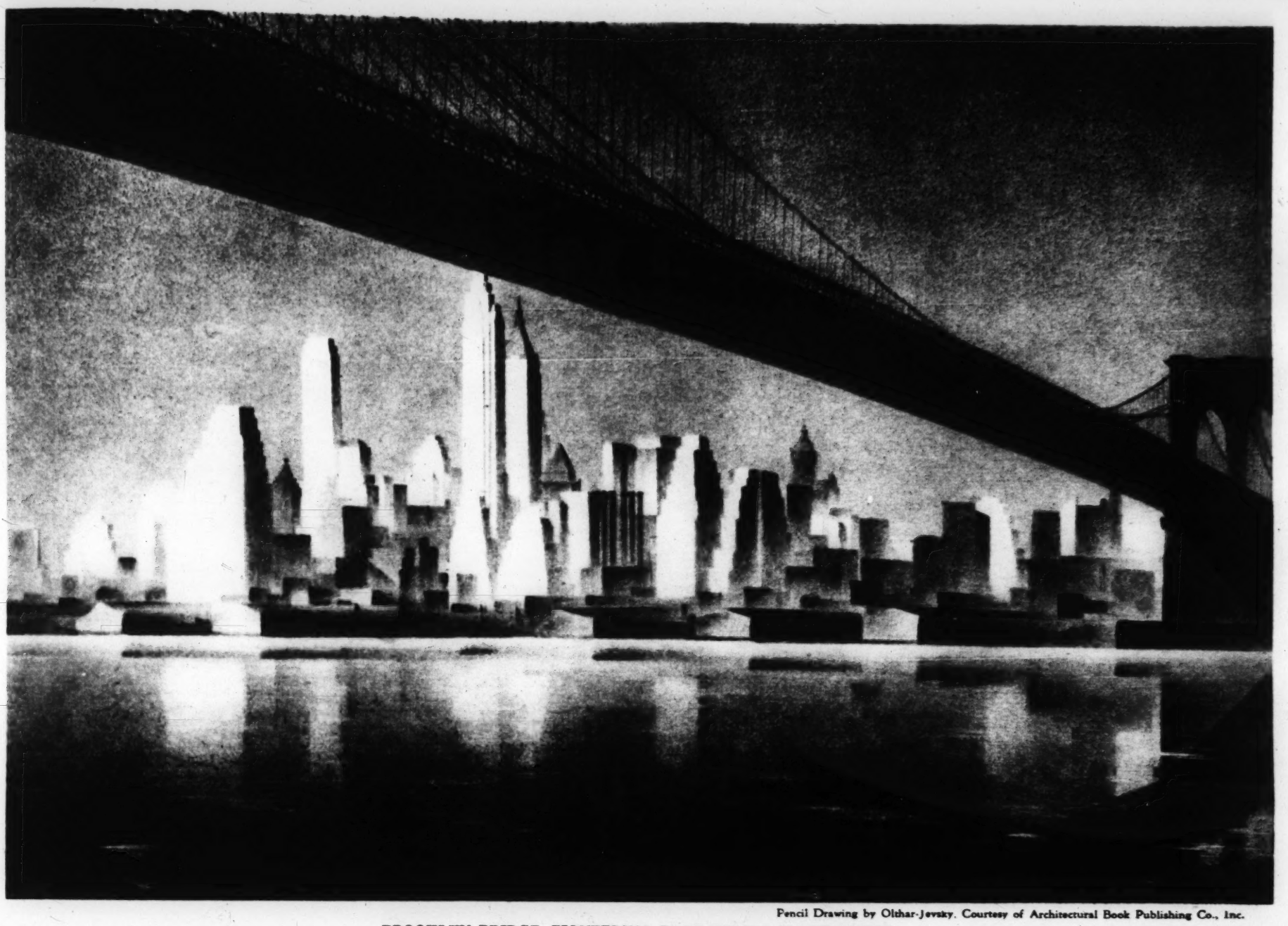
SASSAFRAS



LEATHERWOOD

SYCAMORE MAPLE

ELM FLOWERS



Pencil Drawing by Olthar-Jevsky. Courtesy of Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE, PIONEERING ENGINEERING MASTERPIECE

Engineering the Peace

By Frederick W. Look

IT WAS a memorable day, that Nov. 11, 1918, when the armistice had been signed. Few people gave any thought that day to the terms of peace, or realized the meaning of the word armistice.

Within less than a generation, the conflict has been resumed on even worse proportions. The cost in material wealth to the nations will reach a total of inconceivable magnitude. When the end of the struggle comes again, will a sobered world give more earnest thought to the conditions of peace? Will it demand a lasting peace which will be just to victor and vanquished alike? Will there follow a real Peace Day?

Peace-making has always been left to statesmen and diplomats, and though there have been many laudable achievements to their credit in former times, the very recurrence of wars indicates that the problem has not been attacked at its roots. It is evident that no permanent peace can be established which is not of world-wide scope. The needs of humanity are too closely integrated to permit of any nationalistic consideration in the establishment of such a peace.

It may seem a novel suggestion that important seats at the peace table be assigned to engineers, and yet in reality they hold the key to many vital situations. They are accustomed to dealing with basic values quite independent of racial differences or territorial limitations. Engineering has been defined as "the art of organizing and directing men and controlling the forces and materials of nature for the benefit of the human race." Right now, the great fact of the interdependence of all peoples seems to be lost sight of. But because it is a basic fact, it must be recognized in any peace proposals which are to be of lasting value.

Thus as the engineer sits at the peace table, viewing a shattered, war-wrecked world which must be rebuilt for the benefit of all mankind, where is he to start? From experience he knows that there is one basic relationship which holds true on all the continents, one point common to all humanity, though so familiar to us all that it is commonly overlooked. This is the dependence of peoples everywhere on natural resources such as the ground on which we build our cities, the rivers which carry the rainfall down the valleys, and the trees which grow in our forests.

A wise observer of human history has said, "Civilization after civilization has been reared on borrowed capital, and the security was the good earth, not bankers' paper." Few indeed realize the vital relationship which exists between trees and soil, and soil and water, but the engineer knows that they must be kept in proper balance. A recent Government report expresses it in this way: "When in balance as nature provides, each separate function complements another—vegetation flourishes, men and animals share its abundance. By heedless interference man can throw the cycle out of balance, and disorders and suffering result."

Engineers realize that any economic world plan, to be successful, must start from the bottom up, must spring from the soil, so to speak.

Let us consider China. Her hills have long since been denuded of forests, overgrazing has injured her grasslands, and dust storms are frequent. Her soil has been carried into the sea, and she has now no more arable land for 400,000,000 people than the United States has for 130,000,000. Her efforts at soil conservation have been halted because of the present war with Japan. Obviously, she needs help in any world reconstruction plan.

Japan presents a contrast to China in that she has already adopted many ideas designed to develop her national economy. Fifty years ago she began systematic erosion control. The Government pays five sixths of the cost and compels the co-operation of property owners.

Conditions in India call for immediate constructive action if the lives of her millions are to be enriched. Commenting on these conditions, Stuart Chase asserts, "India is dependent upon water from the Himalayas. The soil bookkeeping of India shows a chronic deficit. The margin of subsistence is slim. Not only water, but soil comes down from Tibet. Without this present from the hills of another country, the population of India could not be supported."

In Europe, as in Asia, a disregard of these natural balances wrought early havoc. In Greece and in Rome civilization flourished so long as sturdy yeomen farmed their own lands, but when these gave way to absentee landlords who mined the soil for quick profits, soil depletion followed. In western Europe, failure to conserve water resources has brought serious results. What is needed there is a campaign to co-operate with nature in re-establishing the grandeur of the ancient river valleys, based upon integrated river valley engineering.

Africa today offers surprising contrasts. History reveals that the Sahara was forested and inhabited centuries ago where now the desert has crept in. Africa has at the present time 42 per cent of all the undeveloped water of the earth. On his world map, the engineer hopefully blue pencils at this point. Here would be a place for the crowded cities of Europe to expand and form a United States of Africa, comparable to the United States of America. The development of Africa by various racial stocks would insure a strong, healthy, democratic community.

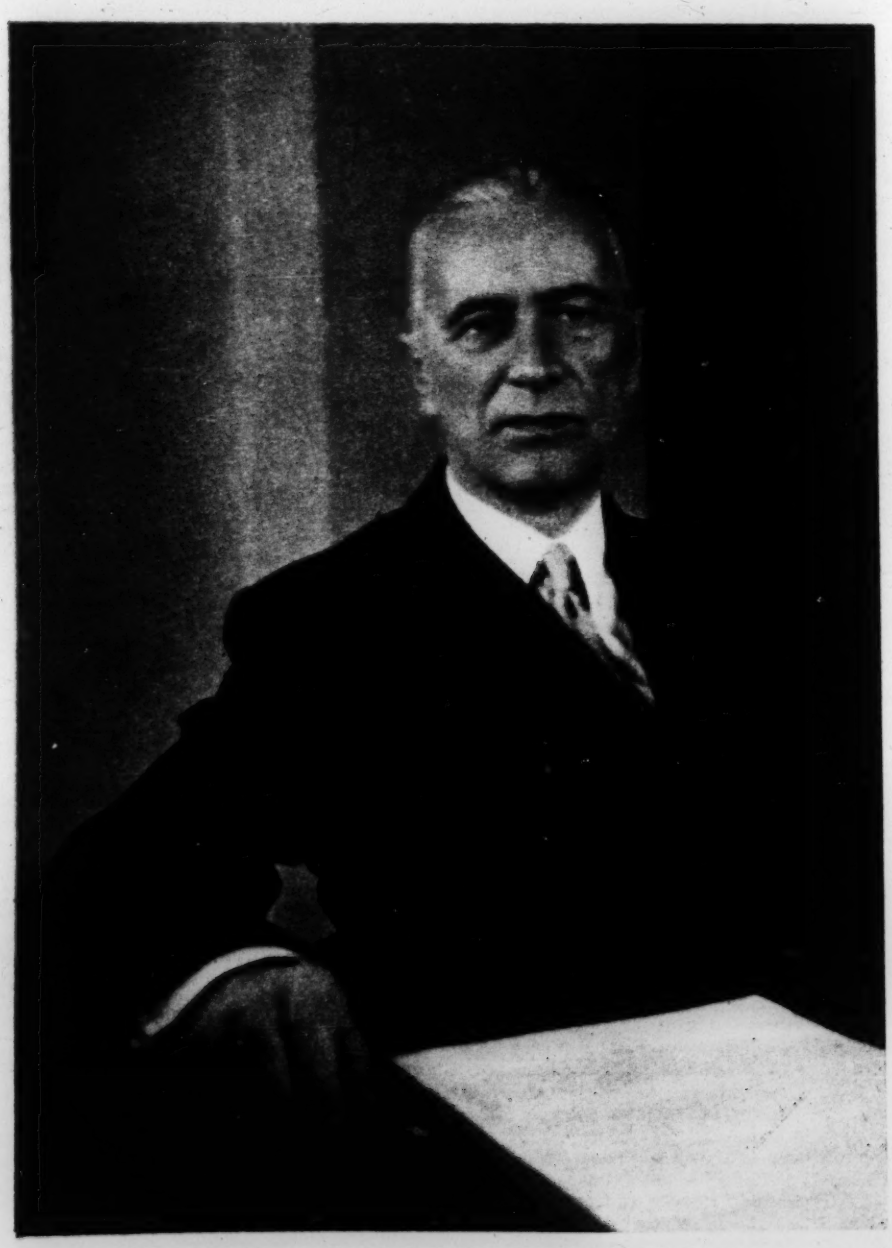
The continent of South America has maintained its balance of natural resources for the most part. The Incas, incomparable engineers, built remarkable series of terraces on the slopes of the Andes which served to prevent the soil from being carried away. Argentina employed a brigade of experts 20 years ago, and she now has range control of the pampas enforced by the Government. Though North America, and especially the United States, has been far too prodigal in her exploitation of natural resources, she still remains an especially favored continent.

It is impossible to describe in detail here anything so vast or so technical as a complete world plan with economic zoning. The right application of basic engineering principles would vary with each geographical region. Moreover, a police power would be required with sufficient authority to enforce the plan. No small group of men could hope to deal successfully with the variety of problems which would present themselves. Such a program would require a group of experts in each country, working with similar experts from other countries, and the leadership would have to be in the hands of those who realize that all human interests are really harmonious.

Herein lies a great opportunity for the United States. In the previous World War, she played an important part in determining the conditions of peace. She can render a greater service at the close of present hostilities. She can be a good neighbor to the rest of the world by helping to rebuild the Old World according to the blueprint of all that is best in this hemisphere. We can play a vital role, if we will, in engineering the peace of the world.

GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, LEADER OF THE FREE FRENCH

DR. EDUARD BENEŠ, PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA



DR. WLADISLAW RACZKIEWICZ, PRESIDENT OF POLAND

By Gordon Walker

SOMEWHERE in London's crowded city, a tall, dignified figure steps out of a cab and enters a well-known theater. His kingly bearing is accentuated by the deference with which attendants wait upon him. Haakon, King of Norway, has set aside his many duties to indulge one of his favorite pastimes.

A King without a country? Hardly, for nearly three million enslaved Norwegians are looking to him with hope and allegiance never before known, trusting in him to bring back across the North Sea one day the freedom they once knew.

Here is only one of many royal and legal repositories—keepers of kingdoms and republics—who have made England their temporary sanctuary until the day in which they may lead the triumphal march back into the lands where Hitlerian rule will be but a memory.

In another of London's darkened streets a military conference is going on behind closed doors. Around a table several men in uniform sit, discussing earnestly the strategy of war. At the head sits a tall, somber, intelligent-looking person whom the others address as "Mon General." He looks like a Frenchman. He is a Frenchman; in fact, he is one of the most typical and patriotic Frenchmen that the embattled world has come to know.

* * *

To military men he is recognized as one who in 1934 wrote a textbook envisaging the importance of tank warfare, and stressing the need for offensive planning instead of expenditure of scanty funds on Maginot lines.

To 40,000,000 Frenchmen, he is Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French movement, and keeper of the faith in a rejuvenated France of the future. He is not a king, nor even head of a government, but, like his colleagues who represent a score of European countries overrun by the Nazis, he holds in his hands the destinies of an entire nation of peoples.

General de Gaulle does not profess to be as skilled in politics or diplomacy as Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of the Czechoslovak Government in exile, or of Dr. Wladislaw Raczkiewicz, President of the Polish Government in exile, both of whom share with him England's hospitality.

Neither has General de Gaulle had the background of experience that Dr. Beneš had in struggling for a liberated Czechoslovakia from Austria during the World War, or that of Dr. Raczkiewicz in organizing underground societies to break the Russian yoke while part of Poland was under the Czar.

Long experience in the complicated tangle of central European politics has fitted both Dr. Beneš and Dr. Raczkiewicz for the complex duties of mapping out a new Czechoslovakia and a new Poland, and of planning a bond of union for the two countries when they emerge from their present oppression.

With this background they have been able to plan with the other governments in exile the foundations of a new deal for postwar Europe. With British leaders who are close at hand, and with the United States through the able Ambassador to the exiled governments, Mr. Anthony Drexel Biddle, they are planning war strategy and directing the movements of their own armed legionnaires in the manner of full-fledged allies.

* * *

But Britain has other royal guests.

In still another part of England, in the quiet little village of Lane End, in Buckinghamshire, in the estate of Lord Parmoor, lives the earliest to arrive of the exiled monarchs now in England, King Zog of the Albanians.

This suave-looking cosmopolite, who built modern Albania and who once entertained American businessmen visiting in his little country on the shores of the Adriatic, is patiently waiting for the day when Italians are forced to leave his country, when he can return to a people who once knew him as the Macedonian tribal chieftain Ahmed Zogu, and who now follow him as their king.

He knows only too well, like Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and her neighbor, Grand Duchess Charlotte of tiny Luxemburg, who quietly watch across the Channel from England, that his part in the Europe of the future is at present problematical. But he knows that, like them, and the heads of the Belgian and Greek and Yugoslav governments in exile, he has a task in planning reforms and reconstruction—in keeping the light burning.

Color Photos by Col. Edwin F. Cooper

Nations In Exile Find Sanctuary In England

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE OF LUXEMBURG

ANTHONY J. DREXEL BIDDLE, JR., AMBASSADOR TO EXILE NATIONS

KING HAAKON OF NORWAY

KING ZOG OF ALBANIA

Among the New Books

A Clergyman Undertakes to Clarify the Subject of Prayer

Prayer, by George A. Buttrick. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury. $3.75.

IT IS ESPECIALLY opportune that a definitive exposition of prayer be produced at this time when the world is so deeply immersed in a terrific struggle for supremacy through the use of material might. Christians do pray for victory over might, but there is restrictive confusion over the purpose, meaning, and even the technique of prayer. Dr. Buttrick, eminent scholar and experienced divine, undertakes to clarify this great subject from the standpoint both of a Christian minister and student of psychology.

The volume is divided into four parts, each subdivided under specific topics. Early consideration is given to "Jesus and Prayer." The author sets forth the many instances in the Gospels which indicate Jesus' conviction of the need of humanity to turn constantly to the Father for refreshment, comfort, and guidance. And his approach to the Throne of Grace was always with humility. Not the Pharisee, but the publican prayed righteously.

* * *

The author illustrates the province of constancy in prayer by an incident in the life of St. Francis. A rich man, who had invited St. Francis to his home, hoped to spy upon his praying and was rewarded by hearing all through the night, "My God and my All," repeated over and over. So impressed was the host that he became a disciple. Jesus' success in prayer arose from the fact that he knew God to whom he prayed. He rose entirely above self-interest to seek salvation for all humanity.

In dealing with intercessory prayer, Dr. Buttrick points out that Jesus exhibited a faith in intercession. That he practiced it is shown by his words to Peter, "I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not." Again he interceded for others, "the people which stand by . . . that they may believe that thou hast sent me." No experimental instances can prove the efficacy of prayer. The proposal to test the efficacy of prayer by praying for the patients in one ward of a hospital to compare their healings with others not prayed for, the author dismisses as unworthy.

That, as Dr. Buttrick avers, "there is no scientific proof or scientific demonstration of the fact of God," many will disagree. The uncounted healings of sickness and sin through righteous prayer to an omnipresent and unchanging God, who is Life and Love, leaves no trace of doubt either as to the nature and presence of Deity, the all-loving Father, or as to His availability to meet the human need when properly approached. Jesus proved this thesis beyond the possibility of doubt or refutation. That this is a truly scientific method none can gainsay. Dr. Buttrick logically states that "the best proof of answered intercession is precisely this quality of conviction in those who intercede, and in those who consequently have been blessed."

It is in this chapter that the author makes a regrettable statement quite unworthy of one of his knowledge and high purpose. In discussing the problem of telepathy, he states that if it be true, evil thoughts as well as good may be transferred. And he repeats a statement, egregiously false, that Mrs. Eddy spent her declining years in fear of animal magnetism. The complete refutation of the belief that animal magnetism has reality or power appears throughout the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." On page 101 of this book are these words: "In no instance is the effect of animal magnetism, recently called hypnotism, other than the effect of illusion." It is difficult to believe that the author of these words, who constantly affirmed God's omnipotence, became afraid of an illusion.

In a long chapter, "Prayer, Memory, and the Subconscious," the author goes deeply into the relation of memory to prayer and the part the subconscious mind plays in devotion. Memory in a measure refutes materialism. He denies the mechanistic theory of thoughts but hesitates to connect memory with the spiritual selfhood. Yet he does cast an affirmative glance upon Wordsworth's familiar lines, beginning "Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting." And he holds that memory is the channel by which we gain the understanding of the life of a friend who has passed on. He could well add that persons possess and present qualities which belong to universal man, and consequently are everpresent, an emanation from the Creator who made man in His own likeness.

* * *

Much attention is given to the way of corporate prayer and the forms of prayer suitable to various situations. It seems that prayer to be more effective should be in a measure spontaneous, should well up from the heart, a reaching out for the assurance that the great heart of Love is aware of man's needs and is always supplying those needs, however much to the contrary may seem the material situation. Formal prayers, like the Lord's Prayer, may be forever effective if the spirit of the words be always present.

While Dr. Buttrick discourses most learnedly upon this great subject, exploring many by-paths of the human mind, yet many will note a serious omission, namely consideration of the prayer of affirmation. The Scriptures declare that God finished His creation and called it good. The God who is Spirit, is Life, is Love, has never created evil in any one of its multifarious forms. Realization, affirmation of the perfection of His creation—perfect God, perfect man—is one of the most potent forms of prayer. This is constantly proved in the healing of every type of discord to which poor humanity is subjected.

A. F. G.

Future of Opera in America

The Opera and Its Future in America, by Herbert Graf. New York: Norton. $4.75.

POPULARIZATION of music drama has got a start in the United States that will come to something, by hope of Herbert Graf, whose profession is that of "theater man." What we call "grand opera," sponsored mainly by the wealthy few, has had its day, according to him, and will be succeeded within not too long a time by opera for all of us.

As scenic manager for the Metropolitan Opera in New York, Mr. Graf moves at the head of the big parade. He sees what is going on, and he realizes what has happened in other years to build the show up to its present status. He finds himself in the best situation possible for writing about the matter both historically and prophetically. Hence his book—a large one, though of only some 300 pages of print and picture, and every word and illustration enforcing the point.

But fresh and persuasive as the chapters are, they prove in the end to be a thrashing out of old straw, and they leave a question that has been much pondered and discussed for over 100 years about where it stood in the beginning. For if opera in the few American cities where it is cultivated puts on a less "grand" appearance than formerly, that may be because it has declined in quality rather than because it has assumed a social aspect of new importance.

Mr. Graf takes the view that music drama, all the way from the "Prometheus" of Aeschylus down to the "Tristan" of Wagner, essentially expresses the aspirations of the folk. Classic, medieval, and modern serious plays with voices and instruments have all taken their vitality from the longings of the audience.

Nobody, surely, is so old-fashioned as to dispute that. The only trouble arises from the author's arguing to the contrary himself. He does so in trying to drive home the untenable, if widely accepted, notion that "grand opera" of the "Golden Age of Song" was all artificiality and pretense; when the fact is, beyond anything but willful dispute, that opera in New York and its imitations elsewhere in the delectable 'nineties and the period of the "Diamond Horseshoe" was as genuine a folk expression as anything ever got up. Of course it was not democratic, and admittedly it copied the opera of Europe, where the party in the Royal or the Ducal box drew as much attention as the artists on the stage. But that was what Americans contrived the whole thing for. They wanted for a night to get away from democracy and enjoy the illusion of aristocracy. The idea of "grand opera" was a play in which the audience took as intimate a part as ever did an Athenian gathering at the acting of a fifth-century B. C. tragedy.

It was artificial, indeed, but by intention, and all for the purpose of a highly exciting amusement. For Americans, too, "grand opera" took imaginative heightening from being sung in a language not their own. Mr. Graf frowns on these things, and looks forward to an opera that responds to American political doctrine and thinking. But at the same time he shows himself a pretty good authority on the traditional schools and gives plentiful information on the mounting of Mozart, Wagner, Verdi, and Puccini pieces by help of the latest scenic devices.

W. P. T.

Tidewater Kingdom

The Ports of the Piscataqua, by William G. Saltonstall. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $3.50.

HERE IS A pleasant and at times exciting excursion into this New Hampshire coast region's relatively important past. Now that the Atlantic highway by-passes the shaded, white-pillared streets of Portsmouth—hub of this ancient tidewater kingdom of merchants and mariners—the casual traveler sees hardly a sign of the early culture and industry which sprang up on the shores of the Piscataqua and its tributaries making inland to Dover, Exeter, and Durham.

There is a robust chapter on the blood-and-thunder phase of Portsmouth's progress. Thanks to his zeal in culling logbooks, historical papers, and early newspapers, the author offers some startling proof of the scope of a lucrative kind of offshore fishing. On a two months' cruise, one Portsmouth privateer alone sent into Wiscasset a 245-ton ship from Liverpool in prize, with a cargo worth $350,000 to the captors.

That was the most spectacular period in the Piscataqua region's swift rise to prosperity. Long before the Revolution, the King's mastmen were tramping through the magnificent white pine forests bordering its deep tidal indentations, hacking the broad arrow on trees destined for the Royal Navy. Mr. Saltonstall's account of the manner in which these huge trees were felled, moved to tidewater by ox-team, and rafted to the great timber ships at Portsmouth for shipment overseas gives a fascinating insight into the ingenuity of these Yankee woodcutters and watermen.

This Piscataqua history records, too, the important part its Yankee artisans played in fashioning a navy of their own. Portsmouth built the wraithsome little Ranger for John Paul Jones, turned out a magnificent ship-of-the-line for France to smooth the paths of diplomacy, and a frigate for a Barbary chieftain in the days before the young Republic had discovered that appeasement under international blackmail doesn't appease.

The author, a teacher at Phillips Exeter Academy, has spent years exploring the Piscataqua region and delving into records of its past. His bibliography covers a remarkably wide range, and it has been usefully supplemented by a great deal of original research, particularly in the chapter dealing with the Piscataqua gundelow, a flat-bottomed type of sailing-freighter indigenous to the shallow tidal backwaters of New Hampshire and Maine.

The Book Window

America's Last King, by Manfred S. Guttmacher, M. D. (Scribners, $3.50), is a physician's discussion of the character and behavior of George III, and a review of the period of British politics which the King's reign covers. The scene is the locality where the Sovereign ran his career, and the story, accordingly, is mainly of the palace and the houses of Government, America coming to view only as a political question. Broadly speaking, England of the years 1770 to 1820 stands as background. George III is portrayed now as an inflexibly honest, narrowly conscientious and easily dominated monarch, and now as an overwhelmed, powerless, guarded inmate of the Royal residence, the facts verified by documents to which the author was permitted access.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Mr. Wells and the War in the Air as It Is—A London Letter

The War in the Air, by H. G. Wells. London: Penguin Books. 6d.
Seven Tempest, by Vaughan Wilkins. London: Cape. 9s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $2.75.
Ordinary People, by Edith Pargeter. London: Heinemann. 9s. 6d. New York ("People of My Own"): Reynal and Hitchcock. $2.50.
Tomorrow Will Come, by E. M. Almedingen. London: Bodley Head. 12s. 6d. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.

LONDON

"THE WAR IN THE AIR" is an old book, but Mr. Wells provides this edition with a new preface. It is only a short preface, but it carries a hefty punch. For it shows Mr. Wells asking, in a mixed mood of triumph and regret, "Didn't I tell you so?" The world has neglected Mr. Wells' innumerable panaceas for social and international prosperity, and the war in the air is no longer merely the dream of an imaginative novelist, but an accomplished fact. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of "The War in the Air" is the opportunity it gives the reader to compare Mr. Wells' brilliant forecast of aerial warfare with what experience now shows it to be.

In the first place, Mr. Wells recognized that the war would be worldwide. He did not guess correctly all the groupings of the powers, for he put the Chinese and the Japanese upon the same side. He foresaw, too, very destructive raids upon New York. He was wrong in the first assumption, and up to now he has been wrong in the second. But these are mere details. They do not affect his three main conclusions, of which the first was that air attack upon a large city would inevitably breed panic.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Necessarily," he declares, "in the face of urban populations in a state of economic disorganization and infuriated and starving," bombing from the air "led to violent and destructive collisions, and even where the air fleet floated inactive above, there would be civil conflict and passionate disorder below."

The event has, of course, in this proved Mr. Wells to be wrong. Mr. Wells was wrong here because he did not envisage the possibility of a large city being effectively defended from air attack. He thought the only possible reply was retaliation. The conditions of panic which he expected to be general have existed only in towns which have been provided with no defense. No town in world history has been subjected to as great a weight of bombs over so long a period of time as London endured in the winter of 1940-1941. But London was exceedingly well defended, with the result that there was never any sign of panic.

♦ ♦ ♦

Secondly, Mr. Wells thought that airships would be clumsy and ill-armed machines incapable of serious combat between themselves. He reckoned there would be no tremendous air battles. He did not foresee the separation of air fleets into fighters and bombers.

Thirdly, he thought that air power would be indecisive. Even if one fleet outnumbered another by a thousand machines to three, he reckoned that the building of new machines was so relatively easy that the outnumbered power might still continue building and fighting. Here again Mr. Wells was wrong. What the present war has suggested is that bombing is not in itself a decisive weapon, but that air supremacy is vital.

In broad outline, then, Mr. Wells' prophecies have turned out to be inaccurate. That, whatever implication it may bear in regard to Mr. Wells' reliability as a constructive statesman, bears little or no relation to the readability of his book. "The War in the Air" is a highly entertaining and admirably constructed story, with excellent touches of character and humor, brilliant flashes of intuition, and a worthy addition to the Penguin series of volumes, which are surely, in the value they give for a mere 10 cents, one of the major publishing wonders of our time.

An equally brilliant study of the consequences of conflict is E. M. Almedingen's "Tomorrow Will Come." Miss Almedingen was born in St. Petersburg, and the sketch of that fascinating city with which she opens her autobiography is a magnificent foretaste of the unique and picturesque skill of her writing. Miss Almedingen's interest, unlike Mr. Wells', is in individuals, and the story she has to tell of life in Soviet Russia in the years following the revolution is of extraordinary interest. The insight she gives into life in a Russian university under the Soviets is of remarkable value.

Vaughan Wilkins' "Seven Tempest" is a wild farrago of incredible adventures. It reminds one of what Macaulay said about Horace Walpole's "Castle of Otranto." You may think the story absurd and fantastic, but are not likely to find it dull. It is set in those early years of Queen Victoria which have already, in "And So Victoria," proved a vigorous spur to Mr. Wilkins' imagination. "Seven Tempest" is the story of a truly astonishing semi-orphan, educated by his no less astonishing father in coal mines and needle factories, who befriends a runaway princess. The book is crammed with odd bits of knowledge, and curious side lights upon life in England and Europe a hundred years ago, and rushes headlong through its violent catastrophes in a mounting whirl of excitement.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Ordinary People," as its title indicates, is a book of a different kind. Not Dickens, but Jane Austen, is its ancestor, though it tells the story of a different class of society than that in which Miss Austen was interested. It is a friendly and understanding study of a working class family in the years between the declaration of the last and of the present war, and it imbues its subject with a quiet beauty that is strange and welcome at such a time as this.

HAROLD HOBSON

Photographic Year Book

U. S. Camera, 1942. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $3.95.

THIS PUBLICATION, having become the book of the year in photography, is no let-down from previous accomplishment. The two-volume presentation of last year has been abandoned in favor of one book with pages 10½ by 13½ inches in size, making possible a satisfying, large, beautifully printed picture, even when the entire page space is not covered. After all, the pictures are the reason for the book's existence, and this is recognized in the making of photographs themselves the dominant note.

Again T. J. Maloney edited the volume, and again Edward Steichen judged the 21,000 prints submitted in making his selection of 200 that are included in the new annual. There are 20 plates in full color, and every picture is provided with some 200 words of technical descriptive information.

Leading camera workers of the United States are well represented, and Pare Lorentz provides reviews of the year's movies that most appealed to him photographically. One section is devoted to photographers who have come to the United States from other countries, another section is given over to news photographs chosen as the best of the year, and a section is provided for photographic posters that appeal for the support of America's defense bonds. Mr Maloney and Mr. Steichen provide forewords explaining their viewpoints on this volume. A valuable added feature is Venning L. Scantlin's article on amateur motion pictures.

Down Our Street

House for the Sparrow, by Julia Truitt Yenni. New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. $2.50.

THE UNITED STATES provides many things which at first startle the foreign visitor or, at least, cause him some measure of bewilderment, and certainly one of the strangest is the great semi-annual spectacle of Moving Day. Pioneering, migration, or ordinary traveling are familiar enough anywhere in the world; but Moving Day is the modern American's ingenious—and ingenuous—means of satisfying this ancient urge of the itching heel. There is something about the rumble of a van at the door, the rolling up of rugs and barreling of dishes, the disassembling of beds and the emptying of drawers, that starts a tingle of anticipation no less tangible than if it heralded a trip half way around the world instead of half way across the town.

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There are some, of course, who would regard such recurrent uprooting as more or less of a nuisance, if they had it to undergo every year; but there are countless enthusiastic devotees of habitation on a lease-land basis who would feel equally out of place if they were kept within the confines of a perennial border. Sometimes, however, even the most ardent supporter of moving day will suspect that there may be attractions about settling down which might counterbalance the lure of vagabondage, and under the spell of this new temptation, he will make a down payment and find himself a home owner. To the imaginative chronicler of family life, such a situation is full of narrative possibilities, as witness Julia Truitt Yenni's adaptation of the theme in her new book, "House for the Sparrow."

The Larbells for whom Miss Yenni thus feathers a nest in highly delectable fashion make up one of the most amiable and unpredictable of family groups since Elizabeth Goudge's portrayal of the du Frocqs. Philip Larbell is an easygoing newspaper cameraman; his wife, Effie, a cheerful housewife possessed of an excellent recipe for angel food cake; his eldest daughter, Clara, a girl of high school age who is eager for her family to settle down and observe the conventions of what she terms a normal existence.

♦ ♦ ♦

Unfortunately for Clara's plans, the other members of the household are imbued with just enough touch of fey to keep the Larbell name in a niche by itself, even after Philip has at last bought a house on the town's best street, where the family is exposed on every side to the utmost degree of Clara's conception of normalcy, and October 1 is merely another date on the calendar.

Clara is the only one to strive to become adapted to the new environment. The children—Sue, Weston, and Ding—imperturbably pursue their chosen ways off the beaten path of conformity; Miss Letty, Effie's mother, is equally impervious to regimentation, as befits one who in her time had been internationally famous as a brilliant reporter who had completed an epoch-making trip around the world in 71 days.

With these characters, and a slender thread of narrative involving their surprising antics, together with a study of the conflicting pulls which alternatively alienate Clara from her family and bind her closer to them, Miss Yenni has fashioned a story that is an extraordinarily effective picture of American family life in a typical community. The deceptive simplicity of the author's style, her light touch and general effervescence, only serve to accentuate an insight into human character which is compassionate and heartwarming.

M. W. S.

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Defender of Pennsylvania's Frontier

James Burd, by Lily Lee Nixon. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $2.

IN THE recent development of historical research at the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania there has come to light some interesting information about Pennsylvanians who played a conspicuous role in the newer, western sections of the province and state. Among these is Col. James Burd, merchant, pioneer farmer, road builder, and soldier, and related by marriage to the prominent families of Shippen, Allen, and Willing.

Lily Lee Nixon, in her biography of Burd, has utilized letters, account books, and journals in the hands of descendants of the Burds and the Shippens, besides many papers in college and historical libraries. There is no lack of day-by-day information about Colonel Burd's activities during the French and Indian wars and the Revolution. Less complete is the data about his youth, except that he was born, in 1726, of gentle blood, on a manor near Edinburgh, and at 20 went to London, immediately after Stuart hopes were crushed at the Battle of Culloden.

Whether James Burd was Stuart or Hanoverian in his sympathies is not known, but there were plenty of Stuart adherents among the Scots who crossed to America about the time when young Burd landed at Philadelphia, in September, 1747.

Affable, handsome, educated, James Burd was welcomed in the homes of Philadelphia bigwiggery, and in a short time married Sally Shippen, daughter of Edward Shippen, merchant and former mayor.

Edward Shippen at once took charge of the affairs of his son-in-law, and for more than 30 years acted as adviser and financial backer, perhaps more than was good for Burd's initiative and self-dependence.

Four years after the marriage the father-in-law described his daughter's husband as a "gentleman of Sobriety and Industry but has been unfortunate in his mercantile affairs." So Father Shippen moved the young couple to some land he owned in Shippensburg, in the western country, and for a time Burd was farmer and trader on the raw frontier.

Ultimately the Burds settled near Middleton, then in Lancaster county, by the Susquehanna, on a plantation of 500 acres, amid a scene of great beauty. James Burd called his place Tinian, and, though he was most often away from it, his heart ever turned to it with longing, wherever he might be, in camp or fort, or indomitably pushing new roads into the wilderness. Fortunately, little Sally Shippen, Philadelphia belle, turned out to be a good plantation manager.

James Burd's real work was in defending the frontier. For the supplying of troops sent out to protect the western land from French and Indian attack, roads were necessary. He supervised the building of these over marsh and ledge, timberland and mountain, with scant food and few tools, and Indians ever lurking near. He built forts, was a commissioned officer, commanded Fort Augusta, and always had to contend with the parsimony and politics of the Pennsylvania Assembly and the disposition of his men to lay down arms and go back to their farms. When the Revolution came, he was a patriot, but because of his ties of friendship and marriage with Tory families he was under a cloud.

Burd's career was not satisfactory to himself but, as his biographer has described it, it was useful to his country. The biography also is useful in the picture it gives of western Pennsylvania in the years of the struggle to maintain her western lands.

Bay State Mariners

The Maritime History of Massachusetts, by Samuel Eliot Morison. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.
Canton Captain, by James B. Connolly. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $3.
Yankee Stargazer, by Robert Elton Berry. New York: Whittlesey House. $2.50.
Boston Looks Seaward, by WPA Writers' Program in Massachusetts. Boston: Bruce Humphries. $2.75.

PROFESSOR MORISON'S maritime history, after 21 years, is still the most useful study in this richly romantic field. It spans only the period between 1783 and 1860, from the Revolution to the Civil War; but in that era Massachusetts' maritime ascendency completed a crowded cycle of commercial achievement.

Maritime commerce, this history shows, was the breath of life for Massachusetts. Prosperity, even for the farming interior, began at the water's edge. Pursuit of the dollar carried Yankee seafarers to the Grand Banks codfisheries, to the remote whaling grounds of the Pacific, into the sea marts of the Baltic and Mediterranean, the Indies and Orient. To Emerson, looking back upon her maritime beginnings, "there was not a book, a speech, a conversation, or a thought" in Massachusetts.

Culture, as Professor Morison shows, was to come later. Nevertheless, "thought there was," he insists, "even though the sage of Concord might not call it by that name; the thought that opens up new channels of trade, sets new enterprises on foot, and erects a political system to consolidate them." This work offers fitting recognition of the pioneers who shaped Massachusetts' commercial success. For the most part, the leaders throughout the provincial period comprised a polyglot society. There were Frenchmen and Scots, like the Faneuils and Bowdoins, Shaws and Cunninghams, Germans like the Crowninshields, Dutchmen like the Wendells.

* * *

Outstanding were the French Huguenot families of the Delano and Devereux lines. "Were I asked to mention two Massachusetts families who generation after generation sent their sons to sea," Professor Morison asserts, it must be these two families.

Mr. Connolly's biography of Robert Bennet Forbes is the partly factual, partly imaginative portrait of a typical Massachusetts seafarer of those exciting times. This Canton Captain found success, but he had to scratch for it. At 13, Forbes, the nephew of a shipowner, was working as a ship's clerk. At 20, he was master of an East Indiaman; in three years he was known to merchants and shipmasters from Salem to Canton.

Captain Forbes' activities extended through the Civil War, beyond the period covered in Professor Morison's history, which ends on the appealing note injected by his description of the glamorous heydey of the Yankee clipper ship. The career of Captain Forbes overlaps that of another distinguished Salem citizen encompassed by Professor Morison's superb study. That man was Nathaniel Bowditch.

* * *

Mr. Berry's very readable biography of this Yankee stargazer does much to refute Emerson's plaint about the lack of a book, a speech, a conversation, or a thought in the early Massachusetts mind. Here was a modest little man of humble origin who dared to joust with Newton, and pick Moore's "Epitome" to pieces and embarrass the London publishers in the process of counting its thousands of mathematical errors.

There is much that is refreshingly American in the story of this Salem wizard whose only school was a Salem countinghouse. He had the gift of imparting his knowledge, too. Every member of the crew of the ship he once sailed in, including the negro cook, could work a lunar from Bowditch's methods. Such teaching skill was sufficient reason why Harvard offered a chair in mathematics to this little man who seemed to draw his genius from the stars.

Many of the high lights touched in these volumes repeat themselves in the WPA Writers' excellent history of the Port of Boston. This work, covering the period from 1630 to 1940, is a useful guidebook of the port, past and present. It hews profitably to such authentic bibliography as the Morison history amply affords, and it shows reasonable accuracy and objectivity wherever it deals with original research. H. T.

Uncle Sam's Stepchildren

The Road to Disappearance, by Angie Debo. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $3.50.

IN 1733, the mighty Muskogee Confederation gave James Oglethorpe a hearty welcome and a narrow strip of land along the coast. Their territories extended in a great arc north to the Cherokee country and west to the Mississippi. They had plenty of land for the stranger. Less than a century later the stranger drove a broken and heartbroken remnant of the once proud nation into exile beyond the Mississippi.

There is a considerable literature on the Muskogees or Creeks, but their earlier political history and the post-Civil War period have remained blanks. Angie Debo, the distinguished historian of the Choctaws, fills these two gaps in "The Road to Disappearance." But for the sake of unity, she begins at the beginning and tells the whole story.

The Creeks were farmers and hunters, peacefully inclined, fierce fighters on occasion, clannish and conservative. They lived in "towns" remote from one another, situated with a view to soil fertility and abundance of game. Their political structure was based on a system of warriors of several categories, councilors, and chiefs or kings; and it was so complicated that its study ought to dispose effectually of the myth that the Indian's thought processes are simple. Ritual, dancing, and ball play were of sacred character and all-important socially.

A number of cessions to the land-hungry whites led the Creeks to ally themselves with Tecumseh and the British, and their crushing defeat during the War of 1812 swept away perhaps half their domain. Jackson's election sealed their doom; bribery and corruption, backed by armed force, secured the necessary treaties, and the people of Georgia took possession of their homes and herds and drove them out. What happened in Acadia was mild compared to what the Georgians did to the Creeks.

The Creeks divided during the Civil War, both sides suffering terribly, and fighting desperately against their own race in the white man's war. After the struggle, with a heartless disregard of the loyalty of the greater part of the tribe, the Federal Government confiscated the western part of their domain as a penalty for "rebellion."

They fared even more shabbily at the hands of the United States than their neighbors. Land for which they received 30 cents an acre later brought thousands of dollars in oil royalties. The combination of fertile soil, a subsoil reeking with oil and underlaid with coal, white cupidity, and their own ineptitude ended the tale. Railroads, illegal infiltration of whites, and the never-ending demand for cheap land eventuated in allotment of their holdings in severalty, and in statehood for Oklahoma. By 1907, the Muskogee Nation had disappeared.

The book is thorough and as nearly impeccable as scholarship can well be; the history of three of the Five Civilized Tribes is now adequately recorded. This is No. 21 in the very valuable "Civilization of the American Indian" series.

K. C. K.

The World of Poetry

AMONG WORK OF THE "intervalists" and experimenters in modern verse, the lines of W. R. Rodgers appear to have made considerable impression on certain critics who hail their author as "the war poet of this war" and "this war's Brooke." The collection of the poems of the young Ulsterman, all written within the past three years, does not in this reviewer's opinion support any such claim.

The volume, "Awake! and Other Wartime Poems" (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $1.50), shows considerable knowledge of words and a certain skill in projecting observations. The observations, however, do little for either the author or the reader. They are at best photographic to each dusty detail of the dreary rubble the world of things is reduced to by a bombardment of criticism. Much mixed metaphor confuses expression and adds no relief of color, as is illustrated by such passages as:

> His glacial word carving the living riot
> Into dead track and fearful fluent rut

or

> Our roof of government slumped, and our laws
> Slid like slates, unsettling everywhere,
> Title's kite-string broke, and Rank's anchor sprang.

One poem in the book invites a second reading, and that is "Paired Lives," which runs:

> Though to stranger's approach
> (Like swing doors cheek to cheek)
> Presenting one smooth front
> Of summed resistance and
> Aligned resentment, yet,
> On nearer view note how,
> At the deflecting touch
> Of intervening hand,
> Each in its lonely arc
> Reaches and rocks inward
> (Retires and returns
> Immediately to join
> The other moiety).
> Each singly yields to thrust,
> Is hung on its own hinge
> Of fear and hope, and in
> Its own reticence rests.

This is a neat composition and indicates the possibilities. If poetic feeling can conquer the depressed point of view, the next book may be more exciting.

A scholarly analysis of the work of Robert Bridges comes from the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. ($3.50), the work of Albert Guérard, Jr. The title is "Robert Bridges, a Study of Traditionalism in Poetry." It contains an exhaustive study of the sources of the lyric poems, the plays, and "The Testament of Beauty," and will no doubt be very interesting to the devotees of the former Poet Laureate.

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. . Bolo

(Continued from Page 3)

his own blood have ever been able to humble the Filipino lower than the status of a respected serf whose daughters might, and often did, wed into the master's family. *Manga namamahay*, field workers possessing their own cottages. The Filipino has never permitted himself to sink lower than that.

* * *

His gulok builds this cottage, far surpassing peasants' cottages in eastern Europe or even in China—both for roominess, comforts, and sanitation. The gulok cuts the bamboo in the mountains and makes the cart that hauls it in, or the sled, of which every family has one. This bamboo serves for posts and framing, sills and rafters and floors; but all has to be fashioned with the gulok to its purpose, especially the narrow slats of the floor and the fine rattan securing them to the sills. Nails are also made of bamboo—more careful gulok work. The cottage walls may be pandans netted down with bamboo stripping. Inner walls will be woven bamboo, the inner, softer, less substantial part serving very well if not exposed to the weather.

The shingles are pandans strung on bamboo and cured in sunlight. To the bamboo sheeting they are tied with rattans, and the gulok must prepare both. Filipinos will hardly give up their guloks to the Japanese invaders, and forfeit their cottages; more likely they will take guloks to their smiths and have them turned into balusongs for the duration of the invasion. More likely, too, they will deal harshly with all their fellows who advise their submission to these invaders. It is unnecessary to go on to the making of ripe coconuts into copra. A coconut grove with bamboo runs strung among their tops, with rattans, so the nuts may be gathered conveniently and seasonably, is picturesque; and here and there among the groves are *tapahans*, pits covered with bamboo netting, smudges on their floors—smudges of coconut husks—drying the coconut meat spread thinly over the bamboo.

* * *

A gulok job, of course; as is also the cutting of the nuts from the trees and the husking of them. For this husking, the peasant takes his gulok and fashions a heavy bamboo stave that he sets firmly in the ground. Now he fits his plow point at the top of this stave, at a height properly low, and so has, with a few deft strokes of his gulok and the abundance of practical materials at hand, contrived a first-rate coconut husker. But the Japanese would relish garnering the Filipinos' coconut groves unto themselves? Not so surely, for if that game is tried, Filipinos will seize their guloks and balusongs and cut down the groves—in all probability. Should the peasant have to wait 10 years for new groves, after the Japanese invaders have to leave the Philippines, no doubt he will reckon it a cheap price paid for liberty restored.

But the Japanese are right enough in theory when they order Filipinos to turn in their bolos. If by any means they could get these blades surrendered to them, with them they would also have the Filipino's soul. But the gulok, symbolizing labor, and the balusong, symbolizing manhood, will be given by the Filipinos to the Japanese bravely in the latter's midriffs, and not meekly in their garrisons. *Paparito ka, at cuning mo.* Come on, try and get 'em.

With Interest

Well-preserved, stored food is a savings account on which the interest rate is never lowered.—K. F. Warner, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

"We Were Not Poor"

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

At this season of striking a balance in worldly affairs—making statements of assets and liabilities of mundane commercial things, it came as a breath of perfume to read the article by Ethel Ambler Hunter in the Magazine issue of Feb. 14. Our memories traveled backward to our youthful days on the farm, and surely the assets far outweighed the liabilities of living. It caused a summing up, this way:

Assets—Wild flowers, a perfect train in their season with colors not to be named—perfumes to haunt our lifetimes, in quantities unlimited; fruits sun-ripened on their parent stems, full flavored and luscious, such as no fruit stand can ever equal; nuts carefully garnered and brought forth to fill the quiet evenings. The first spring lambs and the unending delight to watch their games and gambols; calves, with their soft eyes, wet noses and caressing tongue; colts with all their dear awkwardness and later their gallant gallops and faithful service. All the varied young things at their most endearing age — puppies and kittens, chickens and ducklings, pigeons and turkeys each with their individual charm—even a family of piglets are amusing, if at times troublesome.

Food that remains a memory of satisfied hunger, mostly grown at home—grain grown on our own fields and watched from its first green spear, through the season to its final trip through the water-powered grist mill—to be brought home again in flour, shorts, and bran for man and beast. Maple sugar and syrup, both the result of three short weeks of intensive work at the beginning of the season, and a whole year's sweetening for hot crusts of homemade bread plus all other delightful flavors. Meats and vegetables each taken and used at its peak of goodness. Fowls, eggs, milk, and butter—oh, it so far surpasses the grandest restaurant fare in quality and flavor even if not in style, sauce, and service.

The intangible delight of producing something to make and keep a home does so far seem to override the pleasure in a bought article.

Yes, there were liabilities, hard work, long hours of labor amid home surroundings with beasts we loved—fields, gardens, and stables to tend, but somehow they don't spell the word liability—and we still glory in the memory of the assets.

AMY M. CONNOR
THOMAS CONNOR

New Westminster, B. C.

Contributors . .

WHILE THERE IS uncertainty as to the amount of apathy in regard to the war effort of the United States there can be no doubt that this condition should be ended, and that the people of the whole nation should now be positive in their support of every activity, within their means and ability, aimed to forward the forces of victory. R. L. Markham, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor, supplements in this Magazine Section the patriotic articles he is writing for the daily issues of the newspaper.

Frederick Look was a flood control engineer on New England projects under the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. He is a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, was an engineer officer in the first World War, and is now engaged on defense work in Newfoundland.

Walter Robb, out of his many years of experience in the Philippines, writes appreciatively of the bolo, as used for many purposes by the workers and farmers of the islands, now performing heroic tasks under General MacArthur in defense of their homeland.

Harlan Trott, of the Magazine Section's staff, draws upon his extensive sources of information about the schools for sailors.

Henricks Hodge is in the department of botany of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Massachusetts State College.

Roland Hall Sharp, now on an extended South American assignment for the Monitor, describes the importance of Surinam to the United States war production of aluminum.

Gordon Walker, a member of the Monitor's foreign news staff in Boston, provided the text used for the presentation in this issue of additional color portraits made in England by Col. Edwin H. Cooper.

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YOUR FOOD LOOKS DELICIOUS SERVED IN SPARKLING PYREX WARE

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YUM YUM! Baked macaroni and cheese look tempting in lovely Pyrex double duty casserole. (Food cooks faster in clear glass, saves time and fuel.) Pie plate cover keeps food hot. 1½ qt. size..... 65¢

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Free France

THE CROSS OF LORRAINE, symbol of the Free French, which fishermen's wives on St. Pierre and Miquelon have recently sewn on the Tricolor, was adopted by those French who continued their resistance to the enemy after June, 1940, because it had been immortalized by Joan of Arc. Every time that France, hard pressed by her enemies, has fought for her liberty, the Cross of Lorraine has come to the fore as the sign of those who fight in a good cause and win.

When General de Gaulle took charge of an armored division in the last days of the Battle of France, he found that the soldiers of that division had painted the Cross of Lorraine on their tanks, and thus, when the defeatist group in France asked for an armistice and de Gaulle broke with them and flew to London, he decided to use the Cross of Lorraine as the symbol of Free France. Now, in New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, the Society and other Pacific islands which joined the Free French in the summer of 1940, in Libya and French Equitorial Africa, in Ethiopia, in Syria, over European occupied territory, and wherever the fighting forces of Free France appear, may be seen this spiritual symbol of France, indicating the determination of the French people to eradicate Hitler's perversion of the swastika.

The Lorraine Cross, which had been carried by the Patriarchs of Jerusalem and Constantinople and was used widely in the Greek Orthodox Church, was brought to France by Jean d'Alluy in 1241 during the Crusades.

Joan of Arc naturally raised the Cross of Lorraine, her native province, on her banner when her faith and courage rallied fighting forces from all over France and led them to victory in one of the most difficult hours in French history. In 1870, the "franc tireurs" wore the Cross of Lorraine on their uniforms when they were struggling to stop the advance of the Prussians on the soil of their native country.

Now, with 100,000 enlisted Free Frenchmen under de Gaulle, 60,000 of them in the fighting forces, and 40,000 in training, soldiers, sailors, and aviators of Free France may be seen wearing the Cross of Lorraine in many corners of the world.

S. A. W.

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ADMIRACION
OIL SHAMPOOS

WHEN THE ELK WERE COUNTED BY CAMERA Charles J. Beise Photo

This Is a Sample of the Photographic Method of Counting the Wild Game Which Has Been Superseded by the Clicker Count Method. Both Are Done From an Airplane

One, Two, Three, and Click

UP AND DOWN, through the narrow canyons and rugged defiles of one of the wildest groups of mountains in Western America, buzzes a little plane. It banks and turns, never more than a few hundred feet off the ground, avoids a cliff at the last moment, methodically covers thousands of square miles of area. Flying in a manner of which the war-front aviators might be proud, this aviator is taking the annual winter count of elk in the Colorado big-game country. By the side of the pilot, Jack Cramer of Durango, sits an official of the State game department, with a "clicker" in his hand. When the hazardous job is done, the game department director, Calvin N. Feast, will know almost to a head the elk population of Colorado. This knowledge, in turn, will be useful in determining the length of the open season on the huge game animals, and whether ranges are over- or under-stocked.

Two other methods of counting elk have been tried. One is to photograph them from the plane. This is efficient, but costs more than the clicker method.

The other was "the old way." Parties of "hunters" from the Pittman-Robertson (national and state co-operative survey) crew outfitted and went out into the wilds. They toiled up the sides of precipitous watersheds, clear to the very top, men keeping within hallooing distance, both that no elk should escape and to avoid losing themselves in the wilds. They counted the elk with their cameras, or made records in notebooks. By such arduous methods it was possible to count the elk, but it cost, in time, labor and money, a great deal more than to count them from the sky.

The curiosity of the elk makes the new method possible. Of all large wild creatures, they are the most easily inured to man. In such Colorado mountain towns as Estes Park and Ouray they go from yard to yard in winter exploring garbage cans; citizens are forced to shove them off the sidewalk, and the Ouray Elks Club is the only one in the United States which has live, wild elks grazing in front of it.

When they hear the mysterious buzz of an airplane above their winter fastnesses, they run to look. They stand out in the open, where the counter can click them off one by one. Also, on the snow-covered hills they are easily visible, even among the evergreens.

They share this habit of curiosity with antelope, which also break for the open. Deer are another matter. They run for the thickest thicket and hide until the airplane goes away. So the counters must still take specimen counts of deer on foot.

Of what use an elk survey? Well, one example may tell. Only 25 years ago the elk (actually the American wapiti) had been entirely exterminated in the wild regions of the San Juan and La Plata Mountains around Durango, in southwestern Colorado. In 1913, the Durango Elks Club put up a fund, transporting 23 elk from the Jacksons Hole country in Wyoming.

The new elk melted into the vastness of the mountain area centering on the watershed of Hermosa Creek. They were forgotten for many years. By 1925 there were 25,000 sheep and 4,000 cattle grazing this area. Then drought came. The Forest Service and the Grazing Service cut down grazing until by 1940 there were only 1,300 cattle and a few sheep. But the range did not noticeably improve. The puzzled authorities conducted the first airplane count of elk in 1940. Almost unnoticed, the elk had increased until there were more than 1,100 on the range. The airplanes buzzed again in 1941. There were 1,323 elk in the herd. This was not guesswork. Arthur Carhart, head of the Pittman-Robertson Survey in Colorado, says the airplane method has been repeatedly checked and is always accurate to within 3 per cent. Also the elk usually bunch in small herds, giving the airplane observers a chance to reckon age-sex ratios.

Take it from Mr. Carhart, from Director C. N. Feast, and from Charles J. Beise, who took the photograph herewith, there is plenty of excitement in the elk count.

"We'd buzz right up the canyon until I thought we were going to dash into the solid granite," says Mr. Feast. "We skimmed so close to peaks that I was afraid Colorado would lose the tip of some of its grandest mountains. But always Cramer brought us out."

Says Mr. Beise: "Cramer thought nothing of maneuvering his airplane so as to drive the elk out in the open, where I could get a better picture. He'd turn about, and swoop almost to the tree tops. Once or twice I thought I'd get a mouthful of Ponderosa pine needles."

The airplane count—without pictures—costs about 15 cents a head. It can be completed in a day or so, whereas a ground drive of a similar area would take from three weeks to a month.

Incidentally, the Pittman-Robertson survey has established that elk and deer live so exclusively on browse, or the shrubbery and trees, that sheep and cattle can occupy the same range to a large extent. Elk eat grass only rarely. Their favorite food consists of such shrubs and creepers as boxleaf myrtle, creeping chokecherry, Oregon grape and juniper.

ROSCOE FLEMING

. . Surinam

(Continued from Page 4)

either wound about or the hair slicked down and tied in knots.

Chinese, most of them quite Europeanized and engaged in business and the minor professions, such as photography.

British Indians, white-clad for the most part, unchanged by transfer to the New World, just as they are unchanged in British Trinidad.

Negro women clad in dresses the like of which would be difficult to find outside of Quaker colonies. The difference is that these dresses are gaudy with stripes and bright colors, not dove-gray as among the Friends. Skirts start very high and are overhung by a short blouse, sort of a bolero. The volume is tremendous, even on a slender woman. Early missionaries imposed this costume on the Negresses. Great straw pads were worn under the dress, giving a uniform and bizarre outline. These women invariably are carrying something on their heads, which are bound about with a bandanna that spreads, wing-like, to both sides.

Bush Negroes, as primitive and forestal as probably could be found on no other city streets. In town, they wear a half cape thrown over one shoulder and arm down to the wrist. It is gay in color, usually striped. Their hair is drawn up in pigtails. Their posture and stride are those of men and women who live in the wilds. The men's shoulders are massive, for they are skillful river canoeists. Legs tend to be spindly.

One of these Bush Negroes and his village were responsible for capturing three escaped Germans who had been in the concentration camp near Paramaribo. The Germans had reached the river that divides Surinam and French Guiana, under Vichy's pro-Nazi rule. They asked the Bush Negro to take them over in his canoe. Pretending that he could not cross the river in that canoe, as it was too small for four, he gradually worked along the shore until he came to the Bush Negro village. Then the Germans were captured and returned to the authorities, who had spread through every Bush village word of their escape.

The Dutch administrators have adopted a policy of colonization based on bringing in people adapted to the colony's climate and resources. Surinam has built roads into the countryside to help develop a healthy rural life. Before the war, plans were under way for the regular immigration of Javanese from the Netherlands East Indies. Originally, labor came in under contracts from British India. Many of them remain, and the colony seeks to facilitate their permanent settlement. Those who wish to return will be taken back free of charge. Population is still the great need, not only to develop the land, but to provide new timber for positions in town.

The bauxite mines are an element apart from the colony's older traditions as an agricultural center. In boom times, before the Suez Canal had made it cheaper to bring sugar from the East than from Surinam, this colony thrived. It was so rich that the Dutch traded New York for it.

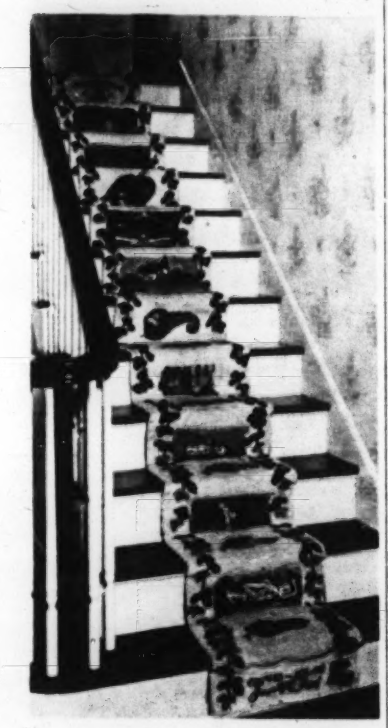
Now you can see fields being grown over by the jungle. To drive back this encroachment, Surinam needs man power and markets. Meanwhile, bauxite powerfully dominates colonial economy. There are reserves for many years, possibly a century.

Surinam is one of the places that will bring sudden, nostalgic memories of white houses in the moonlight, of the little Javanese servant trotting along with a tray of vermilion and blue flowers, of tolerance and rectitude, of teeming Orientals and voluble Africans in the market on a muddy, rainy day, and a vision of the unity of mankind.

Hook Your Own Happiness

HAPPY DAYS! Some women lay theirs away in lavender. Some paste clippings in a memory book. But Mrs. Gene Ford of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has hooked the high spots of her life into a unique stair runner. Her descendants, no doubt, will cherish it as their choicest heirloom, not only because of its recorded family history, but because the rug has been so carefully planned that it is a thing of beauty in itself, and not merely a curiosity.

Other women, of course, have had the creative imagination, the skill, and the incredible industry



"A THING OF BEAUTY"

to hook stair carpets. Mrs. Ford's personalized design easily makes hers a runner-up for the prize! For on the riser of each step she has placed a picture that has a special meaning for her and her family.

And what more appropriate, after all, than to make one's front stairway a running account of the ups and downs of one's life? In Mrs. Ford's step-by-step autobiography, however, there are only "ups."

Naturally, Mrs. Ford is no novice at the early American handicraft of hooking loops of wool through burlap to make a pleasing pattern. She has been such an indefatigable rider of her hobby that her artist husband once used the theme for an amusing Christmas card. Enjoying the joke on herself, she has hooked the design on the next-to-the-top riser of her monumental stair carpet. It shows the family group with the hooker, Jewell Ford, seated on the sofa with the smuggest expression, while husband Gene and son Wyman stand by in tears and their undershorts, pointing reproachfully at her handiwork, and exclaiming, "Ye gods—our breeches!"

* * *

As a matter of fact, at least 15 pairs of breeches went into the making of the runner. They were, however, only ancient white flannel ones bought from the Good Will Industries. The creamy tone of the old wool makes a lovely background for the green leaf motif on the treads and the running borders of foliage and roses. These borders tie all the pictures together into a unified design.

It takes considerable wool material to make nearly nine yards of rug 19 inches wide. Beside the first flight of a dozen steps, there is a rug for the landing, and then three more steps. Mrs. Ford found that a couple of dollars would buy a good-sized bundle of colorful blanket remnants from a factory. Friends, interested by the magnitude and originality of her project, rummaged their own rag bags. Everything hookable went into the memory carpet. If the colors she desired were not at hand, particularly those soft greens so hard to find, Mrs. Ford had recourse to the dye pot.

Three members of the family had a part in the actual creation of the rug. Mrs. Wyman Ford, daughter-in-law, made the strips for the landing and the short upper flight. Mr. Gene Ford drew the pictures with crayons and paint directly upon the burlap foundation; the leaf motif and the borders were done with stencils. A problem was to find a good stencil paint for the purpose. Something learned, incidentally, was that monk's cloth would make a better foundation than burlap because it can be washed.

* * *

Symbols of state and nation were used on the risers of the upper flight: the pink moccasin flower, the cardinal bird, and the American eagle. There is no picture on the landing rug—only the leaf motif and the rose border.

The first riser of the long flight shows a compass as a circle background for the "portrait" heads of Mrs. Wyman Ford and little Jean. Above is lettered "Minneapolis," and below, "Durham," which is Mrs. Ford Junior's North Carolina home.

Next step down is the Christmas card and, below that, the blue North Shore of Lake Superior, recalling vacation days. In honor of artist Gene, the next riser shows a color-daubed palette and brushes; following that is a design of a baseball diamond, with crossed bats and ball representing his fame as a ball player.

Reminding the Fords of June strawberry festivals is a small, white, country church in the pines, appropriately followed by a horn of plenty, spilling bright fruits. Next comes Mrs. Ford, Senior, gazing fondly at her canary in its cage. One down is a white houseboat on a blue river, the St. Croix. Then the first grandchild, Jewell Ann, taken from a snapshot of the baby bending over a flower and being careful, "just to smell, not touch." On the next-to-the-bottom step appears the Ford home, a modified Dutch colonial. And, finally, Mrs. Ford signs off with her name and the dates when she began her rug and when she finished: February, 1940, and April, 1941.

* * *

"How can you bear to have feet walking on this lovely thing?" everybody asks Mrs. Ford. She says that the rug, being made of heavy wool, is not perishable, and can be cleaned with a stiff brush and a pure soap lather quickly rinsed off. Any suggestion that a canvas cover be laid over it gets nowhere with Jewell Ford. She made her carpet of many happy memories to be used.

ESTHER CHAPMAN ROBB

Easter Egg Battles

In Mexico, children and young people have Easter egg "battles" which are the equivalent of the American Easter egg "roll" and hunt. For many weeks before Easter, Mexican cooks and housewives save the shells of all the eggs they use in their kitchens. The contents of each egg is removed through a small hole in the end. Then, just before Easter, the eggs are dyed in bright colors and filled with confetti. The hole is sealed up and the "ammunition" is ready for battle. On Easter afternoon the children gather in the public square with their supplies and the battle of the Easter eggs ensues as they pelt each other with the confetti-filled eggs.

. . "Only Americans . . "

(Continued from Page 2)

I asked him what he was teaching to American youth and he said "debunking." He was glowingly happy about it. He was in the mood of a football team before a game it expects to win.

He imagined he was tearing down all the old temples, Bastilles, and chancelleries of the ages and leading his generation out into a new, open country. Taking advantage of the technically most perfect educational system of all time, he and his colleagues succeeded, to a certain extent, in conducting their charges to a bare, unsettled land. But it is proving to be more of a philosophical wilderness than anything else. Now the storm has come, the winds are raging, the rain is falling in torrents, and many are left out in the cold without shelter. Yet from force of habit, or professional pride, some teachers continue with vain words.

All these things are part of America. A free society is very hard to build. These are abuses of freedom; they are profiteering with liberty. Most light causes some shadows; life-giving rains produce some swamps.

But now the great test has come which will show "whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure." So far, the experiment has been very short. America is as yet only an episode in the long annals of time. Literally the United States has been a Great Power, no longer than the life span of many men now living. We have gained most of our population, our wealth and our might during the last 70 years. Individual kings have ruled as long as that.

Until now, the experiment has been absolutely unique and decidedly successful. Never before did so many men and women, of such humble origins, flock together from so many places, with so many traditions and so many languages, yet work together in such complete freedom and govern themselves so well. They established not only a new way of living, but a radical new outlook upon life. Was that just a temporary historical freak, due to the accidental availability of a virgin continent?

It should be repeated a thousand times that only Americans can save America. No F. B. I., no President, no price dictator, no production czar, no general and no admiral can save America from Americans. If America's altars, classrooms, workshops, banks and printing presses are persistently abused by Americans, what can counteract that?

Washington passed through sad winters; Lincoln through sadder ones. Faithful Americans enabled them to win out. They have given us a heritage beyond all price. It is enough for us all. We don't need to scramble with each other tearing it to pieces. And it is worth any sacrifice. Most Americans are willing to give every sacrifice. They would gladly follow unselfish men and women with high determination to a common front, from which there would be no retreat.

MAN OF WAR

PETE is a quiet, peace-loving man. Treats his family fine and pays his bills and gets along with his neighbors. Hasn't struck a blow in anger since he was a kid and caught another boy mistreating a dog.

But today Pete is mad clear through. You'd never guess it to see him at home; if anything he's quieter than ever. He isn't the kind to go around gritting his teeth and calling names.

When you see him at work, though—then's when you realize the difference. For there's a deadly precision in the way he goes about his work. He's on the job a little before starting time; he pays more careful attention to what he's doing; he knows what he's building and for whom he's building it. And that's why he's probably the most dangerous, the "fightingest" enemy the Axis powers have.

For it's men like Pete—who feel the way he feels, who are doing what he is doing—who are manning the machines in America's factories today. And they're turning out the deadliest, most effective array of weapons the world has ever seen.

There are a lot of men like Pete among the 125,000 General Electric employees these days. In their off hours you'll find them acting as air-raid wardens in their communities. You'll find them among the more than 100,000 G-E men and women who, without any fanfare or hurrah-boys, have signed up for U.S. Defense Savings Bonds to the tune of more than $20,000,000 a year. But most important of all, you'll find them on their job—doing what they know best and giving it the best they've got.

Quiet, peaceable, determined men of war. They're the men who, a few months ago, took pride in building refrigerators, radios, washing machines, and all the other contributions of electricity to peacetime living. Today they're putting their whole heart into the building of grimmer things—so that they and all of us may the sooner pick up the never-ending job of making better things for a better America.

General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

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beauty counselors

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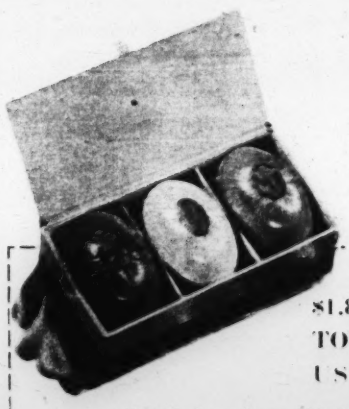

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